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HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE

BY

HENRY C. CONRAD

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE YEAR 1907

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME II

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY, CITY OF WILMINGTON (*Continued*).

BRICKMAKING.

BRICK-MAKING has been carried on in Wilmington and vicinity for more than a century. Valuable deposits of brick clay were found in early days in a large tract of land lying north of Seventh street and east of Poplar. Among the early brick-makers were Esau Coxe, Josiah Stagg and Thomas Wallace. Later came David C. Wilson, Samuel McCaulley, Louis H. Coxe and Henry M. Rile, all of whom operated brick yards in the northeastern section of the city. The last one to carry on the brick-making business in that section was James H. Beggs. The supply of clay being exhausted, that section within the past thirty years has been built on. For many years the excavations made by the digging of clay were utilized as skating ponds in winter, and many of the middle-aged men and women of this generation have reccollections of the merry crowds that gathered nightly on "Coxe's pond."

Another section where clay was found of good quality was on both sides of Lancaster avenue west of Rodney street. Dr. Robert H. McCabe operated a large brick-making plant in that vicinity before and during the Civil War. It afterwards came under the control of Jacob Lewis & Son, and in 1872 Alvan Allen became the owner. This plant was on the north side of the avenue. About 1870 the Wilmington Brick Manufacturing Company was organized with George W. Bush as president and John C. Cole as manager. This was the first concern in the city to make bricks by machinery. The company continued in successful operation for ten years or more.

It was located on the south side of Lancaster avenue, west of DuPont street.

The firm of J. H. Beggs & Co., composed of James H. Beggs and John P. Allmond, was formed in 1882, and began operations as brickmakers soon after the opening of the Eleventh street bridge, on lands belonging to the Thatcher and Mendenhall estates, situated north of the Brandywine. A fine deposit of clay was found in that section and a prosperous business was conducted by the firm for many years, it being still continued, under the old firm name, although the senior member of the firm died in 1902. Both Mr. Beggs and Mr. Allmond were the main parties in interest in the Delaware Terra Cotta Company, organized in 1887 for the manufacture of terra-cotta pipe and kindred lines. This company for many years carried on a successful business just east of Eleventh street bridge on Brandywine creek.

In 1882 Alvan Allen started a brickyard on the Forman farm at Elsmere, outside the city limits, and it has been in successful operation since; for several years past the business has been conducted by the Alvan Allen Brick Company. In 1878 Samuel McClary, Jr., started a brickyard on Elliott avenue north of the city limits, which he conducted for four years when he sold it to J. Eldridge Pierce and Edward Forrest, and four years later, the interest of Mr. Forrest was bought by Harry A. Beeson, and the firm became Pierce and Beeson. The business has been discontinued for several years.

James B. Oberly in 1889 came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania and operated a brick-making establishment at Second and Greenhill avenue, on part of the James Webb farm. He has made the business a success, and it is still in successful operation.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

The first house of public entertainment in Wilmington is supposed to have been "The Foul Anchor Inn," fronting on Water street at the west side of King, with a lawn in the rear that extended to the Christiana. It was built in 1740 and

remained a public house until about 1830. For eighty years, at least, the leading inn of the town was at the southeast corner of Third and Market streets, and at first was called "The Sign of the Ship."

The earliest known proprietor was John Marshall who acted mine-host for twenty years or more, being succeeded by George Ross. In 1789 Patrick O'Flynn became the proprietor and he changed the name to "Happy Retreat." O'Flynn was a patriot. He served as captain in the Delaware Militia during the Revolution and was the ideal inn-keeper of his day; a man of easy manners and a general favorite throughout the town.

He never tired of narrating that he had been honored by visits from Washington, Jefferson, Aaron Burr and Commodore Perry, all of whom had slept beneath the roof of the "Happy Retreat." He figured in official place in the early days of the town, and was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, in the graveyard of which church he was buried at his death in 1818. After O'Flynn's death General Wolfe became the keeper and continued until 1828, when Robert Eakin took charge for five years, and then came Harriet Dickinson and Jesse Sharpe. In 1835 the building was sold and soon after changed into business places.

The Washington House on the west side of Market just above Second was established as early as 1785. It was first known as the "White Hart." William McCreery was the keeper in 1785, and John West in 1797. When Edward Thomas became the proprietor in 1805, the name was changed to "Washington Inn." On Thomas' death his wife ran it for some years, and Joseph Gilpin then took charge. He continued until 1825. Then followed James G. Jefferies and James Plumly. The latter retired in 1829 and was succeeded by Samuel Miller, who in a few years gave way to Benjamin Bracken, and from 1841 to 1850 it was under the charge of John Foster. After that Samuel Miller again became the proprietor and continued for many years. Morris Dickinson was proprietor for years also. For twenty years past it has been

used as a saloon, during much of that time being occupied by John Mealey, and of late the name has been changed to the "Commercial Hotel."

The Indian King Tavern occupied the present site of W. H. Smith & Company's drygoods house at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, and from 1790 to 1805 was in charge of George Taylor, but his successor in 1805, David Brinton, by reason of his enterprise and public spirit made the hotel famous. He continued as proprietor until his death in 1822. The stage lines between Philadelphia and Dover made the Indian King their headquarters, and David Brinton was one of the owners of the stages. John M. Smith ran the hotel for eleven years after Brinton's death.

Alexander Porter was proprietor for one year. Collins Denney succeeded him and remained until 1836, and Captain Henry Reed, who died there in 1837, had been the proprietor for a little more than a year prior to his death. Next in order came Jesse Sharpe, and while he was in charge the building was sold, and in 1842 it was discontinued for hotel purposes and became a drygoods store. Afterwards the same name, "Indian King," was given to another hotel which stood for years on Market street above Front, occupying the site of the present A. J. Hart Company's wholesale grocery house, and known as No. 109.

The Indian Queen Hotel, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets, for three-quarters of a century was the leading hotel in the city, where people of quality were entertained and where banquets were spread in honor of the dignitaries. It can be traced back to 1789, and Enoch Welch, who served as postmaster of the city from 1796 to 1798, was one of the early proprietors. The stages that ran from Philadelphia to Baltimore stopped there, as did the stage line down the peninsula.

David Brinton succeeded Welch as proprietor in 1800 and conducted the house for three years, when Charles Hamilton took charge for a few years, and then came Eli Lamborn, who

continued there until 1825. Next came James Plumly, remaining three years, and he in turn was succeeded by Alexander Porter, who stayed five years.

John M. Smith was the landlord in 1833, and after running the hotel for thirteen years had accumulated enough means to buy a large farm on Bohemia Manor, to which he retired in 1846. Under John Hall's management the building was doubled in capacity. He remained four years, and gave way to John Foster in 1850, who was in charge until 1855. In the latter year Charles M. Allmond became proprietor, and under his management it was a very popular hostelry. He was followed by Miller & Harlan, the senior partner being Samuel Miller, formerly proprietor of the Washington House, and the junior partner being J. Marshall Harlan. Miller remained but a short while, when Harlan became sole proprietor, and he in turn sold out to Benjamin C. Pearce. After Pearce came J. Pusey Smith, and at the death of the latter Isaac C. Pyle came into control in 1867, and continued until the demolition of the building in 1871.

The old Indian Queen Hotel property was sold in 1871, and the next year its life as a hotel ended. The new owners were the Artisans' Savings Bank and the First National Bank. Prompted by the feeling that Wilmington needed a first-class hotel, the Clayton House was projected and named for the distinguished Delawarean, John M. Clayton. It was completed in 1873 and cost over $200,000. Its completion marked a new era in Wilmington hotels. Col. Henry W. Sawyer was the first proprietor. He had become famous as the manager for many years of one of the largest hotels at Cape May. He remained until 1875, when Isaac C. Pyle succeeded him, continuing until 1880. Then came George W. Ortlip from 1880 to 1885. Isaac C. Pyle again took charge in 1885 and continued until 1894, when James L. Willis succeeded him, continuing until 1897, when Harry Bothman became proprietor and still continues in charge, his management proving highly satisfactory.

The hotel on Market street, immediately opposite the City Hall, and known for sixty years past as the Delaware House, was first called the Bayard House, and bore upon its hanging sign a portrait of James A. Bayard, the elder. It occupied at first the building immediately adjoining the present hotel on the north, and Charles Springer, who ran it in 1797, is supposed to have been the first host. Eli Lamborn, an experienced tavern man, having tried his hand in about all the early taverns in the town, ran the Bayard for a dozen years or more, and at the same time controlled the line of post coaches between Wilmington and Philadelphia. He was also interested in the line of stages to Elkton and Chestertown.

In 1825 Henry Steele succeeded Lamborn as keeper of the Bayard House, and three years later Gibbons Perry took charge, remaining until 1830. Then came Brooke T. Turner, an Englishman, who in 1844 erected the present building and changed the name to the Delaware House. Under his management its fame spread far and wide, and it gained a great reputation for the quality and variety of the food furnished. Turner had served with Wellington at Waterloo, but he became an enthusiastic Whig in American politics, and his house was the headquarters for that party in its triumphant days. He idolized Henry Clay, and late in life adopted a son, who was known as Henry Clay Turner, a versatile fellow of uncommon ability in some directions, but who through indiscretion and excesses died early. Young Turner was a member of the New Castle Bar, having studied law with Chief Justice Lore, and coming to the Bar in 1873. Brooke T. Turner died in 1867, and after his death the property was bought by Catherine and Cornelius McGrenna, by whom it was run for twenty years, but under their management it greatly deteriorated. Within the past few years it has been entirely remodeled, and has taken on a new lease of life under the management of Arthur Sullivan, the present proprietor.

Sharpe's Hotel, at the northwest corner of Front and Market

streets has been a public house for nearly a century and a half. It is claimed that the first house erected in Wilmington was built on this site. At first it was called the Buck Tavern, but it later became known far and wide as Sharpe's Hotel because several members of that family owned and conducted it. Eli Taylor was host during the Revolution. He died of yellow fever in 1797 and Eli Sharpe succeeded him. In 1825 the latter erected a new building, the date stone of which has been recently donated to the Historical Society of Delaware by one of the Sharpe descendants. On the death of Eli Sharpe, his widow, Phebe Sharpe, and his daughter, Miss Sallie Sharpe, ran it for several years, and in a very acceptable way. Mrs. Sharpe lived to be a very old woman and died within the past few years. The property was leased for many years, among the lessees being Peter Crutchfield, Sylvester Rianhard, James A. Wilson, Manuel Richenberger and George Wood. In 1900 Daniel and James J. McCormick bought the property from the Sharpe estate. They tore down the old stone stable that stood on the Shipley street end of the lot, and extended the hotel the entire length of the block. The hotel was entirely remodeled and every vestige of Sharpe's Hotel disappeared. It was rechristened McCormick's Hotel, and has since been under the successful management of the McCormick brothers.

The Hotel Lynch on the south side of Fourth street, between Market and Shipley streets, was built prior to 1800 and for seventy years was known as the Swan Hotel. Among the early proprietors were John Hadden, Isaac Anderson, Eli Lamborn, Samuel Hopper and Andrew J. Lemon. In 1856 the house was bought by Thomas D. Gibson, and he changed the name to the Gibson House. He continued in charge until 1878, when he retired and leased it to John Dunn, who in a few years gave way to John J. Dougherty and the latter was succeeded by James L. Willis. In 1902 the Gibson estate sold the property to Humphrey Lynch by whom it has since been conducted.

The Lafayette Hotel, which was built in 1845, occupied the

site of the present United States Post-office Building at the southwest corner of Ninth and Shipley streets, with extensive stables and yard which extended to Orange street. Its first name was the Black Bear Tavern, the first building dating back to 1823. Joseph Pierson and Son were among the first owners and proprietors, being followed by Jacob Hopple, Jr. In 1853 Edmund Conard took charge, and he was followed in turn by Lewis Wilson, Sylvester Rianhard, J. Pusey Smith, Isaac C. Pyle, James C. Pierson, George W. Ortlip and John J. Dougherty. In 1880 Isaac C. Pyle became proprietor for a second time, remaining there until 1884, when he sold out to Edwin O. Taylor, who continued in charge until 1895, when the premises were sold to the United States government.

The White Horse Hotel at the southwest corner of Second and Tatnall streets, was kept by Richard K. Jones, as a temperance house from 1841 to 1862. It attracted a large patronage from the country people who came to market. From 1862 to 1865 John Lemon was lessee, and in 1865 Caleb Miller bought it, and he continued as proprietor for seventeen years when he retired. During the past year it has been sold to Andrew P. Casey, who has remodeled it and under his management it promises to regain the success of former days.

The Cross Keys Tavern stood at the intersection of the Kennett turnpike and Old King's road, and for about eighty years was one of the noted taverns of these parts. John Washington kept it in 1805 and in 1818 Peter Vandever was proprietor. The latter was elected Sheriff in 1832. He was far famed as a tavern keeper. His successor as host was John Schofield, an Englishman, whose ale, drawn from the wood, was unexcelled and famed the country around. In 1865 the land upon which the tavern stood passed into the possession of Joshua T. Heald and the "Cross Keys" disappeared.

The Black Horse Tavern stood at the southwest corner of Front and Justison streets and while it has been discontinued as a public house for twenty years the remnants of the old

building have been very recently removed. Thomas Plumley, Jacob Hopple, Jr., William L. Gilbert and Patrick Mellon each kept it for several years. It was a great resort for market people. One square further west on Front at the corner of Madison street stood for many years the Eagle Hotel. The building still stands, but it has not been in use as a hotel for twenty-five years.

The United States Hotel was a successful hostelry for many years. It stood at the northwest corner of Water and French streets, and was in close proximity to the depot, and was popular with railroad men. Sylvester Rianhard, John Hanna and John J. Dougherty were proprietors at various times. The building was torn down in 1903. Close at hand on Water street, west of French stood for many years, the Steamboat Hotel, and in 1849 Captain Joshua Baker opened another public house within a few doors of it.

Front street in earlier days had numerous taverns. The Bird-in-Hand, between Market and King streets was established as early as 1790, and held its own over fifty years. Rachael Montgomery, Peter Hordon, Peter Mercier, Joseph K. Robinett and David Shaw were hosts in the order mentioned. The New Jersey Inn at French and Front streets was opened by William Holton in 1829. Just west of Shipley street on Front stood for many years the Sorrel Horse Hotel and in the same square was the City Hotel, with stables immediately opposite. Sylvester Rianhard was proprietor for many years. It had rather a precarious existence for several years, Martin Keough being the last proprietor before it was demolished to make way for the elevated railroad tracks.

Johan Wilhelm, a Swede, kept a small hotel on Market street above Fourth in early days ; and a small hotel at Market and Water streets, southeast corner, was called The Sign of the Steamboat. It was owned by Thomas C. Rogers in 1829, and about the beginning of the Civil War was conducted as an eating saloon by Joseph Waite.

The European Hotel at the northwest corner of Front and

French streets was established by Tobias B. Merritt, a famous hotel man from down the state. He was unusually popular with traveling men and his hotel venture in Wilmington was very successful. He made a comfortable fortune and retired about 1890 to a farm in Kent county, Maryland, where he died a few years later.

The Grand Union Hotel on the opposite corner is still successfully operated by its founder and owner Henry Blouth. He is very popular with the German population and operates a brewery in addition to the hotel.

For many years there were two hotels in Brandywine village, on Market street north of the Brandywine creek. The oldest, called The Green Tree Inn, occupied the site of the present St. John's Church and was demolished to make way for the church about 1860. The other was the Brandywine Village Hotel, kept for many years by Jacob Hootten, and afterwards by William S. Coyle. For twenty years it has been owned and conducted by John B. Price, who in that time has remodeled it so that but little vestige of the old building remains.

In 1883 John A. Boers started a new hotel on Market street, opposite the Masonic Hall, and called it the Opera Hotel. It proved successful under his management and in 1891 he was able to retire from business, in that year leasing the property to James L. Willis who managed it for three years. In 1894 Watson Jennings succeeded Willis, changed the name to Hotel Jennings, and continued in charge for three years. In 1897 Jefferson and Lofland took charge, changing the name to Hotel Wilmington, which name is still retained. Mr. Lofland retired in 1901, and the business was continued by Mr. Jefferson alone, until the death of the latter in 1904, when Fred. H. Wetteroth of Philadelphia became proprietor. The latter did not succeed and in the spring of 1906 the concern went into bankruptcy, and then passed into the hands of Albert Bothman, the present popular and capable proprietor.

PUBLIC HALLS.

For many years the town hall of the borough served as the place for public meetings, the main room on the lower floor of the present city hall being used for political and other public gatherings until after the municipal court came into existence by the revised charter of the city passed in 1883. Since that time the court and its officers and the fire-alarm department have monopolized this room.

In 1842 a company was chartered by some of the leading men of the city, and they erected a hall on the south side of Fourth street, about one hundred feet east of Market street, which was called Temperance Hall. It was used for lectures and various entertainments until the erection of Odd Fellows Hall, when it fell into disuse, being occupied later by William H. Naff as an auction house, but generally known as the "Old Curiosity Shop" by reason of the great accumulation of antiquated furniture and other articles that were gathered there by Mr. Naff.

The Odd Fellows Hall Company was incorporated in 1847, and two years later opened the Odd Fellows Hall at the northwest corner of Third and King streets. The hall was dedicated May 28, 1849, and in addition to providing excellent accommodations for the various lodges of Odd Fellows, it contained what at that time was a large and handsome auditorium which for fifteen years was used for lectures and entertainments with an occasional attempt at theatricals.

As early as 1787 several of the public-spirited residents of the borough took steps towards the establishment of a public library. A year later "The Library Company of Wilmington" was incorporated, and John Hayes became its first president and Jacob Broom, treasurer. Books were bought and the library opened in the old city hall, then over the Second Street Market House, with Robert Coram as librarian. A year later the books were moved to the school-house of Robert Coram on Fourth street, between Market and King. In 1816 the library was given quarters in the new city hall, and con-

tinued there until 1851, when it was removed to the rooms of the "Athenaeum Company" over the market house at Fourth and Market streets.

In 1834 several young men of Wilmington formed the Young Men's Library and Debating Society, but later changed the name to the Franklin Lyceum. It flourished for ten or twelve years and accumulated many books and some valuable philosophical apparatus, but in 1846 it disbanded, and its belongings were handed over to the Library Company. In 1855 a library organization was formed and called "The Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement." It occupied rooms on Third street, a few doors west of Market, but after a brief existence was merged with the Library Company and in 1859 there grew out of the union the Wilmington Institute.

Steps were soon taken to erect a suitable hall for library purposes, and on July 24, 1860, the cornerstone of the Wilmington Institute, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, was laid, and on January 31, 1861, the building was dedicated. At first the entire Market street front was occupied by stores and the rear of the ground floor, extending along the entire Shipley street front, was occupied by the library and by a scientific lecture-room. There were entrances both on Market and Eighth streets, and the large room on the second floor, now occupied by the Wilmington Free Library, was for ten years or more the main public auditorium in the city, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred and with good facilities for fairs and lectures, but not adapted for theatrical performances.

It was the popular hall of the city until the erection of the Masonic Temple in 1871. In 1860 the circulation of the library was 18,000 volumes, and it occupied an important place and did a good work during the years that it was maintained as a subscription library, but its usefulness was greatly increased when in 1893, by the co-operation of several of the most public-spirited residents of the city, it became a free lib-

rary. The auditorium was discontinued and the room remodeled for library purposes, and it has since been conducted on modern library methods and fills an important place in the educational life of Wilmington.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTORIES.

Match-making was started in Wilmington by Edward Tatnall about 1853. Eight years later the firm of Swift & Courtney, composed of William H. Swift and Henry B. Courtney, was founded, and a large manufactory of matches established which was successfully conducted until 1882 when by a combination of the largest match manufactories in the country the Diamond Match Company was incorporated and the interests of the old firm were combined in the new company. In the year 1900 the plant of the company in Wilmington was discontinued and the general business moved to Oswego, New York.

Jacob Pusey as early as 1814 established a mill for the manufacture of hosiery yarns. In course of time it came under the control of his sons, Joseph M. and Edward, and later the J. M. Pusey Company was incorporated, and continued the business in an enlarged way for many years. Lea Pusey, a third son of Jacob, established a wadding manufactory in 1854 in conjunction with his brothers Joseph M. and Edward; afterwards Lea Pusey became sole proprietor, and in 1887 the Lea Pusey Company was incorporated and continued the business. The latter company was the pioneer in Wilmington in the manufacture of artificial ice, Lea Pusey being largely instrumental in starting it. From this grew the Diamond Ice Company, which for several years has furnished an unexcelled quality of artificial ice to the Wilmington public. The industry has grown into one of much importance.

The Arlington Cotton Mills, on Vandever Avenue east of Market street, were founded by Daniel Lammot, Jr., in 1830. After many changes in ownership and varying degrees of success a stock company with the above name was organized,

in 1880, with William H. Baldwin as president and John Greer as manager. In 1886 Melville Gambrill became manager and under his direction the business, for a period of nearly twenty years, was greatly extended and came to be a handsomely paying concern.

In 1868 two cracker manufactories began operations in Wilmington, one an incorporated company, the J. Barkley & Brother Company, located at the southwest corner of Fourth and French streets, and the other, the firm of W. & J. Lang, located at the northeast corner of Fifth and French streets. The Barkley company was successfully conducted for twenty-two years. The business started by W. & J. Lang still continues; the original partners are both dead, and Andrew J. Lang has for the twenty years last past been the sole proprietor.

William Davidson, now located on French street near Fourteenth, is the oldest marble and granite worker in Wilmington. About 1860 Brown & Davidson started a marble and granite yard at the southwest corner of Fifth and King streets, but previous to that time there had been the firm of Callahan & Davidson in the same business. Later came Davidson Brothers, being William and Thomas Davidson, but in 1883 the brothers dissolved partnership, Thomas Davidson continuing alone in the old Trinity Church property at the northeast corner of Fifth and King streets, and William Davidson opening a new yard at Ninth and King streets. Thomas Davidson died about 1890, and William Davidson then took the stand at Fifth and King streets, remaining there until 1904, when he sold the premises to McMahon Brothers and moved the business to his present location on French street near Fourteenth. Charles Smith conducted a marble and granite business on the lot now occupied by the Smith Building at No. 610 and 612 Market street, and at his death was succeeded by his son, Charles E. Smith, who moved the business to the corner of Delaware avenue and Tatnall street.

Robert and Thomas Smith were among the earliest stonecutters in Wilmington. They came from England, and for

many years conducted a marble and granite yard on the site of the present Masonic Hall. In later years they did business at Delaware avenue and Tatnall street. John L. Malone was for fifteen years in the same business on Delaware avenue between Jefferson and Madison streets, and Leslie W. Megowan plied the same craft on Lancaster avenue near Woodlawn avenue for nearly thirty years, being succeeded by John J. Donovan, the present proprietor.

The Walton & Whann Company, incorporated in 1885, was the outgrowth of a partnership called Walton, Whann & Co. The latter firm, in 1861, began the manufacture of fertilizers, and proving highly renumerative, the business was extended and large works erected on the Christiana river. The products of the company found ready market throughout the South and West, and branch offices were established in several places. Ephraim T. Walton was the leading voice in the company, serving for years as president, and Francis N. Buck acting as secretary and treasurer. After an unusally successful career the company met with financial disaster, and ceased to do business in 1894. The old plant of the company has since been operated by the Liebig Manufacturing Company.

Another enterprise which started under happy auspices and which for several years made handsome dividends for its stockholders, was the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company. The object of the company was the manufacture of artificial teeth and dental supplies. The business was originally started by Dr. Ezekiel Shelp, a dentist, in 1866, and a few years later Joseph R. Tantum, M. D., started the business on a larger scale. The latter was joined in 1879 by Jacob F. Frantz, M. D., and later, Henry C. Robinson and Stansbury J. Willey became interested financially and the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1882 with a capital of $200,000. For fifteen years the company prospered and made money. A manufactory of large proportions was erected on King street, in the rear of the county courthouse, and later an additional factory at

Riverview, but with a turn in the tide the concern got into financial difficulties and the company went into the hands of a receiver, and both creditors and stockholders got but little. The buildings were afterwards bought by Gideon Sibley, by whom the same line of business has been continued since.

In 1870 James Morrow began, at Fourth and Spruce streets, the manufacture of twine, rug-yarn, carpet-filling and rope from jute imported from India. In 1882 the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and James Morrow and his two sons, James C. and Lewis B., were the stockholders in the company, and the plant was located at Railroad avenue and Sixteenth street, the general management of the concern falling to James C. Morrow, and under his direction, for a period of nearly twenty years, it developed and prospered. In 1901 the company ceased to do business and the plant passed to the control of the Planet Manufacturing Company, by whom the business has since been conducted.

SMITH & PAINTER.

Linton Smith and Edward C. Painter, trading as Smith & Painter, conducted a drug store at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets from 1866 to 1885. In connection with the drug business they began the manufacture of fruit juices and flavors. The business grew in these lines so rapidly, and the syrups manufactured by them proved so popular, that they relinquished the drug business in 1885, and devoted their entire time to fruit syrups. In 1878 they established a plant at the southeast corner of Sixth and Tatnall streets, on the site of the furniture establishment of Megary & Son, but having outgrown the plant at that place, they bought a plot of ground at Eleventh and Church streets in 1887, where extensive buildings were erected, and since that time a flourishing and constantly increasing business has been conducted by them at that point. Their products are shipped to all parts of the United States, and fifty or more persons are constantly employed.

WILMINGTON COOPERS.

There was a time when there were many coopers in Wilmington, and when the trade of cooperage was an important one. Barrels were in demand by the flouring mills on the Brandywine, and the powder works of the Du Ponts used many casks and kegs. James Smith for forty years made barrels for Joseph Tatnall, the leading Brandywine miller. He relinquished the business in 1824, and John Hayes and William Stewart conducted the same trade for several years.

In 1832 Philip McDowell began to make barrels and kegs on French street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, but four years later sought larger quarters near the Kennett turnpike, about where Eleventh and Du Pont streets now intersect. The business grew to such proportions that quite a village grew up around the cooper shops, known locally as McDowellsville. The shops faced on Vestry lane, and Mr. McDowell erected a handsome residence on the turnpike, still standing just west of Clayton street. A large general store was also conducted by Mr. McDowell; the building is still standing. On the death of Mr. McDowell in 1876 the business declined, but he left a comfortable fortune, the outgrowth of his thrift and industry.

For many years John Danby had cooper shops on the east side of Orange street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. At one time he controlled nearly the whole block. He lived first in the small stone house near Tenth street, which now forms part of the saloon property known as No. 108 West Tenth street. His trade was largely the making of powder kegs and saltpetre barrels for the Du Ponts. He accumulated a modest fortune. Some of his grandchildren are still living in Wilmington.

Asa Poinsett was an early Wilmington cooper. He first made, on French street, casks and barrels used in the whaling trade, but later moved towards the Brandywine and made barrels for the flouring trade. George Magee began in 1824 the making of powder kegs, and later supplied the Lea mills with flour barrels.

Thomas Hawkins, of Swedish descent, started as a cooper in Wilmington in 1803, and his trade embraced not only flour barrels, but barrels for the shipment of pork and beef, and casks for flaxseed used in the shipping trade from the West Indies. His son succeeded to the business in 1840, being located at Fifteenth and French streets, where he continued for twenty-five years to supply the Price mills on the Brandywine. Others engaged in the same trade at various times were James Montgomery, James H. T. Rice, William Rice James Carswell and William Morrow. The latest cooper in Wilmington is William McConnell, who makes barrels for the Lea Milling Company.

For fifty years, beginning in 1836, a coppersmith shop was maintained on Second street near French. It was first conducted by Heisler & Roberts, but soon came under the control of Barzilla and Ruel Heisler, brothers, who were practical workers in copper, and who plied a successful trade. In later years Joseph McBride became a partner, the firm name changing to Heisler, McBride & Co. On the death of Joseph McBride in 1901, the business ceased, and the premises are now occupied by the Wilmington Oil Company. Ruel Heisler built and occupied for many years the large brick dwelling adjoining the copper shop at the northwest corner of Second and French streets, and his brother Barzilla built, and for many years resided in, the adjoining dwelling at No. 205 French street, now occupied by his youngest and only surviving son, Francis W. Heisler.

The Christiana Window Glass Company grew out of a glass manufactory started by James Bradford. The company was incorporated in 1886, and Michael J. Byrne and his five sons came from Quinton, N. J., the same year, and began to operate the works. Being practical glass manufacturers they succeeded from the start, and soon established a well-paying business, which has since continued in spite of glass combines and trusts. The company finds a ready market for its product.

VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY.

The Vulcanized Fibre Company manufacture a vulcanized fibre that has attained a world-wide reputation, and enters into almost every branch of mechanical industry, particularly in the manufacture of electrical appliances. Its composition is protected by patents, and its manufacture has proven highly profitable to its originators and promoters.

The original company was incorporated under the laws of New York, June 19, 1873, William Courtenay serving as first president and treasurer. On February 8, 1875, the Vulcanized Fibre Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, and organized with Willliam Courtenay as president and Clement B. Smyth as treasurer. This organization continued until February 4, 1878, when Caesar A. Rodney became president, and Frank Taylor treasurer. W. W. Snow succeeded to the presidency in 1884 and served for one year, when William Courtenay was again elected president, and served until 1898. He was then succeeded by J. Fred Pierson, who continued as president until December 1, 1901, when the above company was succeeded by the American Vulcanized Fibre Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Of the latter company Frank Taylor was elected president and David W. Masters treasurer, and both officers still continue.

The company occupies large quarters at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, and the business has increased until the buildings occupy half a block, and a force of skilled workmen, numbering over sixty, is constantly employed in turning out the popular products of this successful manufactory.

KARTAVERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The success attending the operation of the Vulcanized Fibre Company led to the organization of an independent company for the manufacture of hard fibre, called the Celluvert Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1887. The name was soon changed to the Kartavert Manufacturing Company, and

the plant of the company was established at the corner of Maryland avenue and Beech street. The buildings have been enlarged until at the present time every convenience and facility is afforded for the manufacture of the peculiar product of the company. The fibre made by this company is of a high grade and the company ships to all parts of the civilized world.

The first president was Ephraim T. Walton, and Henry C. Robinson the first treasurer. Alexander J. Hart succeeded Mr. Walton as president, and continued as such until his death. On the consolidation of the hard fibre companies, in December 1901, the Kartavert Company was merged in the American Vulcanized Fibre Company, and its manufactory has since been continued as one of the branches of the general company, with Frank Taylor as president, and David W. Masters as treasurer. Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Masters have been master minds in the development of the hard fibre industry and they have well earned the success that has attended their efforts.

WILMINGTON BREWERIES.

The first brewery was established in Wilmington during the Civil War on Fifth street west of Adams street. The three Nebeker brothers, George, Samuel A. and Aquilla were at the head of the enterprise. They bought a disused quarry that existed at that point, and making further excavations for their vaults, erected a substantial plant on the site.

In 1872 the plant came into the possession of Joseph Stoeckle, who prior to that time had conducted a saloon in Wilmington. He greatly enlarged the brewery plant and soon quadrupled its former capacity. In 1881 the plant was seriously damaged by fire, but the buildings were at once rebuilt on a larger scale and from that date the business was greatly extended, being equipped with every modern appliance and ranking with the largest breweries in the country.

Joseph Stoeckle continued in charge until his death in 1893.

He amassed a large fortune, and provided by his will for the business to be continued for the benefit of his estate under the direction of his son Harry J. Stoeckle. The latter has proven to be a good manager. In spite of keen opposition the business has held its own and now enjoys a larger trade than ever before.

In 1865 John Hartmann and John Fehrenbach, the proprietors of a large saloon at the northwest corner of Fourth and French streets, began the brewing of lager beer in a small way and from that start grew the large brewery of Hartmann & Fehrenbach at Lovering avenue and Scott street. In 1885 an incorporated company was organized and called The Hartmann & Fehrenbach Brewing Company with John Hartmann as president and John Fehrenbach as vice-president and treasurer. In 1888 the present immense structure occupied by the company was completed, with a capacity of two hundred barrels and unexcelled storage capacity. Each of the early proprietors left sons, and under their direction the business has been continued and greatly extended, the present officers of the company being John G. Hartmann, president and general manager; Charles Fehrenbach, vice-president, and John G. Fehrenbach, secretary and treasurer.

Karl Specht and Peter Spahn started in 1880 a brewery at the northeast corner of Fifth and DuPont streets, which in 1890 came under the control of John A. Lengel, who gave to the business close personal attention and succeeded in bringing it to the front rank among breweries. The Bavarian Brewing Company was incorporated in 1898, with Mr. Lengel as president; the buildings were greatly enlarged and the capacity of the works more than doubled. After the firm establishment of the company Mr. Lengel retired from the active management and Karl Eisenmenger became president of the company, under whose stirring and efficient management the business has become one of the most substantial and profitable in the city.

THE BRANDYWINE MILLS.

The great value of the water-power of the Brandywine was early recognized. The records disclose that two small mills existed as early as 1729, on land that for many years belonged to Dr. Tymen Stidham, and which came later, through one Samuel Kirk, to Oliver Canby. The latter was the first who erected a mill of any pretensions on the Brandywine, and he may be called the founder of the Brandywine Mills. The first mill erected by him stood near the present "Bishopstead," and was built in 1742. At the death of Oliver Canby, in 1755, the mill came into the possession of Thomas Shipley, who acquired other mill property, and in 1762 he built a larger mill near the terminus of French street, which was always known as "The Old Shipley Mill." Other mills soon followed on the south side of the stream.

Joseph Tatnall was the pioneer in the building of mills on the north side of the Brandywine. Much difficulty was encountered in making a race-way on the north side because of the many rocks along the stream, but through the energy of Joseph Tatnall and Thomas Lea, his son-in-law, these obstacles were overcome, and as early as 1764 a group of eight mills were in successful operation, four on each side of the stream. Among the early owners were William Poole, William Canby, George Evans, John Morton, John Welsh, John Buckley and Cheney Broom.

These mills were an important factor in furnishing to the American army, during the Revolution, the staff of life. No mills of such importance existed in the colonies at that time. When the British landed at the head of Elk in 1777, having in view the invasion of Philadelphia, Washington ordered the dismantling of the Brandywine Mills to prevent the possibility of them falling into the hands of the British. The mill-stones were thrown out of gear and some of them taken several miles away and secreted.

The original firm of Tatnall and Lea continued in business for many years. On the death of Joseph Tatnall, Thomas

Lea became sole owner and continued the business during his lifetime; building in 1811 an additional mill which was destroyed by fire in 1819, and rebuilt. At his death in 1824, his son William Lea succeeded to the business. The firm of William Lea & Sons, composed of the father and his two sons Preston and Henry, was formed in 1864, and continued until the death of the father in 1876. The sons continued the business under the old firm name until 1882, when the William Lea & Sons Company was incorporated, and organized with Preston Lea as president, William Lea Ferris, vice-president and John M. Taylor, treasurer. All of the mills and water-rights on the north side of the stream were controlled by this company and in addition the company operated a steam grist mill at New Castle, until 1901, when the Lea Milling Company was incorporated and the Wilmington works were leased by the latter company and the business at Wilmington turned over to it. The business, under the control of the new company, has suffered no diminution, and the products of the Lea mills are of the same high standard that has made them famous for three-quarters of a century. The present officers of the Lea Milling Company are James B. Canby, president, Preston Lea, vice-president, and George W. Sparks, secretary and treasurer.

The rights on the south side of the Brandywine have been gradually acquired by the City of Wilmington for the purpose of furnishing a water-supply to its citizens. The long line of ancient stone mills beginning at the bridge at Market street and extending eastward to Walnut street, have one by one disappeared, no vestige of them being left; and in their stead a massive pumping station with ponderous machinery and accompanying buildings have arisen in their places, all owned and controlled by the city authorities.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS COMPANY.

The Rockford Bleaching and Dye Works and Cotton Factory at Rockford, on the Brandywine, were founded by Joseph

Bancroft in 1831. These works occupy the site on the westerly side of the stream, immediately above what are familiarly known as the Riddle Mills. Job Harvey was one of the earliest owners of the site, operating a grist mill there. Later a company was formed called the Rockford Manufacturing Company, with Caleb Kirk, William W. Young, John Torbert and Eleuthere I. and Alfred du Pont as interested parties.

Joseph Bancroft became the owner in 1831 and at once remodeled the buildings and began the manufacture of cotton goods. About the beginning of the Civil War he added facilities and began the processes of bleaching and dyeing which have made the plant famous, and which have proven highly remunerative to the owners of the business. The buildings and equipment have been largely added to and improved from time to time, and the present capacity of the works is many fold greater than during its earlier years of operation. Joseph Bancroft died in 1874. He admitted his two sons, Samuel Bancroft, Jr. and William P. Bancroft, as partners in the business prior to his death, when the firm name of Joseph Bancroft and Sons was adopted. This continued until 1889 when the Joseph Bancroft and Sons Company was incorporated, and the business has been since continued by the company.

The company controls one-half of the water power of the Brandywine, the other half being owned by the Du Ponts, the combined power being considered the best in the State. While the company manufactures large products of its own, much of the material that is put through the bleaching and dyeing processes is brought from New England. In 1895, the Bancroft company absorbed the mills that for many years had been operated by James Riddle, lying to the south of the original Bancroft plant, and at once the Riddle mills were remodeled and combined with the already large and flourishing business of its new owners. This enterprise is one of the largest and most successful of the manufactories of the State. The present officers of the Joseph Bancroft and Sons Com-

pany are Samuel Bancroft, Jr., president; William P. Bancroft, vice-president; Henry B. Thompson, treasurer; Joseph Bancroft, assistant treasurer, and John Bancroft, secretary and superintendent.

THE DU PONT POWDER WORKS.

When Eleuthere Irenee Du Pont founded in 1802 the Du Pont powder works on the Brandywine, he truly "builded better than he knew," but he could have had no appreciation how, with the material growth and progress of the American nation, the modest business which he started would expand into the giant enterprise that it represents at the end of a century. With keen business foresight, he planned to compete with the old established powder manufactories of England, although advised that he would likely wreck his fortune in the endeavor.

His personal friend, Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, urged him to establish the business in Virginia, and tempting offers were made to him to settle in New Jersey, but after careful observation he chose the banks of the Brandywine, and there in the summer of 1802 he began the erection of the first mill for the manufacture of powder, known to this day as the "Eleutherian Mill." Ten years later the Upper Hagley mill was built, and sixteen years after the Lower Hagley mill was added, and prior to his death, in 1834, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that he was the proprietor of the most extensive powder industry in the country.

On the death of the founder the responsibility of leadership fell upon his eldest son, Alfred du Pont, who had been under the tutelage of his father, and from whom he had inherited many admirable business traits. The business, under his direction, forged ahead. Within a year or so another mill, the Brandywine, was built, and both facilities were added and output increased under his prudent and aggressive management. He retired as manager in 1850, giving way to his younger brother, Henry du Pont, who was recognized as the

head of the concern until his death in 1889. The continual and marvelous growth of the business made it necessary that others should be called in to co-operate, and the outcome was the formation of a partnership, known as E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with Henry du Pont, his two sons, Henry A. and William, and his four nephews, Irenee, Lamotte, Eugene and Francis, as members of the firm.

This firm continued until 1903, when the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was incorporated, and the general powder business passed to the control of the new company. The company controls not only the mills on the Brandywine, but it has numerous auxiliary plants throughout the United States. The products of the company are known throughout the civilized world. It is the largest and most important industry in Delaware. The present officers of the company are T. Coleman du Pont, president; Alfred I. du Pont, vice-president; Pierre S. du Pont, treasurer; Alexis I. du Pont, secretary.

THE RIDDLE MILLS.

James Riddle operated, from 1838 to 1873, successful cotton spinning mills on the Brandywine, at Kentmere. His mills occupied the site of the Gilpin paper mills, and came into the control of Riddle and Lawrence in 1838. The latter retired in a few years, and in 1850 the mills were enlarged, employing at one time nearly three hundred hands. Later James Riddle associated with him in the business, his son, Leander F. Riddle, and his son-in-law, William M. Field, the firm name of Riddle, Son & Co. being adopted, and the business was continued by the firm after the death of the senior partner, until 1886 when the mills were leased to C. J. Milne & Co. of Philadelphia, who conducted them for a few years. In 1895 the mill rights, buildings, etc., forming the old cotton-mill plant, were sold to the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., and by the latter company used in their business. James Riddle was an exemplary citizen, a man of the strictest integrity, and most

kind and philanthropic in nature. He was a most loyal Methodist, being for many years a local preacher in that denomination, and by his will made provision for the worn-out preachers of the Wilmington Conference. He also left a fund for the support of the Mt. Salem Church and Riddle's Chapel, the latter being named in his honor.

PAPER-MAKING.

The first paper mill on the Brandywine was built by Joshua and Thomas Gilpin in 1787. It occupied about the site of the Riddle Mills. Six years later Wm. W. Young, a Philadelphia printer, established a mill at Rockland, which was successfully conducted for several years as a paper mill, and later as a cotton mill. In 1860 the whole property was purchased by the firm of Jessup and Moore. The Gilpins continued in control of the mills until about 1820. In 1816 Thomas Gilpin patented a machine whereby paper was made in an endless roll. The writer has recently seen a sample of hand-made writing-paper made in 1805, and bearing the water-mark "T. Gilpin, Brandywine."

In 1843 the firm of Jessup & Moore was formed, composed of Augustus E. Jessup and his son-in-law, Bloomfield H. Moore, and two years later the firm bought the lower mill on the Brandywine, fitted it for paper-making and called it the "Augustine Mill," which name it still retains. From 1870 until 1878 Mr. Moore was the sole owner of the business. On the death of Mr. Moore in 1878, the Jessup & Moore Paper Company was incorporated, and Clarence B. Moore, son of Bloomfield H. Moore, became its president. In 1881 the company built the Delaware mills on the Christiana river, west of Wilmington, when modern facilities were installed for the manufacture of wood-pulp, to be used in connection with the paper-making.

William Luke became manager for the Jessup & Moore people in 1862, and continued in charge until 1898, when he voluntarily retired. He proved himself a most capable and

efficient manager. David Lindsay who has been the superintendent of the Augustine mill since 1870, is a stockholder and director of the company, and for many years has been recognized as one of the leading and most enterprising citizens of Wilmington. The Delaware mills were under the management of John Saunders from the time of their establishment until his death. The paper-making industry is an important one, and no business in the city has been conducted on more progressive lines, the good name and fame of the Jessup & Moore Company being world-wide.

THEATERS.

The first theatrical performance in Wilmington is claimed to have been presented in a large room of the Bayard Hotel (afterwards the Delaware House), fronting on Shipley street. That was as early as 1833. Some months later a hall was fitted up for theatrical purposes at Front and Orange streets, and the next year a charter was obtained for the Wilmington Theatrical Company, and the latter erected a building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Shipley streets with a seating capacity of 600. The new Wilmington Theater opened about Christmas of 1834 and for a time proved popular, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the more staid of the citizens of the town who looked with much disfavor upon the new enterprise. The first theater continued for five years and then failed for lack of support.

In 1869 the Masonic Hall Company was chartered with a capital of $100,000. George G. Lobdell was the first president and John P. Allmond secretary. In 1870 the company purchased a lot on the easterly side of Market street about midway between Eighth and Ninth streets, running through from Market to King street, and on the lot preparations were made at once to erect a Masonic Temple and opera house. At the time of its erection it was one of the most substantial and imposing buildings in the City of Wilmington. James H. Beggs served as chairman of the building committee and

Jesse Sharpe as chairman of the finance committee. Thomas Dixon of Baltimore was the architect. The corner-stone was laid April 20, 1871, and the building was dedicated April 18, 1872. On its completion Wilmington possessed for the first time a thoroughly equipped and up-to-date public hall, suited for all public entertainments and with a stage capacity that afforded every facility for operatic and theatrical performances. The building also contained large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of the Masonic lodges of the City and there were apartments rented for outside purposes. Jesse K. Baylis became manager of the opera house soon after its dedication and has continued almost without interruption until the present time. He has been an unusually efficient and popular manager.

In 1884 James H. Shoemaker and Lewis P. Buck erected a play house, which they called the Academy of Music, on Tenth street just east of Tatnall street. It was completed early in 1885, and gave promise of great popularity, but under the first management it proved unsuccessful and for many years was continued at a loss. It has had a varied existence, and after many ownerships came into the hands of David M. Hess, of Philadelphia. With many different lessees from year to year, in 1903 Daniel Humphries became lessee, and under his management it has become a popular play house, but caters to the sensational.

In 1893 William L. Dockstader started a small theater at No. 309 Shipley street, and two years later leased the building at the northwest corner of Seventh and Shipley streets, formerly occupied by the Frist & Allmon carriage factory, and after entirely remodeling it opened a small theater for the presentation of vaudeville. His management proving successful, in 1902 Mr. Dockstader bought a lot on the easterly side of Market street a few doors above the Masonic Temple, and on it erected, in that year, a handsome theatre, which he called the Garrick. It was opened on November 23, 1903, and has since been successfully conducted as a vaudeville the-

ater. Mr. Dockstader has proven to be an unusually successful theatrical manager in his especial line of work, and has well deserved the success which he has gained.

BURIAL PLACES.

On the completion of the Old Swedes Church in 1699 a plot of ground was laid out surrounding the church as a burial place. Interments were doubtless made there very soon after it had been established as a public burial place, and have continued from that time until the present. Presumably very many of the early settlers were buried there. Doubtless but few of them had tombstones erected to mark their graves. A few tombstones remain, bearing date early in the eighteenth century. For several years the graveyard was much neglected, but within the past ten years a fund has been accumulated by the vestry of the church, and through their exertions the graveyard has been put in thorough good order, so that it presents an attractive appearance, the graves and stones having been restored, and there is every promise of its thorough maintenance for years to come.

The burying-ground adjoining the Friends' meeting-house at Fourth and West streets was one of the earliest burial places in the city, and it contains the bodies of many of the earlier residents of the city. Of late years but few interments have been made there, except of elderly people who were members of the old families.

The graveyard adjoining the First Presbyterian Church at Tenth and Market streets dates back to the erection of the first church in 1740. The names inscribed upon the tombstones there indicate the substantial character of the early residents who were identified with the Presbyterian denomination in generations gone by. Occasionally an interment is made in that graveyard now-a-days, but for many years it has fallen largely into disuse.

For many years a graveyard largely used was located in the rear of the First Baptist Church on King street above Tenth,

but with the disintegration of the church membership, representing as it did, the old school Baptists, this burial place fell into disuse, and the bodies of many of those buried there have, within the past forty years, been reinterred in other places.

The graveyard adjoining the Asbury Methodist Church was founded in 1785, and for many years was much used as a place of interment, largely by those belonging to the Methodist denomination. Occasionally an interment is made there, but of late years the inclination has been to bury in the more modern cemeteries.

In 1843 the first steps were taken to establish a public cemetery. The movement then started resulted in the incorporation of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery Company, with Willard Hall as president; Jonas Pusey, secretary, and John A. Duncan, treasurer. The company acquired about twenty acres of land on the north side of Delaware avenue, running from Madison to Adams street and from Delaware avenue to the Brandywine. The plan of the cemetery was made by George Read Riddle, and the first interment was made in the ground in August, 1844. For forty years the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery was the only public burial ground in the city, except the graveyards that have been mentioned as belonging to the various churches. It has been a well-managed enterprise, over two thousand lots having been sold, and since 1844 the entire number of interments is thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Adjoining the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery there was for many years a small plot of ground fronting on Twelfth street that was used as a burial place by the Roman Catholics. The space being limited it soon became filled, and since 1876 very few interments have been made there. The old plot is much neglected, although many tombstones remain and occasionally an interment is made. In 1876 the New Cathedral Cemetery was opened by the Catholic churches of Wilmington. It is located on the south side of Lancaster avenue, west of Woodlawn avenue, and has an area of forty

acres. Since it was opened there have been 9500 interments. The present officers are Rt. Rev. J. J. Monaghan, president, and Bernard Keenan, superintendent.

In 1873 the Riverview Cemetery Company was incorporated and the first officers of the company were John G. Baker, president, Benjamin Murgatroyd, vice-president, and Joshua Maris, secretary and treasurer. The company bought a tract of twenty acres on the easterly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike, about two miles north of the Brandywine bridge, and laid out the same in convenient lots for burial purposes. The project originated with the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and has proven very popular with all classes in the community, the cemetery having been used by all religious denominations. In 1899 the company procured about twenty-five acres of land immediately across the turnpike from the original cemetery known as the West Side Section, and since that year have also plotted it into burial lots, and many interments have already been made there. The new section is known as New Riverview, but is under the control of the old company. The enlargement was made necessary on account of the pressure for burial places. Since 1873, 9582 permits for interments have been made by the company. The following shows the officers that have served since the organization of the company:

Presidents.

John G. Baker,	from 1872 to 1880
Jeremiah Mahoney,	" 1880 to 1881
John J. Gallagher,	" 1881 to 1888
Charles P. Maroney,	" 1888 to 1890
Edwin C. Moore,	" 1890 to 1895
James D. Carter,	" 1895 to 1902
Charles H. Simmons,	" 1902 to 1905
Joshua B. Carpenter,	" 1905 to 1907
George M. Fisher,	" 1907–

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Joshua Maris,	from 1872 to 1877
Daniel T. Hawkins,	" 1877 to 1882
William E. Hawkins,	" 1882–

The present officers are Joshua B. Carpenter, president; James B. Tucker, vice-president; William E. Hawkins, secretary and treasurer, and Charles E. Sparks, Jr., superintendent.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

In 1855 the "Female Society of Wilmington for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," was organized by several of the public-spirited women of the city. The society established headquarters at No. 509 Shipley street, where they furnished employment for worthy women, compensating them for their work, and the articles made by the women thus employed were sold. The society also looked after the deserving poor of the city, and in many ways did a benevolent work. Out of the society grew the Home for Aged Women, the latter being incorporated in January, 1866, and Sarah R. Mendinhall serving as the first president and Anne Semple as secretary. The object of the Home is to care for women who have reached the age of sixty years, and to provide for them a comfortable home for their remaining days by the payment of a small sum when admitted. The premises occupied by the original Sewing Society on Shipley street were occupied for a few years in combination with the adjoining house as the first Home for Aged Women, and in 1869 the latter society bought a lot at the northeast corner of Gilpin avenue and Harrison streets, on which was erected in 1872 a large and commodious brick building suited in all respects for the accommodation of the aged women who were to become its inmates. The management of the Home has always been in the hands of women and it has been supported and maintained from the beginning by individual subscriptions and bequests. In 1903 the building was greatly enlarged and its capacity almost doubled. The total number of inmates at the present time is 157. The following have served as officers since its organization.

Presidents.

Sarah R. Mendinhall,	from 1864 to 1875
Maria L. Chandler,	" 1875 to 1896
Emma Kittinger,	" 1896 to 1905
Alice J. Rumford,	" 1905–

Treasurers.

Sarah A. Heald,	from 1864 to 1865
Anne Semple,	" 1865 to 1898
Lizzie S. Wollaston,	" 1898–

Secretaries.

Emily G. Wollaston,	from 1864 to 1884
A. Elizabeth Stroud,	" 1884–

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

To Mrs. J. Taylor Gause is due the credit of founding this deserving charity. Soon after the opening of the Civil War Mrs. Gause was impressed with the need of an institution where the children of parents of insufficient means might be cared for and especially the children of soldiers who were then engaged in the Civil War. Through Mrs. Gause's efforts the first home for children was established in a dwelling house at No. 412 King street. Several kind-hearted women joined with Mrs. Gause in the movement and in less than a year from the opening of the Home fifty children had found shelter beneath its roof. A charter was obtained in March, 1863. Under it the trustees of the home were authorized to receive children voluntarily surrendered by their parents, or to admit children by the order of the courts. At first the Home was supported entirely by private subscriptions. In the course of time several bequests were made and from the latter an income was derived. Subsequently the General Assembly of the State provided for an annual appropriation by the Levy Court of the county. In 1865 a plot of ground was bought by the Home at the southeast corner of Ninth and Adams streets. On it was a large brick building that had been built some years before by Rev. Thomas M. Cann as a boarding school. This building was changed in minor respects and well suited the purposes of the Home. The Home continued at this location

until 1888 when a new building was erected on a plot of ground near Riverview Cemetery, and to this location the Home was moved in 1889. Since its inception several hundred inmates have been admitted, and no benevolent undertaking in the city has brought forth better results than the work maintained for forty years by the managers of this Home.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

With the increased growth of the City of Wilmington a need had long been felt for a hospital, where any one requiring medical or surgical care could be skillfully treated. Mrs. J. Taylor Gause suggested its organization on the pavilion plan, where both schools of medicine might practice. This not proving feasible, a call was made on the homeopathic physicians of Wilmington to form an association for the purpose of establishing a hospital, immediate and substantial aid being promised. The projected hospital was to be free to all persons needing medical or surgical care without regard to age, sex, color or religious belief, if they were unable to pay for the same, and rooms and beds were to be provided also for persons able to pay.

As an outgrowth of this idea a meeting was held on November 15, 1887, at which twenty-seven women selected by the physicians organized a society for the purpose of establishing on a permanent basis a hospital in this city. A meeting held on November 26th of the same year proved to be of especial interest, as it resulted in the acceptance of a generous offer from Mr. J. Taylor Gause, for the purchase of the Hygeian Home, situated at the corner of Shallcross avenue and Van Buren street, with the suggestion that it could be applied immediately to hospital uses. This was to be free of rent until January 1, 1889, and at the end of that time, if it was deemed desirable, the Board of Managers might purchase and permanently apply it to hospital purposes. It was encouraging that in seven days after the first meeting of the managers, a property was secured and sufficient funds donated to warrant the

immediate occupation of the hospital. The enterprise was incorporated April 24, 1888, under the name of "The Homeopathic Hospital of Delaware."

By June 16, 1888, the desirability of the building and its situation had become so apparent that its purchase for hospital uses was resolved upon. During the second year a training school for nurses was established. In April, 1888, a proposition was received from Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor Gause as to the enlargement of the hospital. It resulted in the presentation by them of a new pavilion entirely furnished, including an elevator, as well as improvements to the old building and grounds. Soon after the health of Mrs. Gause became impaired to such an extent that she was unable longer to give her services to the hospital. She was the founder and promoter of the great enterprise, also president of its Board of Managers, so that when she passed from earth, June, 1890, the loss to the hospital was great indeed.

Elizabeth H. Capelle served one year as president, immediately after the death of Mrs. Gause. She declined a reelection, and Elizabeth W. Mendinhall was then chosen to fill that important office, which she held, greatly to the advantage of the hospital, until her death, in 1903. Emma L. Weldin, who had been the treasurer since the organization of the hospital, succeeded her, and is still serving as president to the entire satisfaction of all.

The present large building, dedicated in April, 1907, has been made possible by the generosity of Mary R. and Anna Latimer, who contributed $25,000.00 toward its erection. Each year during its existence, the hospital has been assisted by these philanthropic women, their gifts in that time amounting to $15,438.00. Other contributions to the building fund have amounted to $54,617.00.

J. Taylor Gause served as the first president of the board of trustees. He was succeeded by Clement B. Smyth, and he in turn by Charles W. Pusey. The present officers of the board of trustees are Charles W. Pusey, president; Samuel

Bancroft, Jr., vice-president; James B. Clarkson, treasurer; Willard A. Speakman, secretary. The officers of the board of managers are Mrs. C. Wesley Weldin, president; Mrs. Benjamin Nields, vice-president; Mrs. J. Morton Poole, treasurer; Mrs. Martin Lane, recording secretary, and Miss Mary D. Sisson, corresponding secretary.

Beds have been endowed in memory of Henry Mendinhall, Elizabeth W. Mendinhall, William G. Pennypacker, August Negendank, M. D., and Elizabeth Harriet Capelle. Furnished rooms have been endowed in memory of Leonard Kittinger, M. D., Elizabeth R. Zane, William Hilles Shearman, and Anna B. Richardson. The Junior Board has also endowed a bed, and furnished rooms have been provided by Mrs. C. Newbold Trump and by citizens of Newark, Delaware.

Summary of Finances.

Total amount of cash received, as shown by annual reports of treasurer, 1888 to 1905, inclusive	$159,548.67
Amount of Endowment Fund	25,033.93
Amount of cash and value of improvements contributed by Junior Board, cash	9,540.65
Elevator	2,000.00
Heater	1,200.00
Sterilizers	325.00
Amount of cash contributed by Children's Band during the ten years of its existence	1,684.00
Number of graduate nurses	50
Number of persons treated during the past eighteen years	4,072

THE DELAWARE HOSPITAL.

This charitable enterprise was started in the latter part of the year 1887, when the work of collecting funds for the establishment of the hospital was begun. Within the next year or so enough money had been assured to warrant the purchase of the lot of ground at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, and on August 6th, 1889, the corner-stone of the hospital building was laid. The building was formally opened on February 20th, 1890, the act of incorporation bear-

ing date April 16th, 1889, and the following persons being the original incorporators: Dr. Lewis P. Bush, Dr. James A. Draper, Dr. William R. Bullock, Job H. Jackson, George W. Bush, William P. Bancroft, Mrs. Austin Harrington, Miss Alice E. Johnston, Mrs. F. L. Gilpin, Miss Anna T. Canby, Mrs. Charles G. Rumford, Mrs. William Bush, Mrs. Victor DuPont, Mrs. Charles M. Bird. The following have served as presidents:

Job H. Jackson,	1890–1891	Dr. Lewis P. Bush,	1891–1892
J. Parke Postles,	1892–1896	Tilghman Johnston,	1896–

William P. Bancroft has served as secretary since 1890, and Henry C. Jones has served as treasurer for the same time. The superintendents have been Miss Julia C. Wilson, 1890–1902; Miss Elizabeth Ramsden, 1902–1903; Miss Anna M. McLean, 1903 to date. In 1893 an octagonal addition was built to the original structure as a memorial to Dr. Lewis P. Bush, who had been most enthusiastic in his support of the enterprise. In 1893 a dispensary was opened and in the same year an endowment fund for the benefit of the hospital was started, and the report for that year shows a fund accumulated of $574.32. The interest of the public in the hospital is shown by the growth of the endowment fund, which, starting with the amount just mentioned, has grown until the report for the current year shows an endowment of $84,178.75. The training school for nurses established in 1897 in connection with the hospital, has proven very successful. The work of the hospital having grown beyond its facilities, in 1901 a a large addition, being the present main building of the hospital, was erected in conjunction with the buildings theretofore used. The first report of the institution shows that during the first year after the establishment of the hospital, 2999 days of service were rendered to patients. The report for 1906 shows that in the preceding year 13,472 days of service had been rendered, an indication of the rapid growth of the institution. Memorial beds have been endowed as follows:

NEW CENTURY CLUB BUILDING, WILMINGTON.

1895	Daniel Corbit Warner.	1901	John H. Adams.
1896	Sophie Madeline du Pont.	1901	Samuel McClary, Jr.
1896	Dr. Thomas J. Boyd.	1902	Sarah S. Lesley.
1896	Mary Stanley Boyd.	1902	Dr. William Ward Lesley.
1897	Dr. William Poyntell Johnston.	1902	Job H. Jackson.
1898	Henry Harding Carter.	1903	Dr. Henry F. Askew.
1901	James and Ruth Ann Williams.	1904	Richard P. Gibbons.

THE NEW CENTURY CLUB.

The New Century Club of Wilmington was organized January 14, 1889, with a membership of sixty, with Mrs. Augusta L. Conant as president. In a short time classes in language and music were formed, and committees appointed on education and philanthropy. Mrs. J. Taylor Gause was elected second president. As the club grew rapidly, it was found necessary to provide quarters for the club, other than the members' houses, as at first. A room at the Young Men's Christian Association was used for awhile, and when that became too small, meetings were held in Eden Hall.

In three years it was difficult to find suitable accommodations for the increasing numbers, and on February 10, 1892, the plan of building a club house was presented to the club for its consideration. It was proposed to place the capital stock at $30,000, and when $10,000 was subscribed, to begin building. A charter was applied for April 15th, and granted May 2, 1892, the incorporators being Emalea P. Warner, Gertrude W. Nields, Elizabeth W. Mendinhall, Frances S. Garrett and Sarah S. Smyth.

A lot on the southerly side of Delaware avenue near Jackson street, was purchased for $5,130. Mrs. M. P. Nichols of Philadelphia, the architect of the Philadelphia New Century Club House, made the plans. On July 1, 1892, ground was broken. On October 12th following, the corner-stone was laid; and on January 31, 1893, the beautiful club house was completed. Ten feet of additional ground was purchased later, at a cost of $1,000.

In 1894 in co-operation with the Women's Christian Tem-

perance Union, the Girls' Industrial School was founded through the efforts of Mrs. M. S. Hilles, then chairman of the Philanthropy Committee. In 1892 the club and the corporation divided, forming two organizations. The club at that time numbered five hundred women, all of whom were stockholders. In October, 1896, the Club Library was founded. The following have served as presidents of the New Century Club since its organization : Augusta L. Conant, 1889 ; Martha J. Gause, 1889 to 1890 ; Emalea P. Warner, 1890 to 1892 ; Abby W. Miller, 1892 to 1895 ; Frances S. Garrett, 1895 to 1896 ; Mary H. Askew Mather, 1896 to 1898 ; Mary S. Howland, 1898 to 1900 ; S. Cornelia Bowman, 1900 to 1902 ; Rachel M. G. Vandegrift, 1902 to 1904 ; Meta Gilpin Kent, 1904 to 1906 ; Lucy Bancroft, 1906.

The following have served as presidents of the New Century Club Corporation : Abby W. Miller, 1892 to 1895 ; R. Josephine Warner, 1895 to 1898 ; Mary H. Pusey, 1898 to 1903 ; Natalie G. Wilson, 1903 to 1904 ; Elizabeth J. Danforth, 1904.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society of Delaware was organized May 31, 1864. The meeting for organization was held in the hall of the Wilmington Institute. The society was incorporated October 26, 1864. Hon. Willard Hall was its first president, and served from the organization of the society until December 5, 1873. He was succeeded by Hon. Daniel M. Bates, who continued as president from December 5, 1873, until his death, June 16, 1879, with the exception of one year, when Dr. Henry F. Askew acted as president. Leonard E. Wales succeeded Chancellor Bates and served as president from June 16, 1879, to December 18, 1893, when he resigned, and the present president, Charles B. Lore, Chief Justice of Delaware, was elected to succeed him.

During its existence the society has had a membership of nearly five hundred, the present active membership being about one hundred and sixty. The society has for many

years occupied the old historical building near the corner of Tenth and Market streets, which was built in 1740 as the First Presbyterian Meeting House. A very interesting and valuable collection of books, papers, relics, etc., is to be found within the walls of this building, and the society has rescued from oblivion and preserved for this and future generations a collection of historical matter that is truly invaluable. Among the earliest members of the society Dr. Lewis P. Bush, who served as corresponding secretary from 1869 to 1892, and Dr. Robert P. Johnson, who was librarian of the society from 1874 to 1890, were both active members; and possibly to them more than to any others connected with the society is its growth and prosperity due. Willard Hall Porter served as recording secretary of the society from 1889 until his death in 1907. He was a most faithful and capable officer.

The present officers of the society are: President, Hon. Charles B. Lore; corresponding secretary, Thomas F. Bayard; recording secretary, Mark M. Cleaver; treasurer, William Bush; librarian, Henry C. Conrad.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE MASONRY.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware, A. F. A. M., was organized on June 6, 1806, at a meeting held in the town hall in the Borough of Wilmington. Before that time at least eight lodges had been instituted in Delaware, of which number seven had gotten their authority from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the remaining one from the Grand Lodge of Maryland. It is uncertain as to just when Free Masonry was introduced into Delaware. The first regular lodge formed in the state was located at Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa), warrant granted June 24, 1765. This lodge has continued without interruption since, and is now working as Union Lodge No. 5, at Middletown. By warrant granted September 27, 1769, a lodge was instituted at Christiana Ferry (after-

wards Wilmington). This warrant was surrendered in 1789, and a new warrant granted June 6, 1806, as Washington No. 1, of Wilmington. No. 18, Dover, was authorized by warrant dated October 26, 1775, which was surrendered May 31, 1787. It is now Union Lodge No. 7, at Dover. No. 33, New Castle and Christiana Bridge warrant granted April 3, 1780. The warrant was surrendered March 1, 1790, and on June 6, 1806, a new warrant was granted as St. John's No. 2, New Castle. No. 44, Duck Creek Cross Roads (Smyrna), warrant granted June 24, 1785, and the same surrendered September 6, 1790. For some years this lodge ceased work, but is now Harmony Lodge No. 13, of Smyrna. No. 63, Lewistown, warrant granted May 28, 1794. This charter was vacated April 7, 1806, but is now working as Jefferson Lodge No. 15, Lewes. No. 96, "The Delaware Hiram Lodge," Newark, warrant granted December 6, 1802. A new charter was granted June 6, 1806. The charter was vacated after removing to Glasgow, but was revived June 7, 1827, as Hiram Lodge No. 25, Newark.

All of the above seven lodges received their warrants from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the one following being granted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland: No. 10, Georgetown, September 18, 1792. This lodge was subsequently known as St. John's Lodge No. 10, of Delaware, by resolution of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, May 11, 1794. On June 23, 1800, a new warrant was granted and the lodge thereafter was known as Hope Lodge No. 31, at Laurel Town.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware was formed at a meeting held June 6, 1806, as mentioned above, held in the town hall in the Borough of Wilmington. Representatives were present from four lodges, a majority of those working at that time. The establishment of the Grand Lodge greatly stimulated the masonic feeling throughout the state, and the order from that time began to grow rapidly.

Temple Lodge No. 11 was organized on September 12, 1816, and held meetings under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge

until February 22, 1817, when it was duly constituted by John Sellers, Grand Master, under a charter dated January 20, 1817. Lafayette Lodge No. 14 was constituted January 17, 1825. It was named in honor of General Lafayette, who, on his second visit to America, spent a short time in Wilmington and affixed his name to the charter of this lodge. Corinthian Lodge No. 20 was organized June 27, 1861. Oriental Lodge was instituted in 1871.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted in 1818, but having suspended labor for many years a new organization was established by the General Grand High Priest of the United States in 1869. Many years prior to the institution of the Grand Chapter the Royal Arch Masons had an existence in Delaware. Washington Chapter No. 1, of Wilmington, was constituted January 24, 1809. Lafayette Chapter No. 6 was instituted October 31, 1826. This Chapter united with Washington Chapter on February 6, 1882, and was named the Washington-Lafayette Chapter. St. John's Royal Arch Chapter No. 14 obtained its charter January 20, 1869. Delta Royal Arch Chapter was organized January 17, 1873.

The Past High Priests of the Delaware Chapter Royal Arch Masons have been: James H. Cameron, William T. Springer, George W. Stone, E. Arthur Nield, John W. Lawson, Winfield S. Quigley, Joseph A. Bond, Henry Van Gasken, James H. Price.

The secretaries have been John W. Lawson, Wilmer Palmer.

The reports made to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held at Wilmington, October 4th and 5th, 1905, show the following working lodges now existing in Delaware, the date of their charter and the number of master masons in each:

Washington Lodge No. 1, Wilmington, date of charter, June 7, 1806, present membership, 209.

Saint John's Lodge No. 2, New Castle, date of charter, June 27, 1848, present membership, 84.

Hope Lodge No. 4, Laurel, date of charter, June 6, 1806, present membership, 56.

Union Lodge No. 5, Middletown, date of charter, January 24, 1816, present membership, 58.

Union Lodge No. 7, Dover, date of charter, June 27, 1857, present membership, 93.

Temple Lodge No. 9, Milford, date of charter, June 16, 1815, present membership, 96.

Temple Lodge No. 11, Wilmington, date of charter, January 20, 1817, present membership, 212.

Franklin Lodge No. 12, Georgetown, date of charter, June 27, 1823, present membership, 86.

Harmony Lodge No. 13, Smyrna, date of charter, June 27, 1867, present membership, 86.

Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, date of charter, January 17, 1825, present membership, 369.

Jefferson Lodge No. 15, Lewes, date of charter, June 27, 1849, present membership, 107.

Endeavor Lodge No. 17, Milton, date of charter, June 27, 1848, present membership, 62.

Jackson Lodge No. 19, Delaware City, date of charter, January 25, 1827, present membership, 58.

Corinthian Lodge No. 20, Wilmington, date of charter, June 27, 1861, present membership, 192.

Hiram Lodge No. 21, Seaford, date of charter, June 27, 1866, present membership, 64.

Eureka Lodge No. 23, Wilmington, date of charter, June 27, 1867, present membership, 251.

Hiram Lodge No. 25, Newark, date of charter, June 27, 1870, present membership, 54.

Armstrong Lodge No. 26, Newport, date of charter, 1870, present membership, 65.

Oriental Lodge No. 27, Wilmington, date of charter, June 27, 1872, present membership, 241.

Gethsemane Lodge No. 28, Reliance, date of charter, October 7, 1875, present membership, 22.

Du Pont Lodge No. 29, Rising Sun, Wilmington, date of charter, October 4, 1876, present membership, 165.

Doric Lodge No. 3, Millville, date of charter, October 8, 1903, present membership, 38.

Total membership of the order in June, 1905, 2,668.

Following is a complete list of the Grand Masters, Deputy

Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodge of Delaware since its organization:

Grand Masters.

Gunning Bedford., Jr.,	1806–1809	Edwin J. Horner,	1868–1870
Jesse Green,	1809–1812	John McCabe,	1870–1873
Edward Roche,	1812–1814	John P. Allmond,	1873–1875
John Sellars,	1814–1817	George W. Chaytor,	1875–1876
Willard Hall,	1817–1819	Thomas N. Williams,	1876–1878
James Rogers,	1819–1821	John Taylor,	1878–1880
James Derrickson,	1821–1824	Joseph W. H. Watson,	1880–1882
Joshua G. Brinckle,	1824–1825	John F. Saulsbury,	1882–1884
Arnold Naudain,	1825–1828	Thomas Davidson,	1884–1886
Josiah F. Clement,	1828–1829	George W. Marshall,	1886–1888
Archibald Hamilton,	1829–1830	James S. Dobb,	1888–1891
John McClung,	1830–1833	Nathaniel F. Wilds,	1891–1892
E. S. Rickards, M. D.,	1833–1834	John B. Book,	1892–1893
Joseph G. Oliver,	1834–1836	Eldad L. Clarke,	1893–1894
George W. Frame,	1836–1838	Virginius V. Harrison,	1894–1895
George Frame,	1838–1839	Joseph L. Cahall,	1895–1896
James P. Lofland,	1839–1842	J. Paul Lukens,	1896–1897
E. S. Rickards, M. D.,	1842–1845	James E. Dutton,	1897–1898
Alexander Porter,	1845–1848	J. Harmer Rile,	1898–1899
Richard Clement,	1848–1850	William W. Black, Jr.,	1899–1900
William T. Read,	1850–1853	Joseph Stuart,	1900–1901
James Booth,	1853–1855	George Massey Jones,	1901–1902
Alfred P. Robinson,	1855–1858	Harry J. Guthrie,	1902–1903
John R. McFee,	1858–1860	Charles H. Maull,	1903–1904
Daniel C. Godwin,	1860–1862	R. Henry Young,	1904–1905
Allen V. Lesley,	1862–1865	Levin Irving Handy,	1905–1906
John A. Nicholson,	1865–1866	Robert K. Stephenson,	1906–
Daniel McClintock,	1866–1868		

Deputy Grand Masters.

Jesse Green,	1806–1809	John McClung,	1828–1829
James Booth,	1809–1810	Joseph G. Oliver,	1829–1833
Thomas Stockton,	1810–1813	John D. Wood,	1833–1834
George Read,	1813–1814	George Frame,	1834–1836
James Rogers,	1814–1817	John D. Wood,	1836–1837
John Moody,	1817–1818	Elisha Huxley,	1837–1838
James Derrickson,	1818–1821	James P. Lofland,	1838–1839
Archibald Hamilton,	1821–1824	Liston A. Houston,	1839–1842
Arnold Naudain,	1824–1825	Alexander Porter,	1842–1845
Josiah F. Clement,	1825–1828	William Burton, M. D.,	1845–1848

E. S. Rickards, M. D.,	1848–1850	Winfield S. Quigley,	1882–1883
Alfred P. Robinson,	1850–1851	George A. Maxwell,	1883–1884
John R. McFee,	1851–1855	H. F. Porter,	1884–1885
William Graves,	1855–1857	Lewis H. Jackson,	1885–1886
Edwin J. Horner,	1857–1858	F. O. Biberstein,	1886–1887
George W. Chaytor,	1858–1860	F. Belville, M. D.,	1887–1888
Allen V. Lesley,	1860–1861	McKendree Downham,	1888–1889
James Ponder,	1861–1863	William P. Orr,	1889–1890
William N. W. Dorsey,	1863–1865	Nathaniel F. Wilds,	1890–1891
Daniel McClintock,	1865–1866	Benjamin A. Groves,	1891–1892
Paynter Frame,	1866–1867	Frank R. Householder,	1892–1893
Jacob Moore,	1867–1868	Virginius V. Harrison,	1893–1894
J. P. H. Shipley,	1868–1869	Joseph L. Cahall,	1894–1895
Hiram T. Downing,	1869–1870	Harry Galbraith,	1895–1896
William F. Godwin,	1870–1872	James E. Dutton,	1896–1897
Cornelius J. Hall,	1872–1873	J. Harmer Rile,	1897–1898
Thomas N. Williams,	1873–1874	William W. Black, Jr.,	1898–1899
Joseph E. Lank,	1874–1875	Joseph Stuart,	1899–1900
G. Troup Maxwell,	1875–1876	George Massey Jones,	1900–1901
William W. Lobdell,	1876–1877	Harry J. Guthrie,	1901–1902
Swithin Chandler,	1877–1878	Charles H. Maull,	1902–1903
Robert Y. Watson,	1878–1879	R. Henry Young,	1903–1904
W. L. G. Tull,	1879–1880	Levin Irving Handy,	1904–1905
George W. Marshall,	1880–1881	Robert K. Stevenson,	1905–1906
John F. Saulsbury,	1881–1882		

Grand Secretaries.

Edward Roche,	1806–1811	William Hemphill Jones,	1848–1849
Evan Thomas,	1811–1813	George W. Chaytor,	1849–1854
John Nielson,	1813–1814	Daniel R. Wolfe,	1854–1857
James Booth, Jr.,	1814–1824	William S. Hayes,	1857–1862
William T. Read,	1824–1829	Benjamin N. Ogle,	1862–1865
Samuel Harker,	1829–1832	Henry F. Pickels,	1865–1866
Augustus M. Schee,	1832–1835	John P. Allmond,	1866–1873
William Clark,	1835–1838	William S. Hayes,	1873–1892
John McClung,	1838–1844	Benjamin F. Bartram,	1892–
T. Booth Roberts,	1844–1848		

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted June 27, 1831, P. G. John Scott being elected Grand Master. Within three months the membership had fallen below a quorum and the charter was forfeited. On June 12, 1833, the Grand Lodge was reinstituted

with James S. White as Grand Master; Jacob K. Higgins, Grand Secretary, and Thomas Hill, Grand Treasurer, the ceremonies being held in the building No. 309 Market street. The coat-of-arms of the State was adopted as a device for the charters of subordinate lodges. Ten years later the Grand Lodge moved to Temperance Hall on the south side of Fourth street, between Market and King streets, and in 1849 to the Odd Fellows Hall at the northwest corner of Third and King streets.

In the first ten years there had been ten lodges instituted, and in ten years more, ending in 1853, thirteen more were added, making a total of twenty-three, with almost two thousand members, and with an income exceeding seven thousand dollars. In the next ten years four additional lodges were instituted, and in 1873 there were thirty-two lodges in existence with a membership of twenty-six hundred and seventy-six. The next ten years showed a slight decrease in membership. The semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge was celebrated in 1884, when an interesting history of the order was read by Isaac W. Hallam. The following list shows the lodges as now existing with the date of institution and present membership.

Name.	Location.	When Organized.	Membership 1905.
Delaware No. 1	Wilmington	May 27, 1830	91
Jefferson No. 2	Wilmington	September 5, 1831	108
Union No. 3	Georgetown	May 14, 1846	59
Mechanics No. 4	Wilmington	July 31, 1833	72
Morningstar No. 6	Smyrna	July 27, 1842	93
Philodemic No. 7	Dover	July 15, 1845	35
Fairfax No. 8	Wilmington	January 8, 1846	123
Good Samaritan No. 9	Middletown	October 22, 1846	52
Crystal Fount No. 10	Milford	January 20, 1847	100
Patrick Henry No. 11	Delaware City	January 20, 1847	80
Oriental No. 12	Newark	January 27, 1847	126
Hebron No. 14	Seaford	September 1, 1847	79
Atlantic No. 15	Lewes	October 20, 1847	80
Golden Rule No. 17	Milton	December 15, 1848	25
Brandywine No. 18	Highlands	December 15, 1848	146
Star of Bethel No. 19	Grubbs	June 20, 1840	50

Name.	Location.	When Organized.	Membership 1905.
Amity No. 20	Camden	April 18, 1849	55
Hope No. 21	Wilmington	May 14, 1849	177
Friendship No. 22	Hockessin	January 16, 1850	94
Asylum No. 23	Wilmington	March 12, 1850	64
Fidelity No. 25	Frankford	May 12, 1854	68
Columbia No. 26	Wilmington	January 18, 1856	92
Charity No. 27	Laurel	June 10, 1857	116
Herman No. 29	Wilmington	June 6, 1859	85
Felton No. 30	Felton	June 14, 1859	12
National No. 32	St. Georges	May 4, 1865	84
Eden No. 34	Wilmington	December 4, 1868	249
Chosen Friends No. 35	Harrington	May 4, 1870	18
Centerville No. 37	Centerville	January 13, 1875	110
Greenwood No. 39	Greenwood	March 10, 1890	29
Globe No. 40	Bridgeville	July 18, 1890	34
Unity No. 41	Stanton	September 7, 1892	40
Industry No. 42	Bear	October 15, 1895	38
Naomi R. D. No. 3	Wilmington	December 9, 1884	
Ruth R. D. No. 4	St. Georges	November 2, 1905	
	Total membership		2686

On August 12, 1848, The Right Worthy Grand Encampment was instituted with Dr. Henry F. Askew as M. W. G. P., W. F. H. Reynolds, R. W. G. S., and Joseph String as R. W. G. T. Ten years later the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the United States, but in 1865 the charter was restored and a reorganization was had with J. J. Foulk as M. W. G. P.

Delaware Encampment No. 1 was instituted June 20, 1831. Reynolds Encampment No. 3 was instituted June 26, 1847. Canton Delaware No. 1 (Patriarchs Militant) was instituted February 15, 1886.

The following have served as Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. since its organization in 1833, each person having served one year:

James S. White, Robert B. McDonnell, Jacob K. Higgins, James W. Waples, Zenas B. Glazier, John Scott, William Marr, Zenas B. Glazier, John Harp, Edward McIntire, John F. Smith, Francis H. Reynolds, Charles P. Matlack, John A. Willard, Henry F. Askew, William H. Pierce, James Elliott, John G. Yates,

Lucian M. Chase, Levi H. Springer, Ephraim B. Yarnall, Jacob Richardson, James Stevens, Henry Eckel, William P. Williamson, Robert Carswell, William C. Seeds, Jacob Y. Foulk, Joshua Maris, Joseph Pyle, William B. Hyland, Enos H. Jefferson, John D. Rodney, Daniel Farra, Joshua S. Valentine, Evans T. Speakman, John W. Sharp, John L. Pierson, Edward F. James, John W. Boone, Edwin C. Moore, E. W. Cooper, John J. Gallagher, W. H. Foulk, J. Clayton Massey, D. W. Brereton, A. R. Fell, Joseph H. Chandler, Benton V. Weldon, Joseph H. Seal, George W. Williams, Samuel T. Smith, John M. Whitford, Evan M. Fowler, G. C. Nailor, E. W. Jester, George M. Fisher, James F. Price, T. Addison Potts, William H. Gorman, William Hutchinson, George M. Fisher, C. W. Ammerman, Benjamin F. Sheppard, John M. Ross, Lewis M. Stockwell, William M. C. Hearn, Ira Elliott Sharpley, P. Jefferson Williams, J. H. Appleby, Samuel H. Barker.

The following have served as Grand Secretaries:

J. K. Higgins,	1833–1835	Valentine Hodgson,	1844–1845
L. C. Peterson,	1835–1836	William S. Pine,	1845–1846
William Woodcock, Jr.,	1836–1838	William H. Pierce,	1846–1848
Joseph Henderson,	1838–1841	Edward McIntire,	1848–1851
Joseph Richardson,	1841–1842	William Hemphill Jones,	1851–1852
Edward McIntire,	1842–1843	Edward McIntire,	1852–1872
William Woodcock, Jr.,	1843–1844	Isaac W. Hallam,	1872–

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men was founded in Baltimore in March, 1847. The order was introduced into Delaware at Wilmington, December 31, 1847, by the institution of Delaware Tribe No. 1.

The Great Council of Delaware was instituted December 19, 1856, its charter being granted by the Grand Council of the United States. The report of the Great Council of Delaware for the year 1905 shows the following tribes in existence, the dates of their institution and the present membership:

Name.	Location.	When Organized.	Membership.
Delaware No. 1	Wilmington	December 31, 1847	74
Keokuk No. 3	Wilmington	November 15, 1853	192
Cherokee No. 4	Wilmington	November 10, 1855	161
Lenape No. 6	Wilmington	March 28, 1868	425
Minqua No. 8	Wilmington	May 6, 1869	245
Wawaset No. 9	Henry Clay	July 19, 1871	182
Sakimas No. 10	Milford	May 12, 1872	168

Name.	Location.	When Organized.	Membership.
Mattahoon No. 11	Wilmington	August 13, 1872	97
Wicomico No. 13	Delmar	June 24, 1874	90
Andastaka No. 14	Newport	September 28, 1874	139
Rossakatum No. 15	Laurel	June 3, 1875	238
Sinepuxent No. 16	Whitesville	February 12, 1879	28
Hopockopacking No. 17	Wilmington	May 1, 1879	104
Manitoo No. 18	Wilmington	April 13, 1883	120
Indian Hill No. 19	Bethel	August 28, 1883	62
Wissahicken No. 20	Selbyville	February 12, 1884	123
Nanticoke No. 21	Georgetown	April 22, 1884	119
Tuscarora No. 22	Seaford	January 13, 1885	128
Minnehaha No. 23	Newark	April 8, 1885	217
Appoquinimink No. 24.	Odessa	January 15, 1887	65
Askatum No. 25	Dagsboro	November 25, 1888	28
Oklahoma No. 26	Lewes	June 5, 1889	78
Shawnee No. 27	Clayton	September 23, 1889	37
Chippewa No. 28	Milton	February 21, 1890	75
Pocomoke No. 29	Gumboro	March 7, 1890	66
Ottawa No 30	Williamsville	December 10, 1891	79
Mingo No. 31	Harrington	December 22, 1891	50
Miona No. 32	Magnolia	November 30, 1893	115
Waneta No. 33	Dover	April 12, 1895	59
Cayuga No. 34	Frederica	March 25, 1896	38
Ioka No. 35	Ellendale	April 13, 1896	76
Assawaman No. 36	Ocean View	January 29, 1897	85
Indian River No. 37	Rehoboth	May 6, 1899	31
Beaver Dam No. 38	Greenwood	June 28, 1899	22
Osage No. 39	Wilmington	July 12, 1899	427
Woodenhawk No. 40	Bridgeville	December 28, 1900	92
Blackfoot No. 41	Millsboro	March 15, 1900	57
Hiawatha No. 42	Wilmington	September 13, 1900	172
Tecumseh No. 43	Hickman	March 15, 1901	32
Seneca No. 44	Middletown	June 26, 1902	58
Wawa No. 45	Union	November 2, 1902	126
Little Bear No. 46	Bear	September 36, 1903	82
Alapocha No. 47	Talleyville	March 12, 1904	79
Pawnee No. 48	Cool Spring	March 22, 1905	24
	Total Membership		4965

At the annual session of the Great Council of Delaware held in October, 1906, the following chiefs were elected and installed: Great Sachem, Dr. Francis E. Sansom, Ellendale; Great Senior Sagamore, E. V. Baker, Selbyville; Great

Prophet, Emory B. Riggin, Laurel; Great Chief of Records, Edward McIntire, Wilmington; Great Keeper of Wampum, Leonard Heiss, Wilmington.

The following have served as Great Sachems of the Great Council of Delaware Improved Order of Red Men since the organization of the Great Council in 1856:

Daniel W. Carter, Levi H. Springer, Sylvester Rianhard, Joseph Pyle, Samuel L. Rogers, Joshua Maris, Leonard C. Fuller, William McFarlane, William F. Weyl, Andrew Dettling, Edwin Hirst, John Fehrenbach, George W. McCoy, August Hilger, George K. Yates, George C. Maris, James C. Pierson, Frederick Maltritz, Isaac Woodrow, Joseph Mancill, E. M. Sprague, Christian Spoerl, B. R. Heisler, William G. Harrison, William F. Wainwright, Joseph A. Bond, Joshua M. Clayton, Edwin F. Eckel, George E. Temple, Emory B. Riggin, Aaron W. Shaw, William A. Moore, William H. Boyce, James S. Moore, T. H. H. Messinger, B. F. Sheppard, L. C. Vandegrift, William R. McCabe, David C. Rose, Jr., Aubrey Vandever, George G. Byron, William H. Taylor, W. H. Coulbourn, L. A. Zebley, Eli N. White, F. C. Howard, I. J. Brasure, Harry V. Easom, James Hargis, George C. Guthrie, James H. McGlothen, George R. Powell, O. G. Knight, William T. Purks, Robert H. Hanna, W. C. C. Knowles, Edward McIntire, Charles McIntire, Dr. Francis E. Sansom.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The order of Knights of Pythias was organized in 1864 in Washington, D. C. Its founder was Justus H. Rathbone, a resident of Egg Harbor, Michigan. The order was introduced into Delaware by the organization of Washington Lodge No. 1 in Wilmington on January 13, 1868. At the first meeting held on the above date eighty-one members were initiated, and the lodge has continued one of the strongest and most popular in the order. Eight additional lodges were instituted within a year from the establishment of the first lodge. The order has an attractive ritual, makes provision for sick and funeral benefits, and has won its way among a substantial class in the community. In Delaware it is not as strong as in some other localities, but it has proven itself a strong competitor in the field of secret societies.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware was formed in 1869, and the following have served as Grand Chancellors of the Grand Lodge, each having served one year:

James L. Smith, Robert White, Ralph Rigby, E. E. Seeley, Andrew Carey, John Wright, Henry S. Truitt, Lewis Zebley, James P. Hayes, John P. O'Daniel, Samuel Sheppard, Charles C. King, Frank A. Taylor, Edwin Hirst, John L. Thompson, R. P. Greenleaf, Watson D. Mull, Jerman J. McMullin, Stansbury J. Willey, Edward B. Rice, William H. Brady, William C. Weer, William J. Jefferis, Adam J. Schrack, Mark L. Garrett, Charles P. Maroney, James L. Rice, Samuel Johnson, Jr., Thomas N. Foreman, A. D. Sheldon, William Simmons, William H. Cann, Lemuel Marr, J. Knox, P. Morris, N. W. Talley, James B. Tucker, William J. Moreland, Thomas Mullan, Jr., L. E. Wallace, William A. Mullen, S. F. Marshall, William T. Lincoln, Joseph C. Jolls, John H. Scott, Wilmer Hanson, Owen W. Everett, R. Harry Williams, Charles H. Simmons, Edward L. Beeson, Charles H. Lippincott, Samuel H. Carson, L. M. Whiteman, W. W. Knowles.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Delaware held at Clayton, October 19, 1905, eighteen lodges were reported in the State with a membership of 1212, located as follows:

Name.	Location.	When Organized.	Present Membership.
Washington No. 1	Wilmington	January 13, 1868	96
Lafayette No. 2	Wilmington	February 15, 1868	75
Lincoln No. 3	Wilmington	February 11, 1868	37
Clayton No. 4	Wilmington	April 2, 1868	34
Osceola No. 5	Newark	June 6, 1868	117
Champion No. 6	Wilmington	September 2, 1868	57
Adelphia No. 8	New Castle	October 15, 1868	74
Morning Star No. 9	Grubbs	October 20, 1868	62
Central No. 10	Dover	January 27, 1869	88
Damon No. 12	Middletown	January 27, 1871	50
Oriental No. 13	Wilmington	October 18, 1871	112
Active No. 14	Felton	December 29, 1871	20
Diamond No. 16	Marshalton	December 6, 1872	107
Red Cross No. 17	Delmar	April 12, 1886	124
Hobah No. 18	Seaford	December 8, 1887	68
Talleyville No. 19	Talleyville	March 5, 1889	52
Kent No. 22	Clayton	July 18, 1903	39
Calanthe No. 23	Wilmington	October 12, 1905	
		Total Membership	1212

There is a uniformed rank connected with the order, and in times past it formed a valuable adjunct to the organization. Of late years it has been less active, but interest is likely to be revived in the near future.

THE TUSSEY HOUSE ON PENNY HILL. AN EARLY METHODIST MEETING PLACE.

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED.

Brandywine Hundred is the most northerly of the eleven hundreds comprising New Castle county, and derives its name from the river which forms its western boundary. The origin of the river's name is uncertain. Brandywine, or brentwine, is the old English word for brandy, *burnt* wine, and is the term still used in the Dutch, German and Scandinavian tongues. There does not seem to have been, however, any distillery in the Hundred in the early days, but tradition says that long ago an old Dutch ship laden with brandy and wine was wrecked by the ice on the banks of this stream, and that its name was thence derived. The Pennsylvania Indians called it Suspecough; those in Delaware, Wawaset; the Swedes, Fishkill; while the Dutch bestowed the present name, which for some reason or other has survived.

The Hundred forms the most elevated and rocky portion of the State, and is justly famous for its picturesque and beautiful scenery. The census of 1900 returns a population of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four, a decrease of ninety-five from that of 1890. Valuable deposits of granite and limestone are found, and have been extensively quarried, though the tonnage has been much decreased within the last three years. The term "hundred" is of early English origin, dating from the time of King Alfred the Great, and was first used as the sub-division of a county, in Pennsylvania, of which Delaware was then a part. In 1682 William Penn uses the word "hundred" in a letter to the justices of the peace of Sussex county. Its use was discontinued among the various States after the Revolution, Delaware being the only one to retain the term in its ancient meaning.

Brandywine Hundred was first organized within its present boundaries in 1687, when a list of the taxable residents living north of the Brandywine was made, but it did not until long afterwards receive its present name, its various sections being known by local Dutch and other names, such as "Vertrecht Hook," "Grubb's Manor Lands," "Rockland Manor," etc.

The first settlers were Swedes who occupied "Vertrecht Hook," the nearest good farming land on the Delaware above Fort Christina, which they had built for protection in 1638, the year they came upon the river. The settlers were unwilling to abide by the terms of the surrender of Fort Christina to the Dutch in 1654, viz., that they should leave their lands and locate in villages, and so in 1654 petitioned the council for permission to remain. But the sheriff, Gregorious Van Dyke, was ordered to gather them in villages at Upland, Passayonch, Kingsessing, or on the "Verdritige Hook," "Troublesome Hook," as it was styled after the combative Swedes who had settled there, though without receiving titles to their lands from Queen Christina. The latter, indeed, never gave a patent to any land in the State.

After the capitulation of the Dutch to the English in February, 1663, these holdings of the Swedes were restored to them by patents from the English Governor, Richard Nicholls. The first grant for Delaware soil thus issued was to one Niels Nielson, Sr., and his four sons "for each of them a plantation with a proportion of meadow ground for hay for their cattle on Trinity Hook," and bore date March 5, 1663. Another early landowner was Jacob Van de Vere, a sergeant at Fort Altona in 1660, who bought the tract opposite the "Rocks" called Cooper's Island from the circumstance that two Dutchmen once made casks and barrels there. He received a warrant for one hundred and forty-seven acres in 1682, and in 1684 one for a second tract, five hundred and thirty-two acres in all, bounded on one side by Shellpot Creek, and on the other by the Brandywine. The "island" was probably the neck of of land which the railroad bridge now spans. The King's Road passing through the tract at the upper end, the court on May 13, 1675, ordered a "Ferry to be maintained at the Falls on ye West side." Later Jacob Van de Vere built a bridge lower down, which bore his name, and was in use till 1764, when it was replaced by a new one where the Market street bridge now crosses the Brandywine. This Van de Vere tract

included the village of Brandywine and the east-side settlement about the Eleventh street bridge, where an old Van de Vere farmhouse long stood. For one hundred and fifty years the land was in the hands of the Vandevers, when it was divided among many owners.

Peter Alrichs, nephew of Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs, and the holder of many offices under both the Dutch and the English, owned the tract above that of the Vandevers. This Alrichs' land was confiscated by the English, and granted to one William Tom, who sold it to Arnoldus De La Grange; but in course of time the title lapsed, and in 1748 it was resurveyed for the De Haes heirs, and is now known as the "Cherry Island Marsh." On May 20, 1688, Governor Penn granted warrants for five tracts of one hundred and sixty-five and one-half acres each to Henry Toosen and five other Swedes in what was then called "Vertrietige Hook," a body of land extending northward along the river front from the mouth of the Christiana for about one and three-quarter miles. These lots ran through to the river's edge and the houses of these early Swedish settlers were commonly built on or near the Delaware. The interior being rocky and densely timbered, without roads or bridges, and the forests infested often by Indians, settlers would naturally, for purposes of commerce and safety, choose the sometimes less desirable lands near the river. In much the same way the entire river front from the Christiana's mouth up to the State line on the north, was peopled in those pioneer days by the thrifty Swedes.

The "Bout" or "Boght," a tract above Vertrietige Hook, running for two miles along the river front, was granted to Swedish settlers, three hundred acres in 1673 to Olle Fransen, Peter Mounsen and Neil Neilson, the last named building a mill on Stony creek, now called Quarryville creek. In 1675 Governor Andros patented the same land and four hundred acres more to Marcus Lawrensen. This mill was sold in 1688 to Peter Boynton, a New Castle merchant who came to be an extensive owner of lands in the "Bout" tract, and five years

later he conveyed a part of the land to two New England farmers by name of Ebenezer and Joseph Perkins, the latter also acquiring "Bout" lands next to those of Thomas Nixon, his descendants still occupying a portion of the same lands.

In 1683 Morgan Druitt bought five hundred and thirty-two acres in the "Bout" tract styled in the survey, "Newport," which land in 1737 came into the possession of the four sons of Reuben Ford, one of whom, Benjamin Ford, moved inland, and his descendants afterward took an active part in the early history of the Hundred. Johannes De Haes received a patent for "Bout" land in 1677, some of which formed later a part of the Rockland Manor, and one hundred and fifty-one acres thereof on which Grubb's Landing now stands, were assigned to John and Emanuel Grubb, and was until a few years ago held by that family. Several patents issued in 1688 to Hans Peterson, (a member of the Crane Hook church, and one of the founders of "Old Swedes") for one hundred and fifty-seven and a-half acres on Shellpot creek, and later other lands, both on the creek and on Chestnut Hill, were assigned to him.

In 1682 William Penn formed one of his many manors, out of all the lands in Brandywine Hundred, save those above-named, and a few others, and in 1683 granted two hundred acres on the south side of Shellpot creek to Henry Hollingsworth, adjoining another portion already granted to Thomas Hollingsworth. In June, 1699, the Penn Land Company of London bought of Penn sixty thousand acres of land, four thousand one hundred and twenty acres of which were in New Castle county, and two thousand in Rockland Manor in Brandywine Hundred, all of which were sold by 1765. Reuben and William Ford, early in the eighteenth century, bought lands on the Circle in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and in 1759 Reuben Ford and Samuel Reynolds of Pennsylvania, built a grist and saw mill and other buildings on the west branch of Naaman's creek, which they sold to Thomas

Cummins of Nottingham, Pennsylvania. Thomas Strode bought one hundred and ten acres in 1772 on the Brandywine and county line, and Emanuel Grubb then acquired one hundred acres in the interior of the Hundred.

In May, 1760, Samuel McClintock, Samuel Stewart, William Watson, John Bird, William, Samuel and David Talley, and some fourteen others, purchased two thousand six hundred and ninety-two acres, chiefly in small tracts; and many of their descendants are now living on the soil thus acquired by their ancestors nearly a century and a half ago. Prior to these purchases Isaac Warner in 1695 conveyed two hundred acres on Naaman's creek to William Talley, and in 1697 Peter Lester conveyed one hundred acres on the Brandywine to John Ford. The Talleys were large landowners, while Isaac Grubb possessed at one time one thousand acres. His grandfather John Grubb died in 1757; the family first lived on the Delaware below the Landing, and Emanuel Grubb, one of the first English settlers, was born there. The Buckleys were also among the early comers and owners of much land, and related by intermarriages to the Grubb family. A Daniel Buckley built a brick house on his land late in the seventeenth century, and it was in good condition in 1847 when it was rebuilt by William C. Lodge. The Lodge family settled on the Druitt land, and William C. Lodge, a son of George Lodge, who died in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years, occupied part of the land for many years. Five generations of this family have for many years lived contemporaneously in Brandywine Hundred.

The Forwoods, another early family, are descended from William Forwood, an Irishman who came to America in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. His son William, who was born in 1723 and who died in 1814, was the founder of the Forwoods in the three States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. The old homestead on the Marsh road is still held by the family. Another buyer of Rockland Manor lands was Francis Day in 1760, and his improvements on the Con-

cord pike have remained in the family for seven generations. November 27, 1787, there were returned to William Cassel, persons and estates, three hundred and thirty taxables in the Hundred, and at the district election held in George Miller's house, October 6, 1812, there were two hundred and sixty-five voters.

The Elliott family has been for generations one of the most prominent families in Brandywine Hundred. The family springs from English and Swedish stock, and members of the same took a conspicuous part both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. The Elliotts have always been loyal adherents of the Episcopal Church, and some of the family were active in the building of the Old Swedes Church.

The grandfather of the present generation was Cloud Elliott, who was born on the farm still owned by the family, on the Concord pike, part of the same being now within the limits of the City of Wilmington. Cloud Elliott married a daughter of Dr. Stidham, one of the earliest Delaware physicians, and the union was blessed by a family of six children. He died in 1824. Two sons survived him, Isaac S. Elliott, who inherited from his father part of the original homestead, and for many years was recognized as a leading citizen of Brandywine Hundred. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and an ardent churchman. His son Isaac C. Elliott has until the last two years occupied his father's homestead. The latter served a term as Levy Court Commissioner from Brandywine Hundred, and made an enviable record in that body.

The youngest son of Cloud Elliott was John Cloud Elliott, born in the old homestead in 1822. He was educated in the schools of Brandywine Hundred, and also at the Hilles School in Wilmington. He acquired much farming land, and always showed the liveliest interest in the cultivation of the soil. About ten years prior to his death he moved to Wilmington, and made that his residence the remainder of his life. Mr. Elliott was a man of kindly temperament, modest and unassuming, and ever willing to assist those in need. In

J. CLOUD ELLIOTT.
1821-1897.

politics he was a Republican, but never held public office. For many years he was a vestryman of St. John's Church, and also served as senior warden. He died in Wilmington, February 8, 1897. His children were Mary, wife of C. Reginald Van Trump; George A. Elliott, member of the New Castle Bar; Emily, wife of Jesse G. Simmons, and John C. Elliott, a farmer near Centreville.

An Indian trail along the Delaware from New Castle to Tinicum, originally used as a bridle-path, became the first road, though much less used than were canoe and sloop on creek and river. The second road was a mile or more inland on the higher ground, known as the King's road, following the course of the Wilmington and Philadelphia turnpike. The Christiana Creek Ferry road, on the Vandever tract, was established in 1680, while the roads in the western part of the Hundred were located at later times, the Concord pike taking the course of the principal road from Wilmington to Chester county, and the Faulk road bearing off northward into Delaware county. Naaman's creek road, the Grubb Landing road, and the one from Shellpot creek to the Concord pike, were located very early, the first two possibly before 1700. The bridge over Naaman's creek on the old road above described, running from Fort Casimir, or New Castle, to Tinicum, was built prior to 1680, and after being repaired and rebuilt several times, was replaced in 1802 by a stone arch spanning the creek at the very spot where the old Indian trail passed. It is still in good condition, and was until 1832 a toll bridge.

Two railroads, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the Baltimore and Ohio, pass through the Hundred parallel with the river and about a mile apart. Both the Brandywine and Shellpot creeks furnish power throughout their courses for many valuable mill seats, and these were very early utilized by the enterprising Swedish and Dutch settlers for manufacturing purposes, thus laying in some instances the foundations for industries which have added to the population and become in these later days, sources of

great wealth to the Hundred and State. It is a pleasing task to trace these humble beginnings of more than two hundred years ago of what today are colossal enterprises.

One of the earliest of these attempts was made in 1658 by Joost Andriessen and others, petitioning the "Noble Honorable Court of New Netherlands" to approve their plans to erect a saw and grist mill below Turtle Falls, now Shellpot creek. This mill as a fact seems not to have been built till four or five years later. In October, 1669, Governor Lovelace granted to Andreas Andriessen and nineteen others, a patent to erect a mill "on a creek called Andries ye Fynne's creek on Delaware river." So in 1675 Governor Andros recommended that the three several Courts of Delaware bay and river examine and repair all mills, and their banks, and build others at places suitable for mill sites, and to pass laws regulating tolls, and otherwise to encourage the like public-spirited works.

As the country became more thickly peopled other mills were built, *e. g.*, in 1679 Olle Olleson petitioned for permission to build a water mill in "ye run of Shellfalls creek above the two lower mills;" and in 1679 Charles Peterson, and in 1682 Jacob Van de Vere, received like permission to build mills. Some of these ancient mill seats have been abandoned and can scarcely be located at this late day.

The close relation which the entire Hundred sustains to the City of Philadelphia on the north and the City of Wilmington on the yet nearer south, forbids the growth of any city or large town within its boundaries. Talleyville, a small village on the Concord pike near the Pennsylvania line, is called after a family of that name who settled there in the early colonial times. The old "Spread Eagle Hotel" was once a noted inn in the village; while the "Blue Ball Inn," whose establishment was sometime in the eighteenth century, is now discontinued.

The water-power formerly furnished by the Beaver run gave the locality of the Beaver Valley near the Pennsylvania

line great importance seventy-five years ago; but most of those manufacturing interests have disappeared, among others a woollen mill, Stephen Broadbent's Turkish carpets, a clover mill, and a plow factory by William Morrison and Company. So, too, the flour mills of Joseph Brinton and Isaac Smith, well known in the early nineteenth century, are gone. The furious freshets to which this precipitous little stream is subject, repeatedly caused the demolition of many mills on its banks. The extensive iron works of the Sellers built up, near the City of Wilmington, the industrial village of Edgemoor, yet in operation.

About the year 1827, Jacquet, Carr & Company, opened large quarries of Brandywine bluestone near Quarryville, shipping great quantities of stone through their own canal to the river, and thence by sloops to the Delaware Breakwater for use there. The Bellevue Granite Quarry Company operated at the same point, and shipped their product by rail, employing at one time two hundred men. Afterwards the same quarry was operated by Hughes, Bangs and Company. In 1885 Philip P. Tyre opened a fine granite quarry on the Shellpot, where the Philadelphia turnpike crosses the creek, from which blocks of stone four feet in thickness have been taken.

Rockland is a thrifty village picturesquely located on either bank of the Brandywine, a few miles from Wilmington. The large paper mills of Jessup and Moore, five in number, three in Delaware and two in Maryland, furnish employment for eight hundred and fifty men, over half being the residents of the village. This industry has been highly prosperous for many years.

Grubb's Landing on the Delaware was one of the first shipping points in the Hundred, and its traffic through sailing vessels was large in colonial times. British sloops occasionally landed here during the War of the Revolution and the "Practical Farmer Inn," a famous tavern one hundred and twenty-five years ago, situated on the hill overlooking the

Landing, was pierced by a cannon ball fired from the deck of a British sloop of war. This old inn, built before the Revolution, was a noted resort in its day, being the chief stopping point for stages and teams between Chester and Wilmington; and later a famous center for the local social gatherings held there, horse-racing and "water-melon fairs," which drew from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, immense crowds bent on feasting and pleasure. The race-track, one and one-quarter miles long and shaded by cedar trees, was equally famous, and patronized three-quarters of a century ago. Claymont, a hamlet on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, is near the Pennsylvania boundary in a region whose unusual scenic beauty has attracted many residents from Philadelphia and other cities, who have erected a number of handsome suburban homes.

Several old buildings, antedating the Revolutionary period, are seen near Naaman's creek. One of these, now a part of the Ford home, was for a long while the residence of General Thomas Robinson. General Washington was frequently his guest, and on a certain occasion, so the story goes, Washington was so much pleased with a new seedling pear that it was named after him, thus originating the celebrated "Washington" pear. Mad Anthony Wayne was also a guest of the Robinsons.

The old mill on Naaman's creek at this place, built about 1701, was an important manufacturing plant before the failure of the water-power, grinding large quantities of grain for shipment by sloops to the Philadelphia market, and from 1835 Robert and George W. Churchman carried on an extensive business there for many years. The old Robinson quarries higher up the creek were long since abandoned. For a third of a century George W. Churchman was the foremost lumber merchant in Delaware at Claymont.

Several noted duels were fought at Claymont between 1830 and 1845, the most celebrated one being that fought on Sunday morning, March 21, 1830, between William Miller of Phila-

delphia and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter of the United States navy. General James Watson Webb, of New York City, and the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, also fought a duel, June 4, 1842, near the junction of the pike and the State line. A bitter political quarrel in Congress was the origin of this fight, in which each party was animated with a savage wish to kill the other. General Webb was so severely wounded at the first fire that a second shot was impossible. Washington Keith and Morris Meredith, of Philadelphia, fought a duel near the big beech tree on the line, June 9, 1845, in which both were wounded by the first discharge.

The Edgemoor Buoy Department of the fourth district is on the Delaware below the Du Pont wharf. The improvements are a wharf four hundred feet long, with a fog bell and light-house of the fifth order; a depot building fifty by one hundred and fifty feet; a keeper's residence, and three acres of ground. Du Pont's wharf, with a large floating wharf adjunct, is just above the Buoy depot, in times past a very important one because of the enormous quantities of powder shipped from the works five miles away.

The Society of Friends held services in private houses at a very early day, and in 1687, pursuant to a gift by Valentine Hollingsworth of the ground, a log meeting-house was built, in which the Newark Monthly Meeting was regularly held until 1707 when it was raised, though resumed in 1721 as the Kennett Monthly Meeting. Citizens of various shades of religious belief having united in an effort to restore and preserve the Old Newark burial ground, wherein are entombed the forefathers of many of the leading citizens of the Hundred, the log church having been moved to Centreville, have enclosed the ground with a stone wall, and built a little union church on the adjoining lot, in which services by all denominations are occasionally held.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was next established after the Friends' Newark Meeting, a Methodist Society being formed in 1775 by David Ford and others, and in 1780

a small chapel built on William Cloud's place, known as the Cloud's Chapel, which became later the Bethel Church. An elegant structure of green serpentine, costing fifteen thousand dollars, replaced in 1873 the original building; and in 1886 a parsonage was erected at a cost of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. There are also Methodist churches at Claymont, the Mt. Pleasant Church, the Edgemoor Church, and the Mt. Lebanon Church, all in a prosperous condition.

The Protestant Episcopal denomination is represented in the Hundred by three churches, the oldest, Grace Church, being organized in 1835. In 1875 a handsome church in the Gothic style was built at a cost of eight thousand dollars in the midst of ten acres of ground on the Concord pike, north of Talleyville, to which was added in 1885 a spacious rectory as the gift of Mrs. Mary Cresson.

The Church of the Ascension, at Claymont, dates from 1843, and in 1854 Bishop Alfred Lee consecrated a fine Gothic frame church there. The Calvary Church is a Gothic stone chapel a half a mile north of the Newark Union Church, and was dedicated January 29, 1863.

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED.

Christiana Hundred is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, and on the east and southwest by the Brandywine, Christiana and Red Clay creeks, save where the City of Wilmington abuts on the east. Except the lowlands along the Christiana, the country is high and hilly, with a rich soil. Many fine farms dot the Hundred with pleasing evidences of rural thrift and prosperity in the guise of handsome houses and commodious barns. Not a few of these homes are costly structures surrounded by extensive grounds and other improvements which add to the great natural beauty of this section of the state.

A big tract of about twelve hundred acres lying between the Mill and Christiana creeks and extending from the mouth of Mill creek to the present site of Newport, was granted Sep-

tember 1, 1669, by Governor Francis Lovelace to Andries Andersen, Seneca Broor and Gysbert Walraven. By 1683, De Lagrange, Walraven and Broor Sinnexsen, who had married Andersen's widow, owned the land. They at once divided the property, except an eighteen acre tract, kept in common, for a mill, on which, by 1687, they had built a mill on the south side of Little Falls creek, a branch of the Christiana. By the year 1726 John Richardson had acquired the several interests in the mill land, and in 1723 erected a brick house thereon, which is still standing. In 1765 his son Richard built a spacious mansion-house nearer the mill, on the present Newport turnpike, about a half mile from the city limits of Wilmington. For his stone and timber he laid under tribute the rocky hills and dense forests around. The next year he married Sarah Tatnall, the daughter of Edward Tatnall, a prosperous miller on the Brandywine. This residence was at that time the finest for miles around, and became quite a mecca for the sight-seers who came on foot from Newport, then one of the most important towns in Delaware; for, with its wide hallways, big rooms with lofty ceilings, its wide stairway, and big fire-places in every room, the "Big House on the Hill," as it was styled, was indeed an architectural wonder. This old mansion after passing through four generations of Richardsons from Richard, who died in 1797, came in 1887 into the possession of Henry C. Conrad, Esq., of Wilmington, who lived there from 1888 to 1894. It is now owned by John W. Townsend. Its exterior remains as it was nearly a century and a half ago, save the addition of a porch in front, made by Mr. Conrad, who bestowed its first name "Glynrich," which title he has also given to nine acres of land adjoining, plotted into a town site on Maryland avenue. Joseph S. Richardson and the widows of John and Joseph P. Richardson still own and occupy part of the family estate.

Newport is built upon a part of the De Lagrange share of this tract. The Broor Sinnexsen estate finally came to his three sons, Broor, John and James (though now chiefly owned

by the Lynams), the last of the old family, then known as Sinex, died some twenty-five years ago. In 1683, Conrad Constantine owned a tract of 630 acres lying on the Christiana west of these 1200 acres, which was retained in that family till 1740. Arnoldus De Lagrange in 1684 received 250 acres on the north side of the Christiana. July 29, 1685, there was "layed out for Niel Laerson's friend" 800 acres on Red Clay creek called "Oak Hill" and Niel Laerson himself, March 12, 1684, secured 936 acres. Jacob and Hendrick Henderson in 1702 received on a warrant 300 acres, called "Jacob's Possession" on the Brandywine, and north of Adam Stidham's land, jocosely dubbed "Adam's Garden;" in 1744, Andrew Hendrickson, Sr., and his son Andrew had re-surveyed to them 268 acres on the Brandywine between Rattlesnake and Stony Runs.

The northern part of the Hundred was embraced in the Manors of the Penns, who after 1684 granted patents for the lands. The following are among the most important: William Gregg, 400 acres in Rockland Manor, and Thomas Hollingsworth, 1018 in 1701–3, and 300 more released to him by Samuel Hollingsworth. William Gregg had 200 acres patented to him in 1693. In 1733 Jonathan Strange acquired fifty acres, and in 1744 got a warrant for fifty-one acres of adjoining land, and upon this tract on the Brandywine and a small branch erected a fulling mill, a grist mill, and a saw mill, besides other buildings. A John Smith once owned much land in that part of the Hundred, though the greater portion of the Penn Manor lands along the Brandywine have come into the possession of the Du Ponts, who have greatly improved them. April 15, 1686, Anthony Burgess received a warrant for 300 acres near Newport, called "Cole Harbor," and in 1678 Tyman Stidham one for 100 acres, increased by later conveyances to 268 acres. So late as 1755 a warrant issued from the Proprietor to Richard Baker for 200 acres on the old Wilmington and Kennett turnpike.

Near the Pennsylvania line was a large tract owned by the

Hollingsworth family, and near the ford Joseph Hollingsworth built a small mill to draw wire, and make wooden ware, which before 1800 was abandoned, and a half century later a huge poplar was growing on the mill site. Joseph divided his land among his three sons, Thomas, Amoor and Isaac. In 1769 Isaac built a house of yellow poplar planks four inches thick, which is now owned by the Henry Swayne estate. The Hollingsworths have sold all their possessions, and none of the name remain. The same is true of the Gregg lands, although a massive stone house, antedating the Revolution, was kept in that family for many years, it, too, finally became a part of one of the Du Pont farms, and now few, if any, descendants linger near their native spot.

In 1687 George Chandler emigrated to America, and settled upon a tract of land still owned by the family. A large number of honored citizens in the Hundred are derived from that family. The old homestead was Jesse Chandler's in 1887, and is now occupied by his descendants. On the J. Poulson Chandler farm stands a fine brick mansion built in 1805 by Joseph and Benjamin Chandler near where the original 1687 dwelling stood. Above the Chandlers was the home of Alphonse Kirk, grandfather of the manufacturer Kirk. One of his sons became the ancestor of many prominent people in Chester County, Pennsylvania, whither he removed. William Dixon made many improvements about 1690, and his descendants put up a mill which is still standing. The Armstrongs and the Cranstons near the Christiana have for many years been among the most prominent and useful citizens in the Hundred. September 28, 1787, there were returned by Robert Hamilton, tax collector of Christiana Hundred, 871 persons and estates as taxables, although that included both the towns of Newport and Wilmington.

Numerous roads and highways traverse the Hundred, some of them as old as the settlement of the country; but their courses have been changed somewhat in recent years. An old road is that from Garretts to Hockessin, laid out in 1783,

and the road from the Brandywine crossing it, made in 1795. Most of the later turnpike roads were laid out before this date; but the Kennett pike was built in 1812, and the Lancaster pike later, both becoming fine arteries of commerce before the coming of the railroads. With the exception of the Kennett turnpike they are now mainly common highways, the toll-gates having been removed.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad was built through the Hundred in 1831; the Wilmington and Northern in 1869; the Wilmington and Western in 1872, and the Baltimore and Ohio in 1886.

Good bridges span the Brandywine and Red Clay creeks, on whose banks are located many industrial establishments. The principal bridges across the Brandywine were built in 1816 at Smith's Ford, at Young and Kirk's Ford in 1818; the Manufacturers' bridge in 1832; and on the Red Clay, at Philips' Mill, after 1802, and later others which have in some cases given place to larger and more costly structures.

In the year 1804 there were in the Hundred (the towns of Newport, and in part, Wilmington, included) eleven saw and grist mills, seven wharves and stores, twelve grist mills, two taverns, four tanyards, two paper-mills, one powder works, one snuff mill, one brick kiln, one rope walk, one fulling mill, one hatter's shop, one brick still-house, and one barley mill. About twenty years later there had been added to this list of industries one paper manufactory, four cotton factories, one air furnace, and an increase in some and a decrease in others. Thirty years more, 1854, showed fewer enterprises, but a decided gain in the amount and value of the manufactured product. The great industries at that time were Alexander H. Adam's grist mill; Joseph Bancroft's Rockford cotton mill, with twenty-eight tenements; E. I. Du Pont & Company's upper powder mills, with twenty-five tenements; Hagley powder mills, with twenty-eight tenements; W. E. Garrett's two snuff mills; Samuel Richardson's grist and saw mills; the Riddle and Lawrence cotton factory, with twenty-five

tenements; the Henry Clay factory and the Squirrel run mill. These were principally on the Brandywine.

Prior to 1795 Thomas Hollingsworth had built a fulling mill on Wilson's run, while at Rockland improvements were begun at about that date by Caleb Kirk, who in 1797 built a stone residence near the grist mill. A saw mill was on the site of the Le Carpenter grist mill, and finally passed to the Young family. About 1812, Caleb Kirk erected a cotton factory yet further up Wilson's run, and operated it for a decade. It was next used by a tinsmith, large amounts of that ware being manufactured there. This ancient building, among the first cotton factories in the State, is yet standing on the Le Carpenter estate. William Wilson built a saw mill up the run before 1800. Jesse Chandler's new mill, put up in 1835, was burned. The Alexander H. Adams grist mill built on this site in 1854 yet remains in the property now owned by the Du Ponts. Its water-power is now very weak.

Red Clay creek yields a number of excellent mill seats, which were improved soon after this section was settled. The Garrett family have long owned one of the oldest seats in the Hundred. So early as 1749 John Garrett, Jr., acquired title by devise from his father. His brother Thomas' mill was in Mill Creek Hundred. Since 1782 the John Garrett mill was used to manufacture snuff, and from a small beginning has become a large business, operating extensive works under the firm name of W. E. Garrett & Sons. The property runs one-half a mile down the Creek from Yorklyn station, and the numerous buildings were successively added as the increasing business demanded, steam supplementing the water-power. Their goods are now loaded on cars at their own warehouse connected by a spur with the Western railroad. Israel Durham was manager of the Upper and John L. Press of the Lower Mills for over thirty-five years. The Garrett mills are now controlled by the American Tobacco Company of New York. The most improved modern machinery for making snuff is employed, and their product is in high repute both at

home and abroad. Several residences and a number of tenements form a part of the company's plant.

For over forty years A. and J. D. Sharpless operated a grist mill, built in 1715, at Ashland station below Garretts, and were succeeded by Samuel R. Pusey. A manufacturing site above Garretts called Auburn was once occupied by the Pusey mills for spinning cotton, but after the Civil War it was used in making woolen yarns in conjunction with Henry Clark's mills across the creek in Mill Creek Hundred. It burned in 1869, and was never rebuilt. Below Garretts, at Ashland station, is a grist mill which, with the stone house near it, was built as early as 1715, at least part of the mill was. The brick house on the hill was erected twenty-two years later by William and M. Gregg. The Philips family owned the mill afterwards, but for over forty years the A. and J. D. Sharpless Company owned it, and in 1883 installed modern roller machinery. James Wilson owned and operated for a long time the old grist mill of Joshua Lobb on the lowest site on the Christiana side; this mill was also many years in the Speakman family. One, an old site near Burris run, was a saw mill owned by Richard Hayes; higher up the run William Passmore built a grist mill about twenty years ago. Yet another old mill is the Dixon on Dixon's run, the property of the Griffith estate, and on Mill creek in the southeastern corner of the Hundred lingers still the venerable landmark of Richardson's mill, for a century and a quarter operated by that family in a small way.

With the exception of the town of Newport, the business of the Hundred, other than the purely agricultural, is confined to the few villages within its borders. Centreville, pleasantly located on the Kennett pike, is the largest of these. The place has a number of handsome residences, several stores, a good public hall, and a hotel. Near it are the Presbyterian church and the Friends' meeting-house, and a few old mansions on highly improved farms, this being one of the choicest parts of the Hundred. Eighty years ago Centreville was a busy vil-

lage. James Delaplaine was a prosperous storekeeper there, and good inns were kept by William Todd and Ezekiel Bailey; there were also good carpenters, a blacksmith, a wheelwright and a mason.

These country inns did a rushing business in those early days, as many as fifty teams being accommodated in a single night. Liquor was sold by the wagonload weekly at the store, and as freely used. The old Bailey place is closed, and the Todd inn replaced by an enlarged and modernized hotel, kept now by Henry C. Durham. Many years ago the "Delaware and Pennsylvania Inn," near the boundary line, was a famous resort kept by Charles Twaddell. Thomas Dalton kept store for over thirty years at the old Delaplaine stand, but in 1877 removed to the Odd Fellows' Hall. He was long one of the oldest merchants in the county, and for many years the postmaster. The business is now conducted by Bernard and Thomas J. Dalton. Drs. J. P. Chandler and George Hamilton were practitioners years since, and Dr. Joseph H. Chandler has been for years the resident physician. In 1888 W. C. R. Colquohoun kept the village drug store.

The "Blue Ball Inn," on the Kennett pike below Centreville, long run by the Hamilton family, and a well-known resort for travelers in the early part of the nineteenth century, was removed upon the passing of the turnpike travel era before the railroads. A farmhouse stands upon its site. Along with it has passed into oblivion the "Buck Tavern," farther down the road, whose genial host for many years was Peter Hendrickson. The "Columbus Inn" is now quite within the limits of Wilmington.

At an early day Andrew Fontaine, Jonathan Shipley, James Bratten and Victor Sterling sold goods at the Du Pont works. William S. Fleming kept a store and a hotel in an old building which had been enlarged in 1820. At a place further down the creek, and near Wilmington, Patrick Higgins for many years kept an inn called the "Rising Sun." A later residence and larger inn was opened on the same spot,

called the "Jefferson House," by Thomas Toy. Around the Du Pont mills has grown up quite a village, supported by the large manufacturing interests there; several stores are supported, and the Henry Clay postoffice at that factory gives mail facilities for both places.

The Highlands is a suburb of Wilmington, plotted by the Brinckle family, and as its name would indicate, commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the city itself. John S. Miller erected the first residence there in 1873; since then it has been extensively built upon and a number of handsome edifices of stone and brick erected. Greenville is a station on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad at its junction with the Kennett pike. It was given a postoffice in 1871 and William R. Brinckle, who was in the coal and lumber business there, was appointed postmaster. In 1887 Charles Green became a partner with Mr. Brinckle in his business, and it later became Green and McIntyre.

There are many secret orders in the Hundred, some of them with large memberships and well supported. The Centreville Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F, was instituted June 13, 1875, with Francis Green, N. G., Joseph Pyle, V. G., George W. Ely, R. S., Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, F. S., and William Carpenter, Treasurer. In five months their members had been increased to sixty-one. The lodge is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. They meet in the third story of the Centreville hall, a brick building twenty-eight by forty-five feet, erected by an association in 1876 at a cost of $5000. The second story is used as a public hall, and the ground floor is occupied by stores. Washington Conclave I. O. of H. was instituted February 22, 1886, with twenty-one members, and the year following numbered thirty-five persons.

Center Grange No. 11, Patrons of Husbandry, was formed in 1873, and has, with varying success, maintained its organization to the present time. It meets in the Centreville hall. Eagle Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., was organized at Du Pont's Mills, December 15, 1874, with twelve charter members.

It is an outgrowth of Brandywine Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., which was organized October, 1847, further down the creek, and has had a wonderful development, its membership in about a dozen years reaching the large total of one hundred and fifty-two. Its meetings are held in a large and handsomely appointed lodge-room. Du Pont Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a warrant given October 4, 1876, and John Taylor was its first Master. The Wawaset Tribe No. 9, I. O. of R. M., was organized June 19, 1871, with eighteen members, which by 1887 had reached sixty members. Brandywine Lodge No. 15, Knights of Pythias, was instituted July 11, 1872, and for a time was prosperous, attaining a membership of thirty. It finally gave up its charter.

The Friends were the first to engage in religious work in Christiana Hundred. A number of the early members of the Newark Meeting in Brandywine Hundred lived in Christiana, and regularly went thither to worship until 1687, when George Harlan and others petitioned for a meeting in winter on the Christiana side of the creek, because of "the dangerousness of the ford" they had to cross. By 1690 the meeting thus established, known as the Center Meeting, became permanent, and in 1708 a small house was built to accommodate the members at the place now called Yorklyn. They also held monthly meetings alternately with Newark until its abandonment, when they continued them in connection with the Kennett Square Meeting in Pennsylvania, and still later, with the Hockessin Meeting. A larger and better meeting-house, a brick building thirty by forty feet was built in 1796 on six acres of land given by Alphonse Kirk, and the sum of £247 was subscribed by twenty-two members to pay for the building. In 1857 and in 1873 the yard was improved, and now both building and yard are in good condition. This Center Meeting is now one of the four Friends' Meetings which have been continuously maintained in the state, and the only one, except that in Wilmington, which keeps up its monthly meetings.

A log school house was erected on the meeting grounds prior to 1800, and in 1818 a stone building took its place and was used until 1854, when the existing structure was built, which is said to have been one of the finest school buildings in the State. Antonia Bidderman, an enlightened and generous-hearted Frenchman, out of love for the cause of education and because of his pride in this section, gave the liberal sum of $1000 towards the school's erection. The Center Meeting was for many years largely attended, having in 1831 thirty-nine families included in its membership. But year by year, from deaths and removals, their numbers have decreased till now but a few families remain, though the Meeting has never been formally raised.

The first Presbyterian church in Christiana Hundred had its origin in the old congregation formed in 1720, whose little log church stood on Bald Hill on the Pennsylvania side of the Brandywine until 1773. The building becoming decayed, and also too small to house the growing membership, it became necessary in 1770 to rebuild. Factious differences arose as to the site for the new church, and their numbers greatly declined; when in 1774, to preserve the remainder, some of them erected on the Delaware side, the present Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, a small log building, though large enough to accommodate, for a term of years, the three dozen odd members. No means was provided to heat the church, the people "having nothing but the fervor of the minister's discourse to keep them warm," says the historian! This building was supplanted in 1860 by a commodious brick edifice seating four hundred people, with a basement arranged for Sunday-school and lecture-room purposes. This structure cost $5000 in money, and the labor of a number of the members, who, by the way, were about twenty in all! Mrs. Gamble's liberal gift greatly furthered the finishing of the Sunday-school rooms which agency largely assisting in building up the church, whose membership in 1887 numbered one hundred and fifty-nine, with a Sunday-school enrollment of two hundred and ninety-eight.

A parsonage with three acres of glebe land was added later near the church. The Rev. Robert Cathcart in 1730 was the first pastor of the original church, serving also the Middletown, Delaware, congregation for eleven years. The Rev. Joseph Smith was the first preacher of the Lower Brandywine church for about six years, till 1778. Alternate successes and losses marked its history for many years; frequently there would be no pastor for a period of several years, or only occasional supplies, till the coming, December, 1825, of the Rev. Thomas Love to the pastorate of this church in connection with the Red Clay congregation. His long and signally useful ministry of thirty-one years, was the golden age of the organization. In 1831 the church was blest with a great revival which doubled its numbers. The courageous temperance women of the church made in 1828 a departure not less successful than notable, when, upon the occasion of their entertainment of the New Castle Presbytery, they substituted tea for the customary strong drink. The effect of this advanced position, in promoting the cause of temperance, was thereafter very marked. The Rev. David W. Moore, their minister from 1861 to 1872, also was a blessing to the church in its spiritual and in its temporal affairs. They are still prospering and today (1906) number 138 members with 190 Sunday-school attendants. The Rev. J. Newton Kugler is their pastor.

The New Castle Presbytery organized the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, June 5, 1849, although before that time the Rev. Samuel M. Gayley and others had held religious services in the neighborhood. The church, a commodious structure of brick standing on three acres of ground near the Kennett pike, a half-mile beyond the limits of the City of Wilmington, was dedicated September 14, 1851. Rockland Church was attached to it and the same pastors served both churches. Among the longer pastorates may be mentioned that of Rev. Gaylord L. Moore from 1869 to 1883. In 1884 a revival was experienced which added fifty-four members, and in three years afterwards the church numbered one hundred and sixty

members. There is a parsonage. This progressive, active congregation now has one hundred and thirty-three members and is without any pastor.

About seventy-five years ago the Ebenezer Baptist Church was built in the southwest part of the Hundred, but it has become extinct, and the building has been removed, although the graveyard is still used. In 1847 the Mt. Salem M. E. Church was organized at Riddle's Banks on the Brandywine, Revs. James Riddle and Frank Supplee, local preachers, being among the first members. An employee of Harlan and Hollingsworth, a shipwright named Kirkman, often preached for them. The church became an independent member of the Philadelphia Conference in 1865, with Rev. W. S. Pugh as its pastor. On a beautiful hill site overlooking the City of Wilmington they built, in 1847, their first church, a two-story stone building, which they happily christened "Mount Salem." A new edifice which in 1878 replaced the old one, was burned three months after erection, but though the fire caused them a loss of $12,000, the present handsome structure was dedicated June 14, 1879, truly a memorial to their piety and to their courage. The Conference Minutes for 1906 credit them with 237 members, and a Sunday-school enrollment of 445. Their pastor is the Rev. Frank F. Carpenter. The Riddle's chapel, built at the Riddle Banks by the Rev. James Riddle, the proprietor of Riddle mills, for the convenience of those unable to attend at Mt. Salem, was perpetually endowed by Mr. Riddle in the sum of $100 annually, and attached to Mt. Salem, also thus endowed.

A Sunday-school in which both secular and religious instruction was given by E. I. Du Pont, and his daughter, Mrs. Bauduy, was the germ out of which at length grew Christ P. E. Church, the only one of that denomination in the Hundred. A building was erected near the powder mills for thus usefully training the youth of the vicinity, and the school was incorporated January 29, 1847, as the "Brandywine Manufacturers' Sunday-school," with E. I. Du Pont, Robert McCall,

John D. Carter, and others as trustees. Though not originally contemplated, regular church services under the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church were finally adopted in 1852, with the Rev. S. C. Brinckle as rector, and upon the occasion of his first sermon, May 2, of that year, Bishop Alfred Lee confirmed the first seven members. A church was built on the Du Pont property in 1856, and greatly improved in 1876. A rectory was also provided by that family, and a regular parish created. At his death in 1863 the Rev. S. C. Brinckle was succeeded by the Rev. William A. Newbold. The Rev. Dudley D. Smith was rector from 1873 to 1899. The present rector is the Rev. John S. Bunting. The church numbers (1905) 152 members, and a flourishing Sunday-school of 130 is maintained.

Father Patrick Kenney, the zealous Catholic missionary priest, said masses over eighty years ago on the Brandywine banks, and in 1828 his first mass at Mrs. Victor Du Pont's house. In 1841, through the efforts of Peter N. Brennan and others, with the help of the Du Ponts, the present St. Joseph's Church was built, followed shortly by a school-house and a pastor's residence. The grounds have been enlarged until they contain several acres, a part of which is set apart for the Sisters of St. Francis, who have charge of the school. Father J. S. Walsh was the parish priest from 1846 to 1867; and since that time Fathers Peter Donaghy, William J. Birmingham and W. J. Scott have been in charge. The parish is in a fine condition and has a large membership. The church was repaired and the cemetery enlarged in 1887.

The St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church, a neat frame building 34x60 feet, with basement, was dedicated October 10, 1881, near Ashland, in the southwest part of the Hundred. The church and a dwelling for the priest are worth $8,000, and are the outcome of the labors of Father Peter Donaghy, who began holding Catholic services in the locality in 1880, and served as their first pastor, and St. John's at Hockessin. Over fifty families support the church.

Delaware exploits no nobler charity in all her borders than the Ferris Reform School, beautifully situated in Christiana Hundred, about four miles southwest of the City of Wilmington. Its founding is due to the kind and wise heart of John Ferris of that city, who at his death, September 2, 1882, left a large estate principally devoted to benevolent purposes. The residue of this estate was devised to Dr. Caleb Harlan, the celebrated homeopathic physician, to be used as he thought best, "to aid in establishing what is known as a House of Refuge, or place for bettering wayward juveniles," and proved to be $83,823. Dr. Harlan in carrying out his friend's benefaction secured the advice and co-operation of a number of the foremost citizens of the State. Judge Wales prepared a charter for the school, and it was duly incorporated March 10, 1885, as the "Ferris Reform School," forty-eight prominent men being named as incorporators. April 10, 1885, Caleb Harlan, M. D., was made president of the Board, Judge L. E. Wales and J. Taylor Gause, vice-presidents; Henry C. Robinson, treasurer; David W. Harlan, secretary, and eighteen leading citizens of the State, together with the Mayor of Wilmington, the resident Judge of the Superior Court, and the President of the Levy Court of the County, ex-officio, as managers. "Woodside," the country seat of Philip Quigley, containing one hundred and ninety acres of fine land with large buildings thereon, fitted to accommodate fifty inmates, was bought, and other buildings erected. The institution was opened January 1, 1886, and by the close of that year sixteen lads, black and white, ranging in ages from nine to sixteen years, had been admitted. Newton Chandler was made superintendent and Mary E. Chandler matron, and their administration was successful. The boys are taught ten months in the year, and given such light manual labor as beneficially aids their physical development, while the merit system tends to awaken in them the innate manliness of their natures, thus promoting the purposes for which the school was designed. It has turned out many lads in the past two decades of its oper-

ation, most of them to become good citizens, and not a few to find very successful careers. The past success of this noble benefaction, and the high promise it gives of still expanding future usefulness, must ever redound to the fame of its generous founder. In a diviner sense might he exclaim, in the words of the great Latin poet boasting of the immortality conferred by his lyric muse, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius!*"

In 1735 John Justis laid out Newport, as "Newport Ayre," on the two hundred acre tract patented to Conrad Constantine, one-half of which Henry Parker had in 1731 conveyed to him, and sold eighteen acres to Samuel Marshall, who plotted his tract and sold lots to various persons, as also did Justis in succeeding years. John Latimer, the son of James Latimer, a lot buyer, grew rich in China in the tea trade, and returning became Newport's most active citizen in his day. The place where he dreamed to found a city which should rival Wilmington is yet known as "Folly Woods." His elegant mansion is now occupied by his descendants. Newport began to decline when turnpikes and other improvements more and more diverted trade to Wilmington, the coming metropolis. Before the day of the Lancaster pike hundreds of Pennsylvania farm teams brought grain and produce to the Newport wharves and warehouses on the Christiana busy with the traffic of their half-score or more of sloop freighters.

Chief among the shippers of this now vanished commerce was John McCalmont. Lewis Stone had two bark mills and did a big tanning business. Thomas Seal also had a tannery. A line of packets daily left the wharves for Philadelphia. A part of the keel of the "Hannah," one of these forty-ton packets, is still visible in the creek. The old building on Market street is gone where from 1800 a market was kept. Newport had five good stores and six inns in 1825, the period of its greatest activity. The completion of the railroad in 1837 witnessed their final decay.

A duel was fought on the Peter Derrickson farm about a mile from Newport, April 5, 1823, between General Cadwal-

lader of Philadelphia and Dr. Pattison of Baltimore, in which the general's pistol missed fire, but he himself was shot in the arm; whereupon Pattison thanked God he had not killed his antagonist, and the two parted with better feelings, the latter recuperating awhile at the "Yellow Hotel" in Newport. A Dr. John Morris, a generous but erratic man, located at Newport before 1837. He committed suicide by shooting himself, and according to his dying request, was buried in a standing posture facing the proposed railroad, to whose building he was opposed. He was later elsewhere properly reinterred. Drs. Alexander Irons, Isaiah Lukens, J. Paul Lukens and M. A. Booth were subsequently physicians there and Francis L. Springer is now the resident physician. Newport has the high honor of having been in 1755 the birthplace of Oliver Evans, the great inventor whose many ingenious and useful inventions entitle him to high rank among early American scientists. He was the first to use high-pressure steam, *i. e.*, steam having a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, 1,488 pounds to the square inch. The great Watt strangely overlooked this most important fact, and when it was brought to his knowledge utterly refused to the end of his life to recognize it, though Trevithick (1771–1838) had availed himself of Evans' great discovery.

The Newport National Bank became the successor, May 9, 1865, of the old Real Estate Bank of Delaware, chartered in 1859. Franklin Q. Flinn was the first president of both banks. The capital of the new bank is $75,000, and it has a large surplus. Charles M. Groome is its president and Daniel Green its cashier. Joseph W. H. Watson was for many years cashier. A number of new manufacturing companies have located in Newport in recent years. The J. A. Cranston Phosphate Works, occupying five acres of ground, now owned by John Richardson of Wilmington, Delaware, are operated by the Delaware Barytes and Chemical Company, of which J. M. Enocho is president. They employ ten men. The Delaware Glue Company, a firm from Cincinnati, Ohio, A. E.

Kruse president, manufacture all kinds of glue and sell the refuse by-products, grease, etc., for fertilizers. They employ fifty men except during the summer when about half that number is needed. The Excelsior Manufacturing Company makes a new substance used in paint, called "lithophone." F. F. Briggs operates the works and employs ten men. The Krebs Pigment and Chemical Company, owned and operated by Henry S. Krebs, of Wilmington, Delaware, manufacture all kinds of paint, and employ thirty-five men. The Kiamensi Clay Company, started in 1902, Oscar L. Young president, grind the clay into various forms, and also sell the crude kaolin itself. Justa G. Justis keeps a large lumber-yard. The Marshall Iron Company, formerly the J. Marshall Company, manufacture bar and sheet iron, etc. John M. Mendinhall is president. The mill employs eighty men the year around.

Since its incorporation in 1883 Newport has been much improved as a town. Its population is (1906) one thousand. Armstrong Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., was organized June 27, 1870. Audastake Tribe No. 14, I. O. of R. M., was organized September 28, 1874, and has prospered from the start. The David L. Stryker Post No. 8, G. A. R., was formed in 1883 with twenty-three members, afterwards increasing to thirty-three members, but within the past few years has been forced to disband. Active Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W., was organized May 27, 1885, and continues a live organization.

St. James' P. E. Church at Newport was built from the proceeds of a lottery held in 1767; but the completion of the building was delayed by the breaking-out of the Revolutionary War. It was at last finished and meetings held therein for a few years from 1800 to 1802 by Rev. William Pryce, rector of Old Swedes at Wilmington. After 1810 the Stone church was abandoned, in 1857 regular services were held in the Methodist Protestant Church and continued until 1859, when the new St. James' Church having been refitted, it was

received into diocesan relations. The new church was consecrated September 5, 1877, by Bishop Alfred Lee. The church now (1906) has twenty-two communicants, and the Rev. Alexander M. Rich is rector for this and St. James' Church near Stanton.

The Rev. Ezekiel Cooper preached to a little Methodist flock in Newport in 1797. The society built a small church in 1810 on land given by Thomas Latimer, and in 1864 replaced it with their present brick edifice. In 1842 Sybilla Ann Stone donated the brick house on the lot adjoining the church for a parsonage, and an acre of ground across the street. Though built before 1800 the parsonage has been modernized and affords a comfortable home. The church has a present membership of 143, and property valued at $6,500. It has been a station since 1865, several of the leading ministers of the Wilmington Conference have served the charge. A small stone building north of Newport originally, built for a society of white Methodists which disbanded fifty years ago, became the property of the Newport African Methodist Church. They have a membership of fifty-one, and within the last few years have erected a new church building. The Simpson M. E. Church, a congregation of colored people, have a good church building about one mile north of the village on the Gap turnpike. Rev. W. E. Hilton is the present pastor.

MILL CREEK HUNDRED.

The westernmost of the three circle hundreds, is Mill Creek, quite surrounded east and south and partly west, by Red Clay and Christiana creeks. As its name implies, the region abounds with good mill seats and its whole economic history, past and present, is linked with the many mills and manufactories which these water powers have invited. Christopher Daniel Ebeling in his interesting work "Geography and History of America, 1799," says p. 103, MSS. copy in the historical societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware, "There are in New Castle County sixty flour mills, two snuff mills, four

paper mills and several fulling and saw mills." Again p. 84 he says, "The most important industrial sources of wealth to the state are the mills, of which there are various kinds, particularly on the Brandywine, more than in any other district of the United States. They are not only numerous but also remarkable for their ingenious mechanism."

The land, which was settled at an early date, is fertile and well cultivated, and traversed on the north by the Landenberg branch of the B. and O. R. R. and on the west by the Pomeroy and Newark R. R. and on the east by the B. and O. railroad's main line. In 1804 the assessment lists of Robert Montgomery returned 463 taxables, seven of whom were "black men"; and that there were 99 log houses, to 48 of stone and 21 of brick, plainly attests the simple life of the inhabitants. Many high hills diversify the landscape, "Meeting House Hill" being the highest of these. On its top, fifty years ago, a corps of engineers built an observatory eighty feet high, and mounted instruments thereon for the purpose of surveying the Atlantic coast from New York to the mouth of the Chesapeake, signals being erected on poles at ranges from ten to one hundred miles apart. The engineers and their guard of United States soldiers remained there three or four months. Some years later another corps built an observatory for like purposes on Polly Drummond's Hill.

March 25, 1676, Governor Andros granted 570 acres of land on White Clay and Red Clay creeks to Charles Rumsey, Walraven Jansen and others. In December, 1679, Rumsey received 200 acres and Arient J. Vanderburgh owned other land in the Hundred, part of which William Guest, bought, though most of it became vested in John Cann, who also received by survey a tract of 300 acres on White Clay creek. October 2, 1677, Broor and Andreas Sinnexson received a 600-acre grant called "Claesburg" situated on the north side of White Clay creek near Mill brook. In 1685 Broor Sinnexson conveyed to Humphrey Bert and Edward Green 220 acres, and to Christian Juriansen 100 acres of a tract called "Water Land."

October 14, 1683, "Hop Yards," containing 430 acres, on the north side of White Clay creek, was surveyed for John Ogle; and December 11, 1683, a warrant for 1,000 acres on the same side of White Clay, was given William Welsh.

John Moll, the President Justice of the Court at New Castle from 1676 to 1682, when not engaged at court, lived in this Hundred on land bought from Charles Rumsey. In 1683 John Moll, Peter Bayard, Arnoldus de La Grange and others bought 3,750 acres on the Chesapeake called the "Labadist Colony," but Moll's after career is unknown. June 6, 1684, William Penn granted William Guest a tract on the "Millin," about two miles from "Bread and Cheese" Island, called "Wedgebury," containing 500 acres. Guest also bought 200 acres more from Charles Rumsey. In 1695 Guest, in an agreement with Thomas Sawyer, was to have the right "to dig upon a certain hill, containing two or three acres, for ising-glass or other metal for his own use," etc. In 1702 Guest got 530 acres on Red Clay creek near "Bread and Cheese" Island.

The first settler in the Hundred was Thomas Wollaston, who lived there until his death in 1686. February, 1666, a warrant was granted to Sergeant Thomas Wollaston and three others for 300 acres on White Clay Kill. Wollaston also received from Governor Lovelace various warrants, from 1668 to 1680, containing about 700 acres of land in this Hundred, and also bought land there. February 7, 1677, after the reorganization of the Court at New Castle, Sheriff Edward Cantwell appointed him under-sheriff of New Castle and its precincts, and also marshal and crier of the Court, which offices he kept for two years. John Crampton got judgment against him in a suit over 200 acres of land sold by Wollaston, but it was reversed on his appeal to the higher Courts at Philadelphia. He was one of the signers for the mill seat at Stanton in 1679. He left two sons, Jeremiah and Thomas; and two great-great-granddaughters of his, Catherine and Elizabeth Wollaston, married Elwood Garrett and Albert W. Smith, of

the City of Wilmington. His grandson, Joshua Wollaston, was a large landowner in Wilmington.

"Bread and Cheese" Island, after various ownerships from Olle Poulson's in 1668, came into the possession of Edward Robinson in 1737 and was owned by him till 1755. Late in that century Barney Harris, William Woodstock and Simon Cranston had a shipyard on the island. The British drove them out in 1812 and they went to Jones' creek, Kent County, and there built a brig. David Lynam owned the island for many years.

February 17, 1699, William Penn directed Henry Hollingsworth to lay out some land as a provision for his two younger children, William and Letitia. The following year he surveyed 30,000 acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and New Castle county, Delaware, called "Staning Manor." To his son, William Penn, Jr., he granted 14,500 acres mostly in Chester County, but partly in Mill Creek Hundred, and 14,500 acres "on the south side of the Brandywine creek in the Province of Pennsylvania," he conveyed October 23, 1701, to Letitia, who afterwards married William Aubrey of London. These last lands were called the "Letitia Manor." The first sale from the tract was in 1702 to John Gregg, and from then until 1734, 3784 acres were sold to sixteen different purchasers. The largest tract, 961¾ acres, was sold June 2, 1726, to William McMechen, for many years a practicing physician living at Christiana Bridge, who also became the owner of large tracts of land in different parts of the county.

A family, long resident in the Hundred, is the Englands'. John England was one of the owners of the Principio Furnace in Cecil County, Maryland. Coming to America from Staffordshire, England, in 1723, as manager of the Furnace, he bought, in 1726, lands on White Clay creek in this Hundred, at the mouth of Muddy run. The lands were bought for their iron ore. He built a dwelling and a grist mill, since called John England's Mill, on land bought of Toby Leech on the east side of Muddy run. He died there in 1734 and his

brother Joseph came from Pennsylvania and took charge of his lands. In 1741 the estate of 400 acres was conveyed to him by John England's two sons, living in England. He was an active member of the West Nottingham Friend's Meeting. He built the present brick manor-house in 1747, and rebuilt the mill. His son Joseph received the mill, and lived there till his death in 1791, and left the mill lands to his son Joseph, third. A daughter Elizabeth married William Wollaston, another daughter married the famous Captain Robert H. Kirkwood, the Revolutionary hero of thirty-two battles, who settled after the war in Cantwell's Bridge. Joseph England, third, was prominently identified with the history of his county, having served in the Legislature between 1800 and 1828, and dying while a member of the Senate, in 1828. His son, Joseph Townsend England, removed to Baltimore, and became the agent of the B. and O. R. R. and one of the founders of the Mercantile Library of that city.

St. James' P. E. Church, near Stanton, was organized in 1720, and its third building of stone, 45x40 feet, with a gallery around three sides, contains a marble slab with the inscription "St. James' Church, founded 1720, rebuilt 1822." It has (1905) fifty-five communicants. Rev. Robert Clay was its rector from 1797 to 1851. Its present rector is Rev. Alexander M. Rich. The organization of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian Church was in 1721, but Rev. Thomas Craighead, who remained ten years, was in 1824 the first settled pastor. Their third church, after standing 110 years, was replaced in 1853 by the present brick structure. The present (1906) membership is 117 and the church is without a pastor. The Red Clay Presbyterian Church was organized in 1722, and their first stated minister was Rev. William McKennan in 1755, who preached for that church and the White Clay Presbyterian Church fifty-four years. They have (1906) 124 members and Rev. John D. Blake is their minister.

There are two Methodist churches in the Hundred. That at Stanton began in a missionary meeting in a school-house by

ST. JAMES' P. E. CHURCH, STANTON,
A. D. 1822.

Rev. Henry S. Thompson and some Newport members. A church costing $2500 was dedicated in 1877. They have (1906) twenty members. The Hockessin M. E. Church originated in a meeting held in a blacksmith's shop at Brackinsville in 1881 by Alban Dalton and others. A Sunday-school was formed called "Friendship," and a church dedicated February 18, 1883. Their present number (1906) is thirty-nine, and Rev. George W. Burke is pastor. The Hockessin Friends' Meeting House was built in 1738, and enlarged in 1845. Very few families of Friends remain. There are also Friends meetings at Mill Creek and at White Clay Creek (Stanton), where in 1873 the old church was replaced with a new one costing $2500. The Friends here, as elsewhere, are decreasing in numbers. Delaware's earliest Catholic citizen, a wealthy Irish gentleman named Cornelius Hollehan, lived in this Hundred. "St. Mary's log cabin church at Coffee Run" is described in the chapter on Religious Denominations. St. Patrick's, at Ashland, begun in 1881, and the church at Hockessin are the only other Catholic churches in the Hundred.

A few private schools afforded the early educational facilities before the public schools were established. Joseph Ball and others erected a building near St. James' Church in 1808 for school purposes, which was later used as a public school. The first public school was opened at Stanton. Marshallton has a good school divided into two departments, and has an excellent building. Everywhere the ill-built and poorly ventilated school buildings of the past are being supplanted by others, larger and finer every way. Roads and bridges began to be built and cared for with something like system about the middle of the eighteenth century. February 26, 1752, the viewers reported on a road from John England's to the county line. In 1768 the Levy Court was petitioned to open a road from Newark to Cuckholdstown (Stanton), and in 1771 John Reese and John Foulk built a bridge over White Clay creek. The Levy Court in 1813 contracted for the building of a bridge over Red Clay creek at Foulk's Mill, and an-

other over White Clay creek at Tyson's Ford costing $1771.00. Thus gradually roads were laid out and bridges built throughout the Hundred till the present excellent system of roads and bridges was attained.

Swendenborg in 1734 wrote that Governor William Keith had a furnace on Christiana creek in 1722, and the records show that he bought 1,161 acres in Pencader, Mill Creek and Christiana Hundreds. James M. Swank in his "Manufacture of Iron in all Ages," supports this statement. Swank also says John Ball in 1725 operated a bloomery on White Clay creek near St. James' Church.

From the early days the water-power offered by the many streams in this hilly country has been utilized in many kinds of manufacturing enterprises. Thus the assessment list of 1804 shows there were in the Hundred eleven grist and saw mills; four saw mills; five grist mills; one fulling mill; one paper mill and saw mill, and one powder mill. Some of these twenty-three mills were built quite early in the preceding century; but now most of them are either quite gone or ceased to be operated; indeed in many cases the power is no longer used. The earliest mill in the Hundred was built about 1679 at Stanton by nine persons on the land of Charles Rumsey and John Watkins, and was seemingly in use so late as 1772 as a grist mill, though first used as a saw mill.

On the east side of Red Clay Kill on 600 acres patented in 1677 to John Stalcop, a log mill called the "Swedes Mill" was built very early but torn down in 1812. Another three storied mill 40x60 near it, built in 1790, was used for a woollen mill, and after several remodelings by different owners, was bought by Isaac D. Philips, in 1876, and used till 1888 to grind grain with burr machinery. It is now (1906) run by John Lynn, the owner. A burr mill on Mill creek owned and operated in 1888 by Samuel Chandler, took the place of an old mill built in 1747. An old mill built on Pike creek in 1804, preceded the grist and lumber mill operated there in 1888 by William C. Logan with a daily

JOHN PILLING.

1830-1900.

capacity of twenty-five barrels and 1,500 feet of lumber; it is now (1906) owned by John Thompson and operated by Mrs. John Tyler. The John England mill on White Clay creek finally came into the hands of Thomas W. Jones; and in 1887 he refitted it with rollers. Now forty barrels of flour are made daily. The James Mendenhall grist and saw mills on Mill creek, built in 1804, have been run by that family ever since, and John Mendenhall, a great-grandson, operates it for custom work. The old Evans stone grist mill came, in 1828, into the possession of Jonathan Fell, who then began the manufacture of spices which have since become celebrated for their superior character. The firm of C. J. Fell & Bro. succeeded to the business with headquarters in Philadelphia.

On Red Clay creek, in the eighteenth century, grist and saw mills were operated, and after passing through many hands as cotton mills they came at last to be owned by William Dean, John Pilling and others, who in 1864 conveyed them to the Kiamensi Woolen Company, operating on both cotton and woolen goods at first, and finally on woolen only. Many enlargements and improvements have been made, until now they turn out $1,200 worth of goods daily and employ 150 men. They use modern methods and machinery, with every convenience known to the trade, to facilitate their mills' operation.

John Pilling was born in Lancashire, England, March 6, 1830. His father, a poor silk-weaver, took the lad from school before his eighth year and apprenticed him to a nail-maker, for whom he daily made four thousand shoe-nails at six cents the thousand, his boss getting one-half of that for shop hire. In 1841 his father emigrated to Philadelphia, and in 1842 came to Delaware, where, after working for seven years in various places, the son in 1848 entered the employ of Joseph Dean & Son at Newark. The eighteen-year-old youth, when making ten dollars a week, resigned to take a position at five dollars a week in order to study the whole process of woolen manufacture. In 1857 he became superintendent of Robert

Kershaw's mills in Philadelphia, and in 1860 returned to the Dean mills, where, upon the retirement of the senior Dean, his son formed a partnership with young Pilling. These mills were among the first to make goods for the army, and during the Civil War this company had many government contracts and gave thousands of dollars towards the support of the cause of the Union. Save for repairs, the mills never stopped in the panic of 1873. The Dean Woolen Company was formed in 1882, and Mr. Pilling was made president and manager, but in two years he resigned, to give his whole care to the Kiamensi Woolen Company at Stanton, whose treasurer and manager he was, though also keeping a large interest in the Dean company. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exposition, and inspected the mills of England, France, Belgium and Holland. Though a Democrat before the war, he then prominently identified himself with the Republican party, which three times elected him to the Legislature, wherein he became a recognized leader. He secured in 1867 a charter for the Pennsylvania and Delaware R. R. Co., and the passage of a bill aiding Delaware College. In 1881 he was among the potent factors that got the B. and O. R. R. bill through the Legislature. He held nearly every office in his own town, Newark, and was connected with every important enterprise therein. His death occurred November 8, 1900, while a member of the Legislature.

The old Meeters mill, near Newark, was operated from 1848 to 1887 by Curtis & Brother as the "Milford Paper Mills," making envelopes, card and fine colored paper, and in 1887 a new and much enlarged mill was built, with later machinery fitted to manufacture 8,000 pounds of paper daily. The rolling-mills at Marshallton, built in 1836 by John Marshall and run by him for a number of years, came finally in 1877 into the possession of John R. Bringhurst, and he greatly increased their capacity. The Gilpin rolling-mill, on Red Clay creek, after passing through a number of hands, was for many years operated by the "Alan Wood Company," of which Howard

Wood was president and James Boughman manager. Its capacity was 400 tons yearly. The digging of kaolin, or pottery clay, near Hockessin began in 1872, and about 1902 had reached large proportions, but has since materially declined.

There are postoffices at Marshallton, Stanton, Hockessin and Wooddale, those at Mermaid and Pleasant Valley being discontinued since the advent of rural delivery. Stanton, once called Cuckholdstown, is the oldest village in the Hundred. It is in the southeast, near the junction of the White Clay and Red Clay creeks, and about a half mile from the depots of the B. & O. and P. B. & W. railroads, contains three churches, a school house, a postoffice, a hotel, four stores and about 500 inhabitants. About one-and-a-half miles north of Stanton lies Marshallton, so named in honor of John Marshall, organizer of the rolling-mills there. It is within a few minutes' walk of two depots on the B. & O. R. R., and has three stores and about 400 people. The enlargement of the mills by Bringhurst increased the population, and the Kiamensi woolen mill employs many hands. In the north lies the village of Hockessin, named from the Indian words meaning "good bark," fine white-oak being abundant in the vicinity. It has three churches, five or six stores, a hotel, a postoffice, a school house, a depot on the B. & O. R. R., and about 500 inhabitants. Greenbank, Mermaid, Pleasant Hill, Loveville, Brackinville and Corner Ketch are minor settlements of a few houses.

John G. Jackson, civil engineer, farmer, etc., born in 1818 was long a citizen of note in this Hundred. He came of old Quaker ancestry traced back to the martyr Ralph Jackson burned at the stake in Bloody Mary's reign in 1556. For some years Mr. Jackson was engaged in farming, burning lime, sawing lumber, etc. He was elected State Senator in 1866 and both as Senator and private citizen promoted railroad development. He was defeated for Congress on the Greenback ticket in 1878. He died in 1897. John Mitchell, born in 1818, was another well-known Friend, a farmer as his

family for four generations have been. His father Joseph Mitchell died in 1876 in his ninety-third year.

Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1850 with three members which by 1888 had increased to 105. In 1887 the order dedicated their new building at Hockessin, a three-story brick 50x52 feet, used for stores, public hall and lodge rooms. Branch No. 469 of the Order of the Iron Hall was organized at Stanton, April 15, 1887, with twenty-six members. Fairview Lodge, No. 8, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1885 at Pleasant Hill with twenty-eight members, which had grown in two years to 116. They meet in the school house. There are two hotels in the Hundred, one at Hockessin and one at Stanton. The hotel at Mount Pleasant was closed in 1885 after a century's existence.

Brandywine Springs in the western part of the Hundred is a noted summer resort and picnic grounds. A five-story hotel, fitted to accommodate 1000 guests, built in 1838, was burnt in 1852 while in use as a military academy by Captain Smith. The present building is three stories high and can entertain 300 guests. The grounds are handsomely arranged in walks, with seats, pavilions and amusements for children. The springs contain both iron and sulphur, and flow several hundred gallons daily. Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams are said to have summered there in the long ago. It is to-day a favorite resort for multitudes from the City of Wilmington, with which it is now connected both by rail and trolley.

WHITE CLAY CREEK HUNDRED.

White Clay creek on the north, the Christiana on the south, together with Pencader and the Circle, form the boundaries of White Clay Creek Hundred. Deposits of white clay gave the stream its name, and that in turn the Hundred. The 18,000 acres thus enclosed make an irregularly shaped tract of very fertile land whose surface, broken by numerous hills, is everywhere threaded by small streams. The P. B. & W., the B. & O., and the Newark and Delaware City railroads

crossing the country in various directions, afford ample facilities for commerce and travel.

Thomas Wollaston and three others received from Governor Nichols about 1672 a patent for 800 acres known as "Muscle Cripple." The tract was on White Clay creek near "Bread and Cheese" island, extending about half a mile up the stream. The land after passing through many hands is now owned by Henry L. Churchman and Thomas Clyde's heirs. In 1676 John Nommers, a Swede, got a patent for 340 acres of land which he had settled upon, and bought from the Indians. John Ogle had the "Northampton" tract of 200 acres and the "Eagle's Point" tract of 74 acres, surveyed to him in 1682–3. He came to America about 1667, and lived awhile at New Castle, and came to own large tracts of land in various parts of the county. His sons Thomas and John inherited his realty. Thomas Ogle received 790 acres on the Christiana and had warranted to him 740 acres west of that tract, reaching almost to Newark. He lived at a place which before 1667 bore the name of "Ogletown," as the records of a road from there to Elk river prove. He died in 1773, and his daughter Mary married Dr. William McMechen, the great land-buyer. His property was divided among his four sons. Some of this family for many years lived in Wilmington and Delaware City, but the land has all passed out of their hands.

A warrant was granted, December 24, 1684, to William Rakestraw for 500 acres of land on White Clay and Christiana creeks. This land is near the Platt and Elkinton mills and was bought by Col. French in 1716. A tract containing 1360 acres was bought August 11, 1699, by the Pennsylvania Land Company. John Steel, an Irishman, who had settled in Philadelphia, bought at sheriff's sale, August 19, 1707, two hundred and fifty acres of land belonging to Joseph Moore, together with other real estate in White Clay Creek Hundred, all of which were inherited by his son James, and came at last into the possession of James T. Steel. Rees Jones, either a physician or a tanner, or both, once owned a great deal of

landed property in this Hundred. In 1737 he owned a tract near the village of Christiana. Two years later he bought three pieces aggregating 388 acres, besides lands in Pencader. A tract of 668 acres on the northeast side of the Christiana was patented October 18, 1739, to Benjamin Gibbs. August 25, 1767, John Stapler, Deputy Surveyor for New Castle County, surveyed 450 acres of land, one half for James Simpson and the other half for four other persons. The Assessor's list for White Clay Creek Hundred in 1804 shows 309 taxables, seventeen being women, and two, "black men."

Private schools preceded the free public schools in this as in other hundreds. Among these early teachers were James P. Smith, William Stapler and William Medill, afterwards governor of Ohio. Newark Academy, the forerunner of the college, was attended by scholars in and near that place. When the first roads were built no records remain to tell. Before the building, in 1832, of the road from Elk river to Christiana already noted, the "New Munster road," passing near Newark, had been located, and a road thence to Lancaster had been "viewed" by the Commissioners in 1765. The road from Ogletown to Elk river was laid out before 1774, at which date a petition, still extant, asked for its alteration. February 1, 1813, a turnpike company, to build a road from New Castle, through Christiana, to the Maryland line, was incorporated. In 1832 a road from Ogletown to Russels' Meeting House, by way of England's mill, was accepted. A bridge with stone arches costing $1200 was built in 1812 by Thomas Justice for the Levy Court; and a bridge over White Clay creek at Price's mill was finished at 1834, at a cost of $1642.86. Since then many good roads and bridges have been constructed in every part of the Hundred.

The Head of the Christiana Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in America, was organized in 1708 by the Alexanders, the Whites, the Wallaces, and others, certain Scotch and Irish settlers previously worshipping at New Castle. For five years meetings in their little log church were

held twice a month, by Rev. John Wilson, the New Castle pastor. In 1812 Rev. George Gillespie, a graduate of Glasgow University, Scotland, became their regular minister. A second church was built of brick in 1750 upon two acres of ground, the Rev. George Gillespie giving 200 acres of land to "help the poor members," and added the yet greater gift of nearly half a century's faithful service with that church, laboring until his death in 1760. After the rugged Puritan fashion of the day, no fire was allowed in the building; but this stern precaution had no doubt been departed from, on Sunday, March 14, 1858, when the church was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt the same year. This church has had but seven pastors since its organization. The Rev. James L. Vallandigham, was their minister from 1853 until 1899. The writer had the extreme pleasure of hearing this noble veteran in Christ preach in 1903 at Middletown, when he was in his ninety-third year. He died April 15, 1904, in his ninety-fourth year. This venerable church now (1906) numbers only 130 members, and Rev. Joel S. Gilfillan D. D. is their pastor.

The Christiana Presbyterian Church was organized in 1730, and a church built in 1745 under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Tennent who remained until 1756. In that year the congregation united with the New Castle Church and this union continued till 1828 when the two churches again became separate organizations. Their present church, an edifice of brick 40x60, was built under the supervision of the learned and devoted Rev. George Foot, and dedicated June 8, 1858. They now (1906) number forty-five members but have no pastor, J. Edgar Franklin serving as stated supply. There are two M. E. Churches in the Hundred. The Christiana M. E. Church, after using a school building for twenty-seven years, which had been moved on their lot, erected in 1857 a brick church at a cost of $4,000. This church and the Salem church now have sixty-three members, and church property valued at $10,000. There is also a small M. E. church at McClellandsville, the Wesley, which is connected with the Newark church.

For sixty years the Curtis paper mills known locally as the "Milford Mills" and the "Nonantum Mills," have been the most important industry in Newark. The firm of Curtis and Brother was formed in 1848, when S. Minot Curtis and his brother George Curtis bought the Meeter Mills on White Clay creek and started in the manufacture of paper. The Curtis brothers came from Massachusetts, where their father and other members of the family had been occupied as paper makers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the new firm had but a small capital to start with, the two young men exerted themselves to make the business succeed. George Curtis sold his interest to his brother Frederick A. Curtis in 1850, and the latter continued in the business until his death in 1884. A few years later S. Minot Curtis retired from the active business, and the control of the firm then went to Alfred A. Curtis and F. William Curtis, sons of Frederick A., and to Walter C. Curtis, son of S. Minot. In 1887 the old mill was entirely demolished, and in its place was erected a mill of modern design and with every facility for the enlargement of the business. The business has continued uninterruptedly since 1848, under the name of Curtis and Brother, the present owners being Alfred A. and F. William Curtis.

The town of Newark has never had a better citizen than S. Minot Curtis. He died in Newark August 17, 1904, in his eighty-sixth year. His life was exemplary. As a business man he was the soul of honor, as a citizen he showed the liveliest interest in all that tended to the welfare of the community, and as a man he was loved and respected by all. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, serving as a delegate to the General Conventions of that Church at every session for over fifty years, and serving as Secretary of the Episcopal conventions of the Diocese of Delaware for more than thirty years. He served as director in the National Bank of Newark from its organization, and in his latter days as president. His was a life well worthy of emulation.

Sometime in the first quarter of the eighteenth century the Dean woolen mills were built on White Clay creek, and after passing through many different owners, were burned in 1831. After being rebuilt they finally, in 1845, came into the possession of Joseph Dean, having been previously used as grist and saw mills for the accommodation of the people of the western part of the Hundred. Mr. Dean, who had had a wide experience in Philadelphia mills, remodeled the old buildings and added others, with the machinery adapted to the manufacture of woolen goods, and took his son William into partnership. Upon the death of Joseph Dean in 1861 his son formed a partnership with John Pilling. In 1863 the mill was enlarged to a three-story building 160x60, and turned out yearly $200,000 worth of woolen goods. A new mill was added in 1882 and the firm incorporated. Two more large mills were shortly erected, besides other outbuildings, till their yearly product became $400,000, and their employees numbered 175 men. The business was successfully managed and the mills continuously operated until December 25, 1886, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. The failure to rebuild proved a severe blow to Newark where a number of the workmen dwelt.

William Dean, a highly useful and upright citizen of Delaware, was born in 1820 in Pennsylvania, and spent his early years in his father's mill, becoming thus thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the manufacturing business in which he was afterwards, for forty years, so successful. He was one of the promoters of the Delaware railroad and a director in the company. He held many positions of trust and honor, such as trustee of Delaware College, trustee of the poor of New Castle County, etc., and served in the Legislature in 1869 and 1879, and while chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, devised, in 1869, a revenue law under which in one year the State's bonds went from 75 per cent to par. He was a Democrat but repudiated the Greeley fiasco. He was also a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. Alike as business man

and private citizen, William Dean was distinguished for the honesty and force of his character. He died in 1887, and his funeral was attended by a large number of the leading citizens from this and adjoining states.

In 1705 Col. John French, then sheriff of New Castle County, bought the four acres on which the "Buford Mills" were long afterwards built, and erected on the Christiana, between Rum Branch and Leatherman's run, a grist mill and a bolting mill. William Battell bought the mills in 1723, and conducted them for seven years. After many transfers, the mill property with about 300 acres of land was sold in 1784 by Samuel Patterson to John Israel, who built a three-story grist mill which afterwards was successfully operated several years by William F. Smalley, and finally in 1883 came into the possession of Emily F. Platt, who leased it to Platt and Elkinton, and the name "Buford Mills" was adopted. It was refitted with modern mill machinery and had a capacity in 1887 of fifty barrels a day. It was vacant for a number of years, but is now owned by the Delaware Water Company who will use the water supply in conjunction with the P. B. & W. Railroad Company.

About 1798 Thomas Phillips erected a saw mill and a three-story stone grist mill in the Hundred about a mile west of Newark, which in 1854 became the property of Constantine McLaughlin who ran the grist mill until his death in 1882. His heirs still operate it, using the original building, with the addition in 1885 of modern roller mill machinery. It has a capacity of thirty barrels per diem. Many mills of various kinds once in operation in this Hundred, are now closed from a number of causes, chiefly from a failure of the water power consequent upon the deforestation of the country. The malign power of the big "trusts" which systematically seek the ruin of small competitors, has also closed many mills. Among these disused mills are the Rotheram, an old saw and grist mill built before 1739 and burned in 1877; the three Tweed mills in the northwest section on White Clay creek built about

1790, and a mill near Stanton, built in 1800 and used for a number of years after 1866 by the Butterworth Company, and forming in 1873 a part of the Kiamensi woolen mills, employing thirty-five men.

The "Casho Machine Company" grew out of a mill on the Christiana which William Johnson and George and Jacob Casho operated from 1853 to 1872 in the manufacture of farm implements. The company, incorporated in 1872, added steam power and in 1887 were employing thirty men, and producing yearly $75,000 worth of machinery. This business is now discontinued as are also the Chandler phosphate mill near Stanton and the Armstrong bark mill near Ogleton.

The village of Christiana, at first known as Christiana Bridge, is located in the Eastern part of the Hundred at the head of tide-water navigation on the Christiana creek, and on the principal highway from Philadelphia to Baltimore, which double stragetic situation caused its early settlement over 220 years ago, though its growth was so feeble that in 1737 there were but ten houses in the place, when the effects of the Cecil county trade, thence shipped by water to Philadelphia, together with the increasing local traffic, began to build up the village. The Commission appointed in 1764 to resurvey the twelve-mile circle, met there, as also two years later did the Commissioners from Maryland and Delaware to adjust the boundary line between those two provinces.

During the Revolutionary blockade of colonial ports, all the traffic between Philadelphia and Baltimore came to Christiana Bridge by water to be thence transported overland to Elkton, whence they were sent by packet boats to Baltimore. General Lafayette with 1,200 troops enroute from Trenton to Elkton landed at Christiana Bridge in 1781, and marched from there on foot to Elkton to attack Benedict Arnold, then ravaging the coasts of Chesapeake Bay.

A line of "State boats" plying between Philadelphia and Christiana Bridge was operated in 1785 by the three Hollingsworth brothers, Levi, Henry and Jacob. In those days the

flour and grist mills on the Christiana were in full operation and their output was brought to Christiana Bridge to be shipped by water to various points. Thereafter, the shipping industry at Christiana Bridge steadily increased, so that in the first part of the last century four packets ran semi-weekly to Philadelphia, and for many years the wharves of Levi Hollingsworth, Levi Adams, Sylvester Welsh and Solomon Maxwell, presented a lively scene of commercial activity. This prosperity was at its height in 1830 when the building of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, but a few miles off, began, and soon proved a deadly foe to the shipping and other interests of the place, and it suffered at last the same ill fate that befell Newport. Now, an occasional boat to or from Philadelphia at its wharf, is all that remains of its once stirring water traffic. It has two churches, a school house, a postoffice, established at least 120 years ago, two blacksmith shops, and about 400 inhabitants.

The village of Ogletown, now called Ogleton, was named after Thomas Ogle, who once owned the village site, it lies near the center of the Hundred. In 1684 George Talbot, one of the Council of Maryland, built a small fort on the land, and for two years stationed there one Murray as commander of a half dozen men to enforce the claims of Lord Baltimore to the land. Talbot was removed at the end of that period, and no further attempt of the sort was made in that region. Rural delivery through Newark has discontinued its postoffice. McClellandsville, in the northwest, takes its name from an early settler of that name on the village tract. It has a store, a church, a smithy, a postoffice and ten or twelve houses. Newark and Christiana possess the only hotels; the old one in Ogleton, built in 1795, was closed in 1870. The Christiana hotel was probably opened before 1800. The Shannon was run after the close of the Revolution by William Shannon, a famous caterer, though it was built before the war. Tradition says General Washington shared his choice hospitality, for his culinary fame was so great that travelers would veer twenty-

five miles out of their course for a chance to taste his good things. The Christiana Lodge No. 9, I. O. of G. T., was organized with sixteen members in 1885.

Newark is the largest and most important town in the Hundred, and its settlement, over 220 years ago, by some Welsh, Scotch and English folk, makes it also one of the oldest. The royal grant of King George II giving, April 13, 1758, corporate privileges to Newark merits quoting as a specimen of the impudent claims of kingly divine right to which our fathers so long meekly submitted: "Whereas our loving subjects James McMechan, Reynold Howell" and four others, "have humbly besought &c, &c, for our letters patent, granting to the inhabitants of said town of Newark the privilege of having fairs yearly, and one weekly market &c, therefore know ye that we, being willing to encourage trade and industry among our subjects, have of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion granted, &c, &c." An Act passed in 1772 forbade the sale of provisions anywhere but in the open market on Tuesdays and Fridays, the use of false weights, unwholesome meat or unstamped bakers' loaves. In 1811 James Tilton and five others were authorized by law to raise $4,000 to pave the main street of Newark and to repair the school house and the market house.

Just before the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, the entire British army passed through Newark, and in 1783, when General Washington moved southward towards Yorktown, a detachment of his troops also went through the village. Thousands of soldiers en route South during the Civil War, were transported over the railroad near Newark. The town recovered from the severe loss of population and business entailed by the burning on Christmas night, 1886, of the Dean woolen mills, but of late has slowly but steadily grown in population and business. It was re-incorporated in 1887, and seven commissioners instead of five now compose the town council. Its present census (1906) shows about 1500 inhabitants.

Newark is Delaware's honored Oxford, the classic seat of the Muses; and surely the sisters nine could not have chosen a more lovely spot. Its academy was the oldest institution of learning in the State, while its college, of which fuller mention is elsewhere made, with its many modern improvements, ample buildings, and a large corps of able professors, under the wise leadership of its president, Dr. George A. Harter, is now highly prosperous, having in 1906 134 students. In the chapter on "Educational Institutions" the college is described at greater length, together with the early history of the old Newark academy prior to its merger into the college.

The Methodists, who were the first to hold religious services in Newark, met in private houses before 1812, and in that year organized a society and built a church which was replaced in 1851 by a new building. This burned in 1861, and a third edifice of brick, two stories high, was erected at a cost of $10,000. The denomination has flourished and now (1906) has 169 members, and a Sunday-school of 260 scholars; later improvements have increased the value of the church building to $13,000, and a parsonage valued at $3000 has also been built. Rev. Wilbur F. Corkran is their present pastor.

The first Presbyterian church was of the New School, and was organized in 1835, and a building put up in 1843. Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilbert, president of Delaware College, was their first pastor, and under his charge, and that of Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson and Rev. George Foot, the church greatly prospered, and many members were added. In 1839 an Old School church was organized by members formerly worshiping at Head of Christiana and White Clay Creek churches, but it did not prosper. In 1870, the church building having been sold to the Catholics, the two Schools united, and in 1872 dedicated a new church. It is now (1906) in fine condition, having 158 members and 116 Sunday-school scholars, with Rev. Wm. J. Rowan, Ph. D. as pastor.

St. Patrick's, a Roman Catholic Church, was organized in

1866 and their building dedicated in that year by Bishop O'Hara. Their congregation under Rev. Wm. Blake, numbered 300, and later Rev. John A. Lyons was their minister. The present pastor is Rev. George L. Ott. Protestant Episcopal church worship was first held in 1842, and in 1845 St. Thomas P. E. Church, costing $4000 was dedicated by Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese. Rev. Walter E. Franklin was their rector. The church now (1905) has 115 members, and Rev. H. B. Phelps is their rector. The St. John's A. U. M. P. Church built a log church in 1845, and in 1867 a new structure costing $1,100. They number about fifty members.

Newark has two hotels, the oldest, St. Patrick's Inn, was in 1750 owned and kept by John Pritchard, and it remained in that family for almost 100 years. In 1851 James S. Martin tore the ancient inn down, and built the present Deer Park Hotel, a fine four-story brick building, 40x60 feet. The old Newark Hotel is of early origin also, having been licensed at least as far back as 1797. Tradition says General Washington was once its guest during the Revolutionary War. The Exchange building occupies its site. The Washington Hotel was built in 1825, and remodeled in 1838. The Newark Building and Loan Association was formed in 1867 and is run on the usual serial plan of those institutions. It has been very successful, and has greatly aided the upbuilding of the town. The Newark Library Association was organized in 1878 with eighty members, and had acquired in ten years a library of 600 volumes, which has since been largely augmented.

The Newark National Bank was first chartered as a state bank with $50,000 capital, and in 1864 was made a national bank. It had in 1904 a surplus of $32,000, and $2,500 undivided profits. James Hossinger is president and Joseph H. Hossinger cashier. "Lodge No. 96" of Masons is mentioned in the minutes of the old Newark Academy, but nothing else is known of it. Hiram Lodge No. 3, was instituted in 1806, and continued until 1823. In 1870 Hiram Lodge No. 25,

A. F. and A. M., was instituted, and by 1887 had grown to fifty-two members. It now (1905) has sixty-one members, R. S. Gallaher is Master; E. Clifford Wilson, Senior Warden; A. L. Beals, Junior Warden; C. C. King, Secretary, and H. G. M. Kollock, Treasurer. Oriental Lodge No. 12, I. O. of O. F., was organized February 11, 1847, with five members, and has constantly increased, having ninety-two members in 1887. Osceola Lodge No. 5, K. of P. was formed June 5, 1868, with sixteen members, and is now in a flourishing condition. Newark Grange, No. 5, P. of H., was formed April 6, 1874, and at once opened a co-operative store which has been successfully managed up to the present time. Barnes Lodge No. 1682, G. U. O. of O. F., was organized July 19, 1875, by forty-one colored folks. Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 14, A. F. A. Y. M., also colored, was instituted August 7, 1875, with forty-two members. Newark Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., was formed March 8, 1883. In 1885 a lodge of the I. O. of R. M. was instituted with sixteen members and has grown from year to year.

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED.

South and east of Christiana creek, and extending along the Delaware from the city limits of Wilmington to Red Lion creek, lies the low plain of land some six miles wide and a dozen long which forms New Castle Hundred. In the north the land is a trifle rolling, and its natural fertility has been enhanced by cultivation and made accessible by good roads and the railroads that traverse it.

The Hundred lands were granted to the first Swedish and Dutch settlers in large tracts, which after the custom of the time received local names, many still retained, such as "Craine Hook," "Swanwyck" and "Alrichs," on the Delaware; "Long Hook," "Jacquetts," "Swart Nutten's Island," on the Christiana; the "Commons," "Tom's Land" and "Pigeon Run Lands," on the south; but the great size of these tracts, coupled with their sparse population, retarded the advancement

OLD COURT HOUSE AT NEW CASTLE.

of husbandry. Swanwyck, on the Delaware, about a mile above New Castle, has a history that largely mingles with that of the town. Magnus Kling, the royal surveyor of Sweden, built his home fronting on the river on the Craine Hook tract in 1640, though he soon returned to Sweden. Other Swedes settling there, a church was built on the land and title thereto acquired, although much dispute and litigation arose over this property after the church's decline in 1698. Finally, as a result of the court's ruling, all these Craine Hook lands passed into other hands, some of them over two hundred years ago. The lots into which the tract was divided commonly faced upon the Delaware, and ran back to the timbered highland in the rear.

Among the oldest owners may be named the Alrichs family. Peter Alrichs, an officer under the Dutch until 1674, and a magistrate under the English between 1676 and 1683, reclaimed a piece of land in 1677 on the south side of Christiana creek which had been bought from the Indians. The house is still standing in which one of his descendants, Peter Sigfriedus Alrichs, lived. After his death, in 1764, his property passed by his will to his two sons, Lucas and Sigfriedus, who divided it in 1780, Lucas taking one hundred and ten acres on the Delaware river and on the Christiana creek, and Sigfriedus seventy-seven acres, including the homestead, where in 1785 he built a brick addition to the wooden structure said to be a century older. His son, Peter S. Alrichs, succeeded him, and died in 1861. His executors, twenty years thereafter, sold the land, one hundred and twenty acres of it being bought in 1881 by the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington, after having been in the possession of the Alrichs family for over two hundred years.

The three hundred and eighty acres of land on Long Hook were surveyed by Ephraim Herman on a warrant dated March 30, 1681, and adjoined the tract of Jean Paul Jacquett, containing two hundred and ninety acres, upon which he lived in 1684. In 1667 Governor Nichols granted to John

Erskin, Thomas Brown and Martin Garretson, a tract of five hundred acres between Fire Hook and Swart Nutten's Island. called the "Bank Lots." This land was sold in 1681 to John Watkins and Charles Rumsey. Eight patents for land on Fire Hook or Firme Hook and Christiana Kill (or Creek) were issued March 24, 1769, to John Erickson and seven other Swedes, each piece fronting twenty rods on the creek and extending six hundred rods into the woods. Six of these tracts, some six hundred acres on the south side of the Christiana creek, were afterwards bought by Arnoldus DeLagrange, and a patent therefor given by William Penn in 1683. They at last came into the possession of Sarah Williams Neering, a daughter of Johannes De Haes.

In 1667 Swart Nutten's Island, originally held by Vice-Director Hinijossa, came finally into the ownership of John Ogle who lived there some time, but in 1678 conveyed it for fourteen thousand pounds of tobacco, and cash to John Darby of Maryland. October 1, 1669, a patent was issued to Sergeant Thomas Wollaston for a piece of land "on ye South syde of Swarte Nutten island, being a hook of land called Bellye." In 1729 Edward Blake and Jonathan Houston sold the island and "Bellye" to John Lewden who was living on the island at his death in 1744. His sons John and Josiah received this and other land by will, John building a large brick house on his land in 1770, opposite the Christiana bridge, and living there till his death. His son Jeremiah also lived there, and dying in 1840, left the homestead to his sons Josiah and John, who continued to occupy the old mansion and two hundred and fifty acres until about 1900. The original building was enlarged in 1815, and is now owned by John C. Singles. The elder Josiah Lewden lived opposite Newport where he built a big hip-roof house which is still standing. This Lewden tract is one of the few in the Hundred, whose possession in the family dates from the seventeenth century.

Pursuant to an order from the Court at New Castle, obtained

November 21, 1681, by John Ogle for his two sons, Thomas and John, Surveyor Ephraim Herman on December 27, 1681, located four hundred and thirty-five acres, called the "Fishing Place," on the southeast side of the south main branch of the Christiana. A large tract on the Delaware near New Castle, containing two thousand acres, was granted to Garrett Von Sweringer by Alexander D. Hinijossa, "on behalf of the Right Lord Burgomaster of Amsterdam," "signed Hinijossa at the forte Nieu Amstell, third of July, 1664." This land became the property of John Carr, and was sold "at public outcry" March 5, 1679, in four lots, three of which were bought by Peter Alrichs and the fourth by Anthony Bryant. In 1683 Peter Alrichs had a further tract of fourteen hundred and seventy-three acres between Tom's Run and King's Road, warranted to him.

In 1701 a body of land containing thirteen hundred and seventy-seven acres, lying below the town of New Castle, and partly on the Delaware, was re-surveyed for Jasper Yeates of Chester, and in 1705 eleven hundred acres on Pigeon run and Red Lion creek were re-surveyed by George Deakyne. A tract on Pigeon run, called "Poplar Neck," was owned in 1739 by William Rhodes, and in 1760 John Elliott obtained one hundred and fifty acres of this land, "an old meeting-house and half an acre of land being excluded." The land passed to Dr. Couper of New Castle, whose descendants yet own it. The original Red Lion Inn mentioned in a deed from Rhodes was near here. The family died out many years ago, and part of their estate belongs to Albert H. Silver. A parallelogram-shaped Indian mound, about an acre in extent, rising to a considerable height, and clothed with trees and verdure, is still to be seen on this farm. A mineral spring of good quality is near it, and Indian relics in great quantities have been found in the locality.

A brick house in good condition, built in 1746, is on the old Alexander Porter farm, once a part of an estate of eight farms. George B. Rodney, Esq., received this estate from

General Foreman of Maryland. Although many changes in the ownership of lands in this section have taken place, the family of Silver has continued one of the largest holders since 1820. John Read, Esq., the ancestor of the Read family, owned a large estate in the Hundred, and lived here awhile. A farm of one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the Christiana bridge, formed a part of the estate, on which were a large brick house, a store-house and a wharf from which a large business was carried on with Philadelphia. Before 1766, Hon. George Read owned a large tract of land called "Stonum," fronting on the Delaware, and extending nearly to the southwest boundary of the Hundred. Repeated freshets destroying the costly embankments erected by him, he sold the land in 1789.

On November 11, 1787, one hundred and eighty-eight taxable inhabitants and forty-six estates in New Castle Hundred, were returned by Joseph Tatlow, assessor. Few interests other than those of farming have occupied the attention of the residents in this Hundred, and even these have lacked their proper development, owing to the fact that many tracts of land are owned by non-residents, and their tenants feeling insecure in their tenures, naturally take less interest in the lands. Absenteeism in America in its baleful effects upon agriculture in nowise differs from that in Ireland! Then the Hundred's nearness to Wilmington and New Castle has tended to retard the growth of the usual rural villages and hamlets with all their attendant business and social life which have so largely aided in the development of other hundreds in the State. For the reason given above there are none of these minor communities in the hundreds.

Hare's Corner, so called after an early settler of that name, an important cross-roads a few miles from New Castle, has the oldest tavern in the Hundred. It was known in 1820 as Quinn's Hotel, but was soon thereafter styled, "Green Tree Inn" from a sign with that object painted upon it, though the old name yet clings to the locality. For a number of years

the place was noted as a cattle mart. In 1886 the Delaware railroad placed a station a short distance east of Hare's Corner, giving it that name, but it is now called Farnhurst. The State Hospital for the Insane is located here as is the County Almshouse. In 1889 the Assembly by an Act authorized the purchase by the State for $75,000 from the "Trustees of the Poor of New Castle county of certain buildings erected by them for an Insane Asylum, together with ten acres of adjacent land, and its conveyance to The State Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst." The Act provides for its control by this Board, and for an annual appropriation for its support.

In 1861 Randolph Peters established the "Great Northern and Southern Garden and Nursery" in the Hundred two miles south of Wilmington, comprising some two hundred and forty-four acres chiefly set in nursery plants, fruit trees, especially the peach, and at his death in 1885 the enterprise had become a large business, but after a few years' continuance of its affairs by a manager for the estate, it was abandoned, as the old Lander's nurseries had been previously. Bear Station on the Frenchtown railroad, about twelve miles from Wilmington is surrounded by a rich farming country to which that railway affords needed transportation facilities. The little station was built in 1882. The old Bear Tavern on the Dr. Couper estate was in this vicinity, and one hundred years ago, before the building in 1831 of the railroad was an inn of some importance. The old building was torn down in 1845. The little village of Red Lion lies a mile and a half south of Bear Station, has a postoffice, and is a country trading center with a church, a store, some shops and a dozen residences, taking its name from the old Red Lion Inn, kept near the place in colonial times, on Pigeon run, close to the old Presbyterian Church. The church is said to have been burned. Another inn, built of brick and wood with a sign of a lion rampant, was opened in the present village some time after the Revolution, and kept by a French Huguenot lady named Elisse

Roussie. The old sign is still preserved by the Silver family, who about the year 1800 came into possession of the property by marriage. This famous public resort was rebuilt in 1823, but was closed as an inn about 1837, its business having been diverted by the railroad. William Silver built a store there in 1823, and later used the old inn for merchandizing and as a residence, as have also his four sons and a grandson. In 1848 Richard Groves opened a store there, and William Silver built shops where during the Mexican War government shoes were made by James McNamee.

Near Red Lion, on Pigeon run, is an old mill site, abandoned over eighty years ago; traces of the race are yet visible; the mill was built by John Eliot about 1767. William and Robert Polk owned it later. A few hundred yards below was a saw mill a century and a quarter since, at the point which was then the head of navigation where sloops sometimes loaded. With the deforestation of the country and the draining of the lands, Pigeon run has dwindled to a petty streamlet. About 1848 Dr. Robert Sutherland, a Scotchman, located at Red Lion, and eked out a sparse practice of medicine with school teaching, in which last vocation he was not less successful than original in his methods. The fine grove of trees that form a leafy, sheltering cordon around the school house there was of his planting. He ended his signally useful life near the scene of his labors in September, 1886. The first school house in this neighborhood was near the Indian mound on the Silver farm; in 1835 the village school was built, and used until the present attractive building was erected in 1885.

John Lewden, and his son after him, kept a tan-yard opposite the Christiana bridge about the time of the Revolution. A few stores and a tavern or so were for a while kept in and near the Lewden mansion in 1812 and 1836, the fox-hunters resorting to mine-host Solomon Maxwells. Now they are all gone, and the village of Christiana does all the business. At the northern end of the Hundred were various manufactories, now within the limits of the City of Wilmington. The

Garesche powder mill, near there, exploded June 30, 1822, and killed seven men, and was never rebuilt. A number of the early historic churches of the Hundred have either disappeared or been incorporated with others of their faith in Wilmington. The Craine Hook church, the mother of "Old Swedes," ceased to exist in the seventeenth century, and later the Presbyterian chapel, on Pigeon run, founded about 1730, and the Baptist church at Bethel. The Pigeon Run church was burned, but its old graveyard, wherein lie members of some of the leading families, is still kept. The Bethel was a chapel of the ancient Welsh Tract Baptist church, nine miles to the west, and was built in 1788, but given up in 1871 and recently removed. In 1819 the Lebanon M. E. church, a brick building 30 x 40 feet, was built and used till 1853, when the larger two-story Red Lion edifice replaced it, and was itself further improved in 1886 and is now in a thriving condition, with 103 members. The Union American Methodist church (colored), near Christiana bridge, was built in 1819, and later a good brick structure 30 x 40 feet, with galleries on three sides, took the place of the frame church and draws large assemblages of people, many from without the Hundred.

THE TOWN OF NEW CASTLE.

Not until about fifty years after the discovery by Hendrick Hudson in 1609 of the Delaware river was a town built on its banks. Small military posts, with the few houses which for traffic or protection clustered about them, had from time to time been built prior to September 25, 1655, when Fort Christina, then quite a settlement, was taken by the Dutch and nearly destroyed. In 1651 the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant, acting for the West India Company, bought from the Indians the land between Minquas creek (Christiana) and Bomties Hoeck (Bombay Hook). The records show that the Indian chief Big Turtle signed the deed with his official signature of a turtle rudely outlined. Four miles below the mouth of the Minquas was a point of land reaching into the Delaware

known as Sand Hoeck and commanding a good view up and down the river; here Stuyvesant built Fort Casimir, which though long since washed away, is thought to have stood between Harmony and Chestnut streets below Front in the present town of New Castle. The erection of a Dutch fort so near the Swedish stronghold at Christina brought the rivalry between the two nationalities to a crisis, and the bloodless conquest by the Dutch in 1665 of the Swedish fort and possessions resulted.

November 29, 1655, Jean Paul Jacquett, an agent of the West India Company, was appointed Vice Director on the Delaware, with full military and civic powers, becoming thereby the founder and first ruler of New Castle. Taking the oath of office in December he named a council of four to govern the town. Among their first official acts was the hearing of several Indian sachems who asked that prices for their peltry, etc., be raised, and presents given their chief, which was granted, £152, about $800, though then equivalent to $5000 now, was subscribed for that purpose by some fourteen of the leading citizens.

November 8, 1656, the whole community came together at the fort, and elected two inspectors of tobacco and two overseers and surveyors of fences; it having been decreed that all fields should be enclosed. January 10, 1657, the people again met at the fort to regulate trade with the Indians, and fix penalties for violation of prices, viz. "For a merchantable beaver two strings of wampum; for a good bear or elk skin, worth a beaver, two strings of wampum each, otters accordingly. For a deer skin 120 wampum, foxes, catamounts, racoons and others in proportion." This relic of Delaware's earliest sumptuary law furnishes an interesting picture of what the fauna in the surrounding woods was like, and among other things discloses the interesting fact that in those days a deer skin was worth sixty times as much as a beaver's; and that such brave game as the cougar, and the bear infested the vast woods, which then densely covered the peninsula.

And that these early folks had to fight the same spirit of greed which actuates the modern "trust" combinations, is shown by an entry like this; "Some people don't hesitate to ruin the trade by running up the price of deer skins by more than one-third of their value, to the great and excessive disavantage of the poor community here!" Expulsion from the river was the penalty for the third offence.

In 1656–7 lots in New Castle, generally 56 to 63x300 feet, and parcels of land in the vicinity of various sizes from one acre up to eighty, were granted to some twenty-seven persons, mainly Dutchmen. December 16, 1656, the Directors of the West India Company transferred to the burgomaster of Amsterdam the title to this Indian purchase, and on April 12, 1657, Governor Stuyvesant wrote the authorities at Fort Casimir that the new colony should be called "New Amstel," and that Jacob Alrichs be the Amsterdam representative. In 1657 Vice-Director Jacquett was charged with driving a number of settlers off their lands, and was arrested and removed by orders of Stuyvesant who appointed three others in his place. For all that, under Jacquett's rule the little Fort Casimir settlement had grown to some importance as a shipping point for the Delaware river. Streets had been laid out and many houses built, besides wharves and storehouses. Tobacco was the chief product and its manufacture the leading industry; it was also largely used as currency. There were houses to dry and pack the weed, and inspectors to see to its curing, weighing, etc.

March 1, 1657, a colony of one hundred and sixty-seven persons, organized under the direction of Jacob Alrichs, set sail from Amsterdam in four ships, the "Prins Maurits" conveying the larger number with Alrichs himself. May first he set up his government at New Amstel, and appointed Andreas Hudde secretary and surveyor. The colonists were sent out under the auspices of the City of Amsterdam, which agreed to transport them to Delaware; lay out a town there with streets, lots, market-place, etc., and provide a schoolmaster, and give

them provisions, clothing and seeds for one year. A form of government was arranged consisting of three burgomasters chosen by the people, seven schepens to be selected by the Director, and a Common Council of twenty-one persons also chosen by the people. A schout, or sheriff, was to be appointed. Each farmer was to have as many morgens of the lands about the town as he could improve and graze, forfeiture following a failure to do this. All cargoes were to be consigned to Amsterdam, which city was to store and sell the goods and remit the proceeds, less two per cent. The colonists might cut their timber and firewood from ungranted forests, and freely hunt and fish in the woods and waters.

Alrichs reported to Stuyvesant in May 1657, that they needed horses and oxen, and that "as for cows, there are but two that give milk and little at that!" Pigs were few and wild. The ship, "De Waegh" and the galliot "New Amstel" began plying between Amsterdam and the colony, bringing merchandise and carrying tobacco back. The New Amstel also brought boards and bricks from Fort Orange (Albany) New York to build the fort and chimneys for the houses. Seventy head of cattle were received from Virginia and thirty cows bought by Alrichs, in the autumn of 1657; and the colony greatly needed provisions for themselves and forage for their cattle. They had "no mill to grind corn or other grains." They spent the winter of 1657–8 in building a storehouse, a guard house and a dwelling for the commissary, Gerrit Von Sweeringer, and another story to the fort for him to live in. In the spring the farm tracts were distributed by lot to settle disputes. Bricks from Fort Orange were in constant demand, and in the spring of 1657 Cornelis Herperts De Jager made a brick-yard near the town, employing four men.

In the spring of 1659 Alrichs reported to Stuyvesant that the colony was retarded by the failure of the harvests and by deaths, that the settlers had little time left to plant after hauling materials, building their houses, etc., and appealed to the Amsterdam Directors for help, which was granted. Gover-

nor Stuyvesant wrote a very "blue" letter in September of that year to those same directors about "the deplorable state of things on the South river, many colonists running away," etc., etc., but did not allude to the panic caused by certain agents of the Maryland colony of Lord Baltmore claiming the Delaware region. Alrichs' "too great preciseness" was blamed for the loss of the colonists. Upon his death he was succeeded by Alexander De Hinijossa, who called a new council. Differences soon arose between him and the people and with William Beekman, the West India Commissary at Fort Altona, Hinijossa was charged with selling the colony's property, certain mill-stones, a brass kettle, etc., to some Englishman for a thousand pounds of tobacco, five citizens testifying against him. He was recalled to Holland in 1663, but soon returned, and kept his office till the English conquest the next year.

New Amstel now became the seat of government under the English, and Sir Robert Carr was put in command, presently to be succeeded by Col. Richard Nichols. The houses and lands of the principal Dutch officials were conferred upon the English officers, and the courts were organized after instructions for the settlement of the government on the Delaware river, dated April 21, 1668, in which five magistrates with the schout, or sheriff, were to hear and decide all cases. This early legislature, under the English, concerned the protection of the river traffic; regulation of the distillation and sale of liquors, measuring corn and inspecting it, together with beef and pork, as to quality, etc.

There was but the single Tinicum road in the whole region, and a strong movement was made at a special court held May 13, 1675, by Governor Andros, to establish ferries and build roads and bridges. A town dyke for New Castle was in June of that year ordered built by every man giving two days' labor thereon; but there being already a private though poorly kept dyke, much opposition was made, on the plea that it was improving private property. Rioting occurred, led by the notorious "priester" Tabricius, who, for his share in it, was

fined and deposed from his clerical office. The dykes, which seem to have been really meant for the public good, were finally built and after ten years kept in repair at private cost. In 1676 all vessels going up and down the river were obliged to load and discharge at New Castle, and for nearly two years between 1671 and 1673 no vessel was allowed to traffic above the town!

On November 9th, 1682, the first public weekly market, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., was ordered by the Court. The public square in New Castle occupies the spot; facing it stood the fort, etc., on the present site of the Immanuel P. E. Church. In 1729 a second market was established for Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the very thing the Chicago meat-packers, the oleo-margarine "butter" manufacturers, etc., protest against doing, viz. to brand their wares as to quality and weight, our fathers sternly exacted of those early bakers, whose every loaf must bear the maker's name or mark and be of a given weight or be forfeit! A ferry from the town of Salem, N. J., was established in 1726 by Wessel Alrichs. An odd commentary upon the securing of property in those days is furnished by the item that in the spring of 1748, the Court at New Castle, believing the records in danger from the French and Spanish privateers cruising about in the bay, asked that John Mackey, the prothonotary, be ordered to remove them to a safe place at Christiana Bridge.

New Castle was first erected into "a corporation by the name of a Balywick, governed by a Bayley and six assistants," finally chosen by the people, May 17, 1672; it thus received something of the right of self-government "under ye English Lawes, both in ye Town and all Plantations upon Delaware River." Captain John Carr was chosen Bailiff and Sheriff, and William Tom his assistant. But the Courts controlled its affairs once more, after the Dutch occupancy in 1673–4, until Jnne 3, 1797, when an Act established its precise boundaries and five Commissioners, Dr. Archibald Alexander, John Crow, John Bird, Nicholas Van Dyke and George Read, were

THE ORIGINAL IMMANUEL CHURCH, BUILT AT NEW CASTLE, A. D. 1709.

named to carry the Act into effect, holding their first meeting July 14, 1799. A map of the town was made and filed in the recorder's office there. On an assessed valuation of town property to the amount of $107,105.00, made June 12, 1798, a levy of $800.00 was made; from the records it appears that eighty-four citizens and estates each owned more than four hundred dollars' worth of property, and that ten of these were "Esquires," one a "Dr.," one a "Rev." and one a negro. New Castle was incorporated as a city under an Act of the Assembly of February 25, 1875, and at the first election thereunder, in April, 1875, Thomas Giffin was chosen mayor, Samuel Eckles, president of the council and George A. Maxwell, clerk. Since then some improvements have been made in the grading of the streets, better policing of the city, etc.

The Union Fire Company, a volunteer association of twenty-nine members, was organized in March, 1796, and a fund of $468 subscribed to buy an engine, leather buckets, ladders, etc. They were incorporated January 23, 1804; the Levy Court at various times helped them financially, and in 1823 contributed towards the building of an engine house. In 1820 a rival company, the Penn, was formed. April 25, 1824, the most disastrous fire in the history of the town occurred, causing the loss of $100,000. Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, a native of New Castle and then a member of Congress, appealed to Boston for aid, reminding them that his father, Nicholas Van Dyke, and George Read had collected and forwarded to the victims of the Boston Port Bill in 1774, the sum of $900. That city responded liberally, and with these and other funds, the greater number of the burned buildings were rebuilt. The engine "Good Will" was then bought, a powerful machine capable, with thirty men at the levers, of throwing a stream fifteen feet above the loftiest spire in town, and was used until 1885 when the "Humane," a modern steam fire-engine, with a hook-and-ladder outfit was bought. In 1887 a No. 4 Silsby steam-engine costing $3400 was purchased and placed in charge of engineer Jacob Sanders with a volunteer company to assist him.

The New Castle Gas Company was organized with a capital stock of $50,000, September 10, 1857. Mr. Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., president and W. H. Clark, secretary. Under the direction of Mr. Tasker works were built, five miles of mains laid and gas introduced that same year. The New Castle Water Works Company was incorporated April 1, 1869, by Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., James G. Shaw, Andrew C. Gray, William C. Spruance and others, with a capital stock of $50,000; James G. Shaw was made president and William H. Clark secretary and treasurer. Water was brought from Nonesuch creek, three miles distant, and supplied by the company in the spring of 1873. A reservoir one and a half miles from town, eighty-seven feet high and holding one million and a quarter gallons, gives the necessary pressure. Five miles of water mains and forty-five plugs amply minister to the comfort and safety of the citizens.

In 1659 a horse mill for grinding grain was set up at New Amstel, and in 1681 Arnoldus De Lagrange built a wind mill for that purpose. Since 1872 William Lea and Sons owned the large flour mills built by Thomas T. Tasker, and after improving the plant in 1879, turned it into a roller mill in 1882. Again five years later the mill was enlarged to a capacity of 350 barrels per day, and twenty-five men were employed. They have been closed for a number of years. In 1863 Mr. James G. Shaw installed in the Triton Spinning Mills built by him in 1860–61, the most modern machinery and in association with James G. Knowles, engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarn until 1871, when the partnership being dissolved, he alone conducted the business after increasing its facilities to fourteen thousand spindles consuming yearly three thousand bales of cotton, and employing from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men. This enterprise has also ceased to do business.

In 1833 the New Castle Manufacturing Company was incorporated for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and metal goods, by Thomas Janvier, James Couper, Jr., James Rogers,

James Smith and Charles I. Du Pont. And in 1834 a foundry and shops for building locomotives for the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad were erected. The Morris-Tasker iron works, established at Philadelphia in 1821 by Henry G. Morris and Thomas T. Tasker, were transferred to New Castle in 1872. In 1876 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Delaware Iron Company, with S. P. M. Tasker, president, Charles Wheeler, vice-president, and G. Wister Brown, secretary and treasurer. This again was succeeded in 1886 by a stock company with $50,000 capital, using the same firm name, with M. C. McIlvain as president, J. Rowland, secretary, T. Wister Brown, treasurer and Lewis W. Shallcross, manager. This fine plant occupied thirty-five acres of ground on the Delaware within the town limits, and consisted of a rolling mill capable of making daily one hundred tons of pipe iron; a bending mill; a welding mill; and a finishing room, all housed in large brick buildings; that of the finishing room alone covering about two acres, equipped with modern machinery run by powerful Corliss engines of six hundred horsepower. The company discontinued business at New Castle several years ago. Starting in 1873, James G. Knowles conducted a large woolen mill, which being burned in 1878 was at once rebuilt only to be again burned in 1884. Mr. Knowles courageously replaced the old, with a new and larger mill with four buildings containing new machinery for making cotton-worsted for the clothing trade for men's wear, and furnished also with every device and improvement known to science to promote the security and comfort of his two hundred employees. The business continued with varying success until 1900 when it ceased altogether. Mr. Knowles died in 1906.

Those greedy conspiracies against manufacturers and consumers alike, the hateful modern "trusts," which seek to monopolize the whole world of trade and commerce in a few tyrannous hands, and which like a blight have settled upon hundreds of communities and manufacturing centers the

whole country over, have in recent years, sadly affected New Castle and her industries. And yet New Castle with her fine harbor, her excellent river facilities and nearness to the world's great markets and centers of trade, joined with the exceptional advantages of a municipality whose perpetual land endowment insures light taxation, may well claim that her destiny is not forever marred, but still alluringly points to a promising future.

Formerly, before the rise of the commercial power of Philadelphia and Wilmington, and the growth of the railroad interests, New Castle, as a port of entry with her collectors, health officers, etc., and her shipping trade, was of considerable importance commercially. The harbor was improved in 1802 by the State, and the National Government also built the ice breakers. In April, 1775, a stage line was begun between the towns of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by Joseph Tatlow and Thomas Henderson. Mr. Tatlow also ran packet boats to Philadelphia, and until 1831, when the railroad superseded them, stages to Frenchtown. In 1822 John and Thomas Janvier ran a four-horse coach which left "Union Line Hotel" daily at 9 A. M. Their steamboat line to Philadelphia began in 1828, and the "Union Line" of the Janviers, boat, coach, and later railroad, was a famous enterprise seventy-five years ago. New Castle before 1837 was on the main line of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore and the South, and not a few famous men of the day passed through the town. Thus, October 6, 1826, Lafayette, enroute to Baltimore, stopped there. President Jackson arrived June 8, 1833, on the steamboat Ohio, and was welcomed by "a vast concourse of people," salutes were fired by the revenue cutter, etc., etc. He passed through the city a month later on his return. About the same time the noted Indian Chief Black Hawk went through New Castle accompanied by Major Garland.

Doctor Tymen Stidden, or Stidham, Delaware's earliest physician, settled first in New Castle in 1654. An account of his life will be found in the chapter on Delaware doctors. Dr.

James Crawford and Dr. Daniel Wells were at New Castle in 1678. Dr. John Finney practiced there in 1754, and Dr. Henry Colesbury was a prominent physician till 1830, when Dr. C. B. Ferguson followed him. Among later medical men there may be mentioned Dr. J. H. Handy, James McCalmont, W. H. Hamilton, Charles H. Black, David Stewart, James Couper, Jr., and John J. Black. Among the leading attorneys early resident in New Castle were Judges James Booth, Sr. and Jr., Chancellors Kensey Johns, Sr. and Jr., Thomas Clayton and John M. Clayton, both Chief Justices; Judge James R. Black, George B. Rodney, Andrew C. Gray, George Gray, John H. Rodney, A. B. Cooper and Judge William C. Spruance.

In Colonial and Revolutionary times the inn played a conspicuous role in business, political and social life. Travel, like business in those days, was deliberate, and the want of quick and frequent connections left travelers abundant leisure to meet their fellows at those centers of news and trade, the county inns; hence their importance in the community. Topp Jansen Outhout was an innkeeper in the town in 1662, and later a magistrate. Ralph Hutchinson, as early as 1677, kept an inn, succeeded in two years by John Darby whose license said "hee will keep a good and orderly house and sell drink by retayle." Again, Robert Furniss, late in the eighteenth century, kept an ordinary at New Castle, and the first Methodist meetings were held at his house through his liberal hospitality, when the bigotry of the time had closed even the court house against the new sect. In 1803 Captain Caleb P. Bennett bought the house of the Honorable George Read, on the corner of Front and Delaware streets, and opened the "Delaware House." The Gilpin House, opposite the old court house, is now the oldest hotel in the town, and is thought to be in part as ancient as any structure in the place. Near it is a brick building erected in 1681, in which William Penn, upon his visit in 1682, was entertained by mine host Lagrange. The famous old three-storied tile house, built in

1687, with its steep roof covered with Dutch tile and its walls of small white brick, was torn down in 1884. The house of George Read, the Signer, on Water street, was removed many years since.

A historical edifice with many associations, is the present old court house, built before 1680, and in part used for state purposes in Penn's time. He met the Court in this building. Some unusually large timbers were used in its construction. Two pillars support the single piece forming the main girder. It was the custom in the olden days to place on these pillars the hands of criminals convicted of manslaughter, while they were being branded with the letters "M. S. A." The red-hot iron was pressed into the sizzling flesh till the fumes filled the room. Jacob Battle, of suggestive name, a colored man sentenced for killing one Clark, was the last victim thus branded.

The square upon which the disused public market formerly stood is part of a tract reserved for county uses in the seventeenth century, but now, by an act of Assembly in 1883, held by trustees for the benefit of the town of New Castle, subject to the right of the county to use the market, if desired. North of the town were certain very old common lands of timber and pasture, which when surveyed in 1704 by Penn's order, were found to contain ten hundred and sixty-eight acres. In 1764 Penn's sons, Thomas and Richard, made the title to trustees for the benefit of the town, who should hold "in free and common socage of us as Proprietors of our Manor of Rockland, paying therefor the rent of one ear of Indian corn if demanded." In 1791 Penn's heirs formally deeded the lands to trustees who were authorized by the State to lease them for thirty years. In 1850 Dr. Charles H. Black and his cotrustees divided the commons into farms, and in fifteen years their revenue amounted to $70,000, and $20,000 due the Farmers' Bank for the market buildings was paid. During this time, too, the schools had been supported, town taxes reduced and the farms kept free from debt. In 1887 there were nine farms and two lots yielding a revenue of $8000, which

was spent by the trustees for the uses of the people of the town. Of late years the income from the commons farms has been greatly reduced.

The earliest secret order established in the town was a Masonic lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under authority of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, April 3, 1781. St. John's No. 2, A. F. and A. M., was chartered June 27, 1848, and since 1880 has occupied a handsome lodge-room in the Masonic and Odd Fellows Block, a fine three-story building erected jointly by the two orders at a cost of $31,000, containing business rooms on the first floor, a town hall on the second and lodge rooms on the third for the two fraternities. Washington Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 16, 1833. In the first fifty years of its existence four hundred and ten members were received, sixty-three died, and the sum of $1,491.50 disbursed to sick and disabled members. Seminole Tribe No. 7, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted February 25, 1869. In 1881 the tribe built a wigwam costing $8400 on land donated by William Herbert. The first story is used by the city as an engine house, the second as a public hall, and the third for lodge rooms for the Seminoles and other societies. Harmony Castle No. 6, K. of G. E., was formed in May, 1883. It meets in the old Odd Fellows' Hall. Adelphi Lodge No. 8, K. of P., was established October 15, 1868, and has a present membership of 69. In the same building on the corner of Delaware and Union streets, meets Division No. 3 of Ancient Order of Hibernians with a good membership, the Riverside Assembly, and No. 6146 Knights of Labor, which last order was instituted in March, 1866. Captain Evan S. Watson Post No. 5, G. A. R., was chartered December, 1881, with twenty-five members, and reached a membership of seventy-five, but of late years the membership is small. General David B. Birney Post No. 12, G. A. R., was organized in 1883 with twenty-eight members, John T. Gormley, Commander, and Joseph E. Vantine, Adjutant. Their total muster has been thirty-six members.

Of all the motives that impelled the various nationalities to seek our shores in Colonial days, those of the Swedes were the noblest. With the Spaniards it was the ignoble thirst for gold; with the English and Dutch primarily commerce and extension of national power through colonization; and though with the Puritans the noble quest for civil and religious liberty was the leading incentive, yet with the Swedish government the foremost idea underlying their schemes for settling the New World was the devout wish to promote the spread of the Gospel, their great warrior Saint Gustavus cherishing those plans even amid the perils and perplexities of the battlefields of the Thirty-Years war.

New Castle figured prominently in the early religious history of the State. In the chapter on "Religious Denominations in Delaware," under their several captions treated in the order of their historical development, will be found a full history of the Swedish and Dutch churches and ministers in New Castle; also of the Presbyterian movement there as a sort of successor to the Dutch; and of the Methodist and Protestant Episcopal and Friends denominations together with accounts of the later Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, and those of the colored race. A branch of the W. C. T. U. was organized in New Castle in 1880 by Francis E. Willard and others with Mrs. Mary P. Challenger as president. Not only has this noble society spread widely temperance literature and knowledge, but it has also done much religious, prison and charitable work in the town and vicinage.

New Castle's first schoolmaster was Evert Peterson, in 1658, at which time the pious, knowledge-loving Swedes provided a lot for a school house. Abelius Letscooven, a Dutchman, was the next wielder of the birch. June 13, 1772, the State gave a part of the State House lot for school purposes, and in 1800 a house was built thereon by public subscription, and conveyed to a permanent body of trustees, composed of the leading citizens of New Castle. For many years Samuel Hood, James Riddle and Samuel Jacquett taught there. The school

was afterwards known as the "New Castle Institute," with Rev. A. B. Wiggins, principal, followed by William F. Lane, as head of the Free School system, an especially fine teacher, who prepared young men for college. This academy is still used. A building erected as a U. S. Arsenal, etc., has long been employed for school purposes. New Castle now (1906) has three school houses.

So early as 1800 attempts to found a public library were made, and in 1812 the New Castle Library Company was chartered by James Rogers, James R. Black and others, and in 1832 they were authorized by the Assembly to hold books to the value of $8,000. James Couper was the first president, and William Janvier, secretary. A carefully chosen library was placed in the academy building, to which continuous additions by yearly subscriptions have been made till this library now contains 7,000 volumes. It has always been well supported and is open to the public daily, and has been of the highest value to the town and neighborhood as an educational institution. It now occupies an attractive building on Third street, built in 1899, for its especial use.

PENCADER HUNDRED.

Pencader Hundred lies in the western central part of the County of New Castle adjoining the State of Maryland, with the hundreds of White Clay on the north and east, and New Castle and Red Clay on the east, and St. Georges on the south. The old Welsh tract, and a small part of what was early known as the Saint Augustine Manor, compose its territory. The early Welsh settlers around Iron Hill named the Hundred "Pen cader," "highest seat," after that elevation. The soil is rich and the entire Hundred, save for its wooded hills, under a high state of cultivation. Several small streams pass through it, and the main line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R., the Newark and Delaware City R. R., and the Delaware Division of the P. B. & W. R. R. traverse the Hundred, while the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal crosses it on the south.

An attempt to unite the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bays by a canal was made as early as 1801, at a point near Glasgow, over four miles north of where the present canal passes, and $100,000 wasted in the building of a reservoir to be fed from Elk river. Some piers and ditches yet remain to mark the early fiasco. The route finally chosen was that which utilizes Back creek, the extension of Elk river on the Chesapeake side, and St. Georges and Big Hamburg creeks on the Delaware side. A small portion of the southern end of the Hundred is land which was granted in 1671 by Lord Baltimore to the famous Augustine Herman. It was styled "St. Augustine Manor," and included the land between St. Georges and Appoquinimink creeks westward to the Maryland line at the Bohemia Manor, forming for the most part St. Georges Hundred. A dispute arose over the land, the English Governor Lovelace denying Lord Baltimore's title, and protesting against Herman's occupation, who thereupon obtained for the Delaware portion of this Bohemia Manor a warrant title from the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam.

Matthias Van Bibber in 1714 bought a part of the St. Augustine Manor from Herman and devised some of his purchase to two of his daughters, Sarah and Rebecca, the last named receiving the Delaware portion. She married a Mr. Cazier, and at her death left her land to her three sons, John, Jacob and Matthias. John sold his share to his two brothers. A large share of this land came down from Jacob Cazier to his son Henry, and is now owned by the well-known citizen Jacob Benson Cazier, a retired farmer living near Kirkwood. He is the great-great-grandson of the Matthias Van Bibber above mentioned who came from Philadelphia to this peninsula in 1702, and settled in Maryland. His father was born in Holland and was one of the first settlers in Germantown, Pennsylvania. His son Matthias was a man of high repute in his day, being a distinguished jurist, the Chief Justice of Maryland who presided, March 8, 1719, when the court met at Court-House Point for the first time. He was a man of

marked intellectuality and great learning, and held that judicial office a long time. Many of his descendants were noted for their patriotism in the time of the Revolution.

The larger part of the Welsh tract is in Pencader Hundred, the remainder being in Cecil County, Maryland. In 1684 Governor Talbot, of Maryland, claiming the land as a part of his territory, drove off the settlers. Iron Hill is the most marked natural feature of the region, and was mentioned by that name in a letter of Vice-Director Hinijossa, dated May 15, 1661, in which he recounts the killing of four Englishmen by the Indians. As its name betokens, iron was known to exist there in great quantities in early days. The origin of the name "Welsh Tract," is due to the fact that a large number of that nationality from the iron-manufacturing districts of Wales were drawn to the locality by these iron deposits, and obtained from William Penn, October 15, 1701, a grant for 3000 acres. These settlers, both in Maryland and Delaware came from a Welsh settlement made in Delaware and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, where in 1684 Penn had granted them 40,000 acres of land. This was also called "The Welsh Tract."

The Welsh Tract in Delaware was to be located "behind the town of New Castle, northward and southward, beginning to the westward seven miles from New Castle and extending upward and downward as there should be room by regular straight lines as near as may be." There were a few squatters on the land with some improvements, but these were driven away and the land surveyed. John Welsh chose 1091 acres, and in 1727 sold 500 acres to Thomas Lewis. He sold another portion to James Sykes; and his executors also conveyed 281¾ acres to Robert Faires, an Irishman, who bought land in Red Lion Hundred. His son William, who inherited the land, added 113 acres by purchase. This tract of 394¾ acres came afterwards to his descendant David B. Ferris, but is no longer in the family. James James selected Iron Hill and land northward to Christiana creek, 1224 acres in all,

and received a deed from Penn in 1703. Thomas James received by deed 1250 acres; David Price 1050 acres; John Morgan 2053 acres; John Thomas 632 acres; John Griffith 222 acres; William Jones 2747 acres; Howell James 1040 acres, and Philip James 525 acres. This Howell James devised the sum of ten pounds payable annually out of his mills and estate to his wife. An opinion as to the character and operation of this devise was obtained in writing from Alexander Hamilton. The opinion was brief, announcing the familiar doctrine that annuities are charges upon persons, and not upon estates, but adding that it was "a good devise to Phebe for her life." Among many others who took Welsh tract lands was John Watkins, 167 acres, and Thomas Johns, 1156 acres, in 1729.

A part of the James James land near Iron Hill, coming to his son Samuel, June 3, 1723, he built a forge there soon after. His success, and the fact that there was a supply of iron ore nearby, attracted the attention of some of the leading iron masters in Pennsylvania, eight of whom formed a company for the purpose of building a furnace to be called the "Abbington Furnace," and to buy lands for the use of the furnace. They arranged for 1000 acres in the neighborhood, and May 28, 1726, erected on the Christiana creek a furnace and a forge which they named the "Abbington Iron Works." It was not a success, and the venture was soon given up by the company, though Samuel James continued the works until they were sold by the sheriff, September 18, 1735. William McConaughey owns the land on which the furnace stood. A bit of the old wall, together with a heap of cinders, on land now in possession of J. Wilkins Cooch shows where the old forge was.

January 4, 1768, Andrew Fisher bought at sheriff's sale the land on which the furnace and forge were built, and erected a grist mill and a saw mill thereon. He died in 1804, and by successive transfers the mills were operated by five or six different persons until 1863, when the old saw mill was replaced

by a new one with a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber per year; and the two and a-half story grist mill turned out twenty-five barrels daily. After burning in 1883, it was never rebuilt.

The early settlers from 1701 to 1720 formed the first membership of the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting. One of their most noted preachers was Rev. Morgan Edwards, author of "Materials Towards a History of the Baptists in Delaware State." He was born in Trevethin, Wales, and in 1757 was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in Ireland. He became the pastor of a Baptist church in Philadelphia in 1761, and resigning after ten years went to Pencader Hundred, near Newark. George G. Kerr now owns land in the Welsh tract, which his ancestor Samuel Kerr, a Scotchman, bought in 1736. Thomas Cooch, an Englishman, bought 200 acres in Pencader in 1746, and on July 8, 1776, had 229 acres surveyed to him. In September, 1777, just before the battle of Cooch's Bridge, the British had their headquarters on his land where J. Wilkins Cooch's house now stands. The British burnt the mill then on the land.

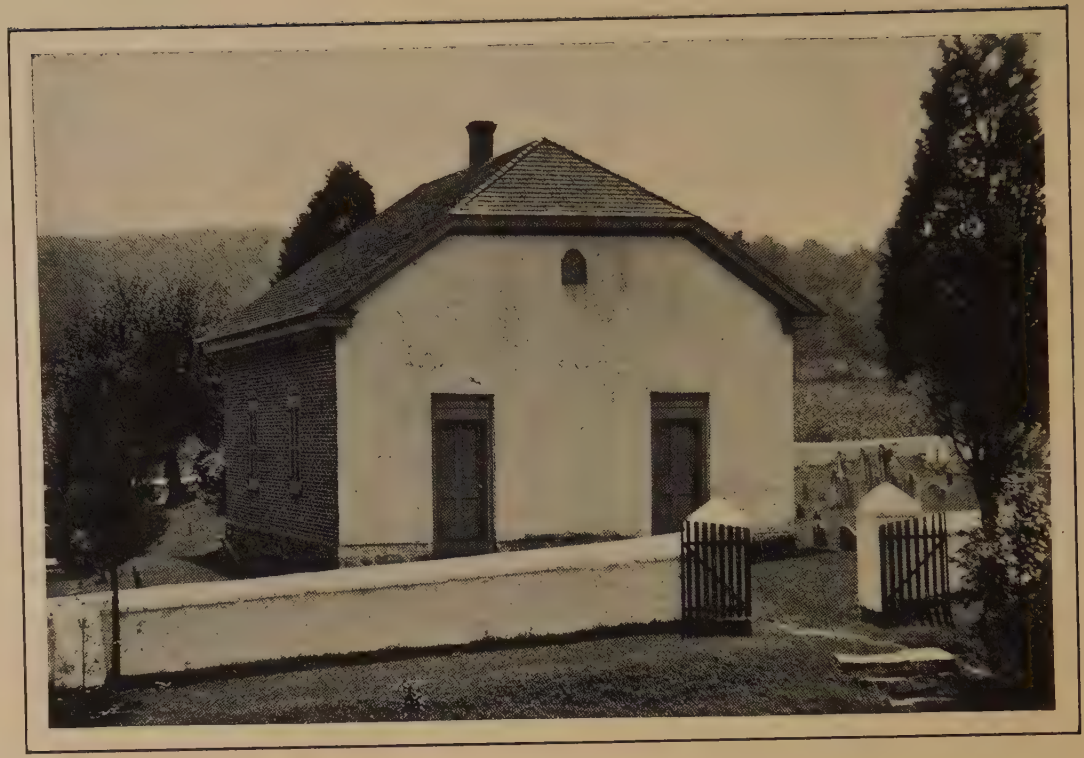
An old assessment list of Pencader Hundred made by Thomas James, probably about the middle of the eighteenth century, shows that 121 persons and estates, including five widows and "one batchiler," were assessed 1094 pounds. In 1798 there were 376 taxables in the Hundred. Schools were few in Pencader in the olden days, and those mainly private ones. The "Glasgow Grammar School" was incorporated in 1803. In 1829 a big step forward was made by dividing the Hundred into five school districts by an act of the Legislature. School houses were then built, and educational facilities offered to all classes.

Of the common school teachers William Jackson was long and widely known. Mr. Curtis B. Ellison was the pioneer teacher in South Pencader, where he taught in an old-style eight-sided brick building. The public school system in the Hundred has participated in the great advance which the

modern, systematized methods throughout the State have brought. Pencader's earliest roads, aside from the old trail paths formerly used, were those running from Christiana and New Castle to Elk river, built as state roads. A review of the road from Glasgow to New Castle, which met the Buck Tavern road at Glasgow, was ordered by the Levy Court in 1806. In 1825–6 $539 was voted for a bridge over Shive Run near Glasgow, and in 1832 the Levy Court appropriated $150 for a stone fording at Cooch's mill.

The history of the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting in Pencader is given at some length in the chapter on Religious Denominations. It is the mother church from which have sprung the Pedee River Church in South Carolina, the London Tract, Duck Creek, Wilmington, Cow Marsh and Mispillion churches in this State. Their first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Griffith. The Historical Society of Delaware published in 1904 a complete copy of the records of the Welsh Tract Baptist Meeting from 1701 to 1828, with a facsimile of the ancient inscriptions on the tombs made by Miss Winnie Jones. Their present pastor is Rev. John G. Eubanks, but the meeting is not strong in numbers.

The Presbyterians in Pencader Hundred organized their first church in 1710 with Rev. David Evans, a son of one of the grantees of the Welsh tract, and a graduate of Yale College, for their pastor. Their present church is a two-story brick 60x100 feet, situated in the village of Glasgow, and was built in 1852 at a cost of $5000. Their pastor (1906) is the Rev. T. Chalmers Potter, D. D., and they have eighty-three members with sixty-five in the Sunday-school. The Methodist church at Glasgow was built in 1832, when they had but thirteen members. Their present edifice is their third church, a two-story frame, built in 1884. This church and the Lebanon church, have (1906) 103 members, and 185 Sunday-school scholars and the Rev. F. E. McKinsey is their pastor. The Summit Methodist Church, costing $5,000, was dedicated in 1876 by the good Bishop Scott. This church and Bethel,



WELSH TRACT BAPTIST MEETING. BUILT A. D. 1746.

have 109 members and 152 Sunday-school scholars. Rev. W. P. Taylor is pastor for both churches.

About 1702 William James built a grist mill and a saw mill which in 1746 became the property of Thomas Cooch, an Englishman, and were being operated by him when the British burned them. In 1838 his great-grandson, William Cooch, built the present mill at a new location, and his heirs operated it until recent years. It is a five-story brick building fifty feet square. Steam supplements the water-power. The mill makes seventy-five barrels of flour daily and is now operated by John W. Dayett.

Since the failure of the Abbington Iron Works, the Iron Hill ore pits have been twice worked; once by D. C. Wood of Philadelphia, for a number of years after 1841; and again by George P. Whittaker, the owner of the Principio furnace, from 1862 to 1884, when the ore failed. Twenty men were employed. William McConaughey in 1873 employed forty men, and dug twenty-five tons daily from an ore pit on Chestnut Hill; but in 1884 he also ceased because of the deposit of ore failing.

Glasgow was formerly called Aikentown after Matthew Aiken, who kept a hotel there during the Revolution. The village has no railroad, and grows slowly, having at this time two churches, a school house, a postoffice, two stores, a hotel, a smithy and a dozen or more dwellings. Kirkwood in the southeast lies partly in Red Lion Hundred and is a station on the Delaware Railroad with a passenger and freight depot, three stores, a hotel, a school house, a postoffice, a smithy and about a dozen houses. Summit Bridge lies south of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and is so called after a high bridge which once spanned the canal at that point. It has a church, a postoffice, a hotel, three stores and some twenty residences. A small settlement is found at Porter's Station.

RED LION HUNDRED.

Red Lion, next to the smallest Hundred in the State, takes its name from the creek, which forms its northern boundary. The Delaware river is on the east, St. Georges creek on the south and Pencader on the west. The fertile soil of its fine farms gave the first impulse to the State's greatest farming industry, the culture of that queen of all fruits, the peach, which, however, for the last twenty-five years, has been the prey of some mysterious disease that has baffled the highest expert knowledge and skill of both the State and the Nation. Hopes are now being entertained that this luscious fruit may again be grown in its pristine perfection. Much of Red Lion, like Holland, is reclaimed marsh land, and embankments to prevent the river's overflow, are needed in the eastern section. The Hundred was largely devoted to grazing by the early settlers.

One of the first land-owners in the Hundred was Jacob Young, who, in 1661, ran off with the wife of the notorious Lars Lock, the Swedish parson, and settled on the Bohemia Manor. Young received from Governor Andros in 1675 a warrant for 1280 acres on the north side of St. Georges creek, forming what is now known as "Georges Neck." This land was deeded by Young's two sons to Charles Anderson and John Cocks in 1700. A big tract west of this land was owned by a son of Cocks, and received the name of "Cocks' Neck," which still lingers.

The landed and other history of the Hundred is identified with that of a few leading families who early settled there. The Higgins family is one of these. Their first ancestor to settle in America was Lawrence Higgins, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1750. He married Miss Susan Wilson, a Welsh lady, and acquired the land now owned by John C. and Anthony Higgins, lying upon the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and adjacent to Delaware City. Mr. Lawrence Higgins was a stout patriot, and as purchasing agent for the Continental army, exhausted both purse and credit in his

adopted country's cause. He left four sons, Jesse, Anthony, Samuel and David, and one daughter. Jesse Higgins married the niece of George Read the Signer, and after her early death, married Mary Witherspoon, daughter of Thomas Witherspoon, of Middletown, the treasurer of "Old Drawyers" Presbyterian church, and a nephew of David Witherspoon, a member of the Delaware council in 1762. Like Lawrence Higgins, both Dr. Sluyter Bouchelle and Thomas Witherspoon made patriotic sacrifices in the cause of Independence. Jesse Higgins was born in 1763, and lived at "Damascus," a mill site on the Dragon, a creek in the southern part of the Hundred emptying into the Delaware. He was a man of great native ability, with highly cultivated mental powers, and a strong, impressive public speaker.

In settling the estate of Dr. Sluyter Bouchelle, his wife's grandfather, who lived on Bohemia manor, Jesse Higgins became necessarily deeply involved in litigation, and from that experience conceived a strong antagonism to the legal profession, after declaring that "an honest man could not be a good lawyer." He wrote a pamphlet entitled "Sampson against the Philistines," to prove, among other things, that all law suits and other business differences between men, could by settled by arbitration, a remedy at once cheaper, surer and quicker. The lawyers tried to suppress the pamphlet by buying up the edition, but it found a wide circulation in the Aurora, a publication edited and published at Washington, D. C., by William Duane. A letter dated Washington, November 18, 1804, from William Duane to Jesse Higgins, still preserved, furnishes a contemporary estimate of his abilities, which is doubly interesting as being the view of a Rodney, and unwittingly given. "I had a conversation with your excellent Rodney yesterday: he said, 'there is an extraordinary man in our State; I am told he has sent several things on that subject to your paper; his name is Jesse Higgins. When you want any discussion on that subject apply to him, for to my knowledge he has been, more than once, more than a match

for Bayard'." Mr. Higgins was a warm Jeffersonian, and Bayard then the leading Federalist in the State. Mr. Higgins met and vanquished this redoubtable orator at a famous hustings duel held at Glasgow where these champions alternately took the stump.

His son Jesse entered the navy, and was with Commodore Porter on the famous Essex, and his diary yet preserved, gives an account of his life aboard that historic ship. With George Pearce as prize master and himself as second officer, an attempt was made to carry a prize of the Essex to Boston. The English sloop of war Atlantis, retook the prize, and sent Pearce and the young middy to St. Jones, New Brunswick, where after a few days' taste of prison-ship life, they were paroled, and in a few months exchanged. They thereupon bought a schooner for 400 pounds, and with a number of Americans as passengers, sailed for Boston. Young Higgins died a few weeks thereafter from pneumonia contracted during the voyage.

Lawrence Higgins' second son Anthony, became a leading farmer, and left an estate of 600 acres. Like his brother Jesse, he had great physical and intellectual powers, together with the strong will that seems to be a valuable family possession. He had a fine voice and much musical talent, which gave great pleasure to the guests who often formed hunting parties at his hospitable home. His son John, born 1794, devoted much time and labor to the organization of a public school system for Delaware City. He was a colonel in the militia, a member of the Legislature and a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, very highly esteemed. In 1790 Jesse Higgins, bought a farm near his father's, and later purchased a brick house, a grist mill and 100 acres of land called "Damascus." Upon the death of the senior Higgins, Jesse bought the home place, and engaged in farming and grazing cattle on a big scale. In 1822 he built a brick residence on the land near Delaware City, which from its location he named "Fairview." It afterwards came into the possession of his son Anthony Madison Higgins whose son John C. Higgins in turn inherited it.

Anthony Madison Higgins, born in 1809 after graduating from Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, made a notable journey homeward on horseback through the then densely wooded wilderness, accompanied by his classmates Dr. L. P. Bush and three others. After an active farming life of over thirty years, he retired to enjoy for two decades longer a life of leisure and study at Linden Hill. Literature was his chief delight, and his reading was wide, while his fund of local knowledge was encyclopedic. He was truly a noble character, honest as the sun, and generous to a degree that seemed to ignore self altogether. Though abundantly fitted for authorship, he wrote little, and that in the form of treatises upon farming and matters of general interest, for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. For political honors he cared nothing, though once consenting to an election to the Legislature. He married Sarah C. Corbit, daughter of Pennel Corbit, a granddaughter of the heroic Captain William Clark, who at the battle of Monmouth led a company of seventy-five men (recruited between Cantwells Bridge [Odessa] and Smyrna) into the fight, forty-five of whom died on the field. Anthony M. Higgins died in 1887 leaving four sons and one daughter, Mary C., who married Daniel W. Corbit of Odessa. His sons were Pennel C., Thomas, Anthony and John C.

His son Anthony Higgins is well known as one of the leaders of the bar in this State, and had a very distinguished career in the U. S. Senate from 1889 to 1895. Senator Higgins came to be recognized as one of the foremost members of that body, splendidly renewing the prestige that her Claytons and her Bayards once won for Delaware, and it was only because of the disorganized and demoralized condition of the Republican party resulting from the effort of Mr. Addicks to reach the Senate, that he failed of re-election to the seat that he had so highly honored during his incumbency of six years.

In 1788 Jesse Higgins while in the Legislature secured the passage of an act for dyking and draining about 3000 acres of land, marsh and cripple, in the hundreds of St. Georges

and Red Lion, resulting in the formation of a number of very fertile farms. It was on one of these reclaimed tracts that the first peaches were grown. In 1872 a steam pump throwing 25,000 gallons a minute, was installed to insure a more perfect drainage. A high tide in 1878 swept away the embankments causing damage costing $37,000 to repair.

A 1000-acre tract called the "Exchange," situated on the Delaware, south of the Red Lion creek, and extending to Dragon Swamp, was surveyed to John Moll in 1675. This tract, and another known as "Lowland," also south of Red Lion, came into the possession of Hans Hanson in 1685; and two other escheated tracts of 700 acres in all, were patented to his son Joseph Hanson in 1701. He devised it to his two sons Peter and Joseph, who thus became the owners of nearly the whole northeast part of the Hundred. These lands came afterwards through many hands to be principally owned by the Clarks and the Reybolds. State banks, piles, wharfs and sluices protect these lands also. In 1730 George Hadley, from New York, reputed immensely wealthy, leased 200 acres of this land, and suddenly died at Dover. Rumor had it that he secreted great treasure on the land, and it is said that the entire 200 acres were turned over in the eager search by dreamers digging for the fancied wealth, which was never found to anybody's knowledge, at any rate. About 500 acres of the Hanson land came by marriage into the Clark family, and some of it is still retained by them.

Major Philip Reybold is another name prominent in the annals of the Hundred. He came of robust Dutch ancestry, and was born May 5, 1783, in Philadelphia, where his father dressed sheep for the market. Orphaned at ten, he went pluckily to work to help support his mother and sisters. Following the craft of his father, he was accustomed to carry his mutton to market in a hand-barrow, as the great Benjamin Franklin had done in the newspaper business in the same city some seventy-five years before. Having thus acquired some means he came to Red Lion Hundred in the year 1810, bring-

ing his family with him. He there entered into a partnership in the purchase of 1,000 acres of land with one Worknot, which resulted disastrously, and cost him every dollar he had in the world. Resolutely facing the situation, he went into the business of raising merino sheep, and then to growing and manufacturing the castor bean, both of which enterprises proved highly profitable. In 1820 he bought his Marsh Mount land, and built a large residence there, which was his home for over twenty-five years. He had some 400-odd acres in cultivation, more than fifty acres being in castor beans, which he is said to have been the first to express cold.

In 1824 the building of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal was begun, and Mr. Reybold and John C. Clark contracted to build the portion of the canal between Delaware City and St. Georges. It was a stupendous undertaking, and needed all the courage and strength of a big six-footer like himself to manage those rough and sometimes turbulent men, swarming by the hundreds over the works. He also took charge of the portion of the work that John Randel had managed, prior to his enforced relinquishment of his contract by the company's fraud, for which they afterwards answered in a judgment for the huge sum of $231,385.84, in a suit brought against them by John M. Clayton as attorney for John Randel. Mr. Reybold also took the contract to victual the entire construction line from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, in itself a tremendous piece of labor, requiring a deal of skilful managing, and it went through successfully, as did all his undertakings indeed.

He manufactured brick upon a gigantic scale, and filled big contracts for Philadelphia and New York builders, the sales amounting to millions of dollars. His peach orchards were unequaled in size and excellence, and won for him the sobriquet of "Peach King." He built a new home about 1845 which he christened "Lexington" upon the suggestion of Henry Clay whom he greatly admired, and who, accompanied by John M. Clayton and other public personages,

visited him there and inspected his large orchards. Mr. Reybold was unquestionably built upon big lines. His executive ability was very great, and he possessed to an eminent degree the wide practical wisdom which men of vast experience and superior judgment acquire of doing anything they see fit to attempt. To this day a steamer of his line, bearing his name the "Major Reybold," plies between Delaware City and Philadelphia. Himself and the faithful wife who largely contributed to her husband's success were members of the Presbyterian Church. This remarkable man died February 28, 1854, and truly in the language of the Scripture his "works live after him."

Henry Vanderberg, a large land-owner in the Hundred, called the 604 acres, "above ye bridge adjoining Dragon Swamp," granted to him in 1683, "New Utrecht," in 1684 he received from John Harins 440 acres more. Assessor John Thompson returned 127 taxable persons and estates in Red Lion Hundred, November 27, 1787. A few private schools antedated the public school system in this Hundred, among which may be named the Randel Hall and the Franklin school. Save for a few summer tomato and corn canning establishments, and a few creameries, there are no manufacturing industries in Red Lion Hundred. Two or three small saw and grist mills were operated for a while, a number of years ago, but are now closed. From 1820 to 1832 Mr. Reybold made annually 2,500,000 bricks in this Hundred.

Quinquernium was the original Indian name of the Welsh congregation and town of St. Georges, though when it was first settled and how long that name endured, is not known. John Gill, Thomas Griffith, Jacob Van Bibber and others, owned lots there in 1730. The old house of John Sutton, who settled at St. Georges before 1750, is the most ancient in the town. In 1762 the King's highway was built through the place. In 1825 it was incorporated as a town. The opening of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal in 1829, brought valuable shipping facilities. St. Georges was re-incorporated in 1877,

and a number of public improvements have since been made. Unfortunately the Delaware Railroad is two miles distant. Its schools, dating back to 1804, are good. A new schoolhouse costing $2500 was built some years ago. It has a population of about 600. There are two churches, the St. Georges Presbyterian and the M. E. Church of the same name.

The Presbyterian is a very old organization, a rafter in the original church inscribed with the figures "1698," are declared as grounds for so early an origin. The learned divine Rev. George Foot, whose antiquarian researches make him an authority, says a split in 1742 in "Old Drawyers" was its beginning. The Rev. James C. How, its pastor from 1831 to 1855, holds to the other view. Certain it is, however, that Mrs. Magdalen Cox conveyed over a half acre of ground in the village to Isaac Cannon and seven others as trustees for the congregation, and subscribed towards a Presbyterian meeting-house there, and that in 1743 a brick church was built on the lot, and the Rev. William Robinson, the son of a wealthy Friend, called as their pastor. He was followed three years later by the Rev. Samuel Davies, born near there, who afterwards became the president of Princeton College. The Rev. John Rogers succeeded him in 1749 as minister of the "St. Georges brick meeting-house." In 1765 Mr. Rogers, who was the moderator of the first general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was called to a church in Wall street, New York City. It thus appears that St. Georges has furnished some distinguished divines for that denomination.

A striking commentary upon the customs of the time, is afforded by the fact that at a meeting of the Sessions in 1798 "The Sessions, lamenting the wickedness and immorality arising from the use of strong drink at funerals, and the prevalence of this custom," solemnly agreed to disuse and discountenance the practice. The church now (1906) has seventy-one members, and Rev. Joseph R. Milligan is their minister. There was an old Welsh Episcopal Church organized prior to 1707, about which but little is known, though Rev. Evan Evans in

that year writes of "a Welsh settlement between New Castle and Appoquinimy, to whom Rev. George Ross used to preach." William Penn granted them twenty-five acres for a church ground. In digging the canal in 1829 several bodies were exhumed, and a few tombstones destroyed. With the passing of these melancholy relics, naught remains but a dim memory of the little church and its God's-acre. St. George's M. E. Church was built in 1852. A $3,000 brick edifice followed in 1880, together with a commodious parsonage. Rev. J. A. Brewington is their pastor, and they now (1906) number 127 members, and their entire church property is valued at $7,200.

A Library Association was organized in 1872, by a number of leading citizens; they have an excellent library which has proved a blessing to the community. The St. George's Cemetery, incorporated in 1871 holds within its inclosure many of the oldest graves in the vicinity. For many years a hotel was kept at St. Georges, but of late years there has been none. The National Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., was organized May 5, 1865, with eight members. In 1875 a three-story brick hall 34x52 feet was built costing $6,000. The first floor forms three stores, the second a good public hall, and the third gives quarters for the lodge which has steadily increased numerically.

Delaware City, the most important town in the Hundred, occupies part of a tract of land called "Reeden's Point," and lying between Dragon and St. Georges creeks. It was granted in 1675 to Henry Ward, an early justice of the peace, by Governor Andros. The entire body of 2000 acres vested in Henry W. Pierce, his grandson, by his daughter Margaret, and at length, about 1801, the portion comprising the present town site came to be owned by John Newbold, of New Jersey. The Newbolds thought the canal would make "Newbold's Landing," as it was at first styled, an important place; and in 1826 John's sons Daniel and William Newbold planned a town which they named "Delaware City." Manuel Eyre, who owned other land in the Hundred, bought the Newbolds'

interests, and began the sale of lots. By July, 1827, ten houses had been built, and a grand celebration was held with military companies participating under the command of Major John Jones. An immense table in the street a full block long, feasted the big crowds. Dr. C. H. Black was the first physician, and had a large practice, much of which was eleemosynary one would fancy from the tartly waggish inscription on the first page of his day-book: "This book, like the head of a modern belle, contains a great quantity of matter, yet when sifted through the screens of wisdom and reality, it will be found nearly all chaff. Black."

Delaware City was incorporated in 1851. Its limits were extended by the Legislature in 1871, and the town authorized to subscribe $30,000 to the stock of the Delaware and Pennsylvania R. R. Co., which was done. It was incorporated as a city in 1875, to be controlled by a mayor and three commissioners. February 8, 1887, a fire destroyed eleven buildings valued at $20,000. The town lies forty miles below Philadelphia, on the Delaware river and Delaware and Chesapeake canal, which afford excellent shipping facilities, the river being open to navigation at all seasons. A steamer, the Major Reybold, runs daily to Philadelphia and intermediate points; and during the summer months the large boat, "Thomas Clyde," stops there. The Ericsson line of steamers, via the canal, make daily trips between Philadelphia and Baltimore; and another line between New York and Baltimore, both stopping at Delaware City. A branch line connects the town with the main line of the Delaware railroad, and eight daily trains are run.

Delaware City, though offering peculiar advantages for manufactories, has never been largely engaged therein. With a view to encourage the location of such industries, the legislature in 1887 exempted any manufacturing company, occupying five acres or less, from payment of all taxes, state, county or town, for ten years from date of location. Charles W. Pancoast runs a canning factory in the summer and packs from

ten to twelve thousand cases. The United States Government has a reservation of 300 acres at Delaware City, known as Fort DuPont, which together with Fort Delaware, situated off the town, in the river, gives the town some importance as a military station. Jackson Lodge No. 19, A. F. A. M., was instituted June 27, 1857, with four members, and now numbers sixty-five members. Patrick Henry Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 22, 1847, with six members, and now has eighty-five members. There is a lodge of Knights of the Golden Eagle, numbering forty members; and one of the Modern Workmen of America, with twenty-five members; and one lodge of the Independent Order of Heptasophs, numbering twenty-four members. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics have a flourishing lodge of 160 members.

The Presbyterians under Rev. Samuel Bell were the earliest denomination in Delaware City. In 1833, on a tract deeded by Manuel Eyre, they built a brick church, and Rev. James C. How became the minister for this church and St. Georges, until 1846, when they separated. September 4, 1846, the First Presbyterian Church was organized with forty-seven members, and a chapel built for a Sunday-school. Rev. William R. Durmett was their minister. For nearly fifty years, until his death, February 9, 1887, William D. Clark as superintendent, conducted a flourishing Sunday-school of 114 members, having a fine library. The church then had 137 members, though now (1906) they have but ninety-two, under the pastorate of Rev. Greer A. Foote.

Methodist services were held in the town in 1827, and after a revival in 1834 a class was formed. In 1836 a $1,500 church was built on a lot given by Manuel Eyre. They built a new church in 1878. In 1887 they numbered 175, but now (1906) have but 100 members. Their total church property is valued at $13,000, and Rev. E. C. White is their minister. Christ's P. E. Church was organized in 1848 and an edifice costing $5,000 consecrated in 1857 by Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee. In 1870

the building was greatly improved and a $4,000 rectory built. Their total church holdings amount to $13,600, and Rev. W. J. Hamilton is their rector. They have sixty communicants (1905). Roman Catholic services were held in Delaware City before 1852 in Mrs. O'Neill's house. A church valued at $2,200 was dedicated in 1853, and a much larger church has been built in recent years. The town has a fine public school. The academy projected at great cost in 1856, was very successful for twenty years, but was closed in 1876. The Delaware City National Bank was founded in 1865 with a capital of $60,000 and was the successor of the Old State Bank of the same name founded in 1849. John C. Clark, William J. Hurlock, Anthony M. Higgins and a dozen others took most of the stock. Henry Cleaver is their president and Francis McIntire their cashier. They report September, 1904, a surplus of $20,000 with $10,000 undivided profits.

SAINT GEORGES HUNDRED.

St. Georges creek on the north, and Appoquinimink on the south, the Delaware River on the east and Maryland on the west, form the boundaries of the largest Hundred in the County. Practically all the land is tillable, and its good natural quality has been brought by long and careful cultivation to a high state of fertility and productiveness. During the Civil War, and for ten years after, when the peach was in its heyday, the Hundred farms were largely devoted to that crop, and raised in exquisite perfection, enormous quantities of all the best known varieties. After the lapse of a quarter of a century, the peach culture is again being attempted more largely, though now the careful spraying of orchards is necessary to secure a crop, and the fruit, moreover, has not yet regained that perfection of size, flavor and thorough ripening that made the "Delaware peaches" famous in bygone years. New insect and other plant foes are present, and new conditions prevail which have not as yet been fully met, though they doubtless will be.

On the north and south its creeks, and on the east the Delaware river, and in the central and western portions the Delaware railroad, gives the Hundred transportation facilities. The Hundred is divided into two divisions, known as East and West St. Georges Hundred. Since 1683, when it had but fifty taxable inhabitants, it has become well settled and tilled in every part. The names of the early settlers commonly betoken their nationality; thus, the Petersons and Andersons are Swedish; the Alrichs, Van Dykes, Vandegrifts, Vances and Hansons, Dutch; the Dushanes, Naudains, Bayards and Seays, French; while the Crawfords, Taylors and Fosters are English. Many of these early names, held often by descendants of the first settlers, are yet found in the Hundred, though some few have quite disappeared.

The Dutch Governor, William Kieft, in 1646 made to Abraham Planck, John Andriesen and two others, the first grant of land within the Hundred, 200 acres to each, of land on South (Delaware) river near Bird (Reedy) island. Settlement was to be made within a year, and more land was promised if the settlers maintained their homes on the land. Only Andriesen actually settled on the land granted, and the other tracts were given to Caspar Herman and Peter Alrichs, nephew of the Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs. Peter Alrichs came over with his uncle, and entering into public affairs, became a prominent figure in early Colonial times, being Commander of the Whorekill under both the Dutch and English governments, and magistrate for many years. Some of his Dutch locations were confiscated, but from the English he received lands, part of which are still in the family's possession. He obtained, besides his holdings in Christiana Hundred, a big tract between St. Augustine and St. Georges creeks in the northeast part of this Hundred. He died in New Castle in 1659. Of his St. Georges Hundred lands, 1027 acres on the Delaware, between Great and St. Augustine creeks, were surveyed to his son, Hermanus, in 1682, and in 1702, to his three sons, Sigfriedus, Wessels and Jacobus, 2048

acres extending between these two creeks, from the Delaware to the King's highway.

In 1733 a Peter Alrichs owned 127 acres opposite Reedy Island, including Port Penn and St. Augustine Landing. A strip of this land 600 feet on the river, and 600 feet deep, lying north of Alrichs Landing, was conveyed April 16, 1774, by John and Peter Alrichs to the Port Wardens of Philadelphia, who were authorized by the State of Pennsylvania to erect piers there for the use of ships coming up the river. These piers were demolished in 1884. The Alrichs grant included some marshy land on St. Georges creek known as "Doctor's Swamp." Dr. Thomas Spry, also Attorney Spry and the first to be admitted to practice in the courts of New Castle County, had surveyed to him a tract of 160 acres called "Doctor's Commons" lying on a now dried up creek then known as "Doctor's Run," being afterwards the property of William S. Lawrence, Z. A. Pool and others. October 15, 1675, Edmund Cantwell surveyed for Patrick Carr 200 acres of land between Arenty's (St. Augustine) and St. Georges creeks and also next to "Doctor's Swamp." This land came at last into the possession of William Hill the maternal great-grandfather of Thomas F. Dilworth who was until a few years since, the owner. The house on this place was built at a very early date, and in a way that would afford protection against the Indians. Two of the original windows have been retained in the remodeled dwelling. A vault in the basement leads by a secret passage to the river probably, though having been long walled up, it has not been explored in modern times. Nearby on the Pleasanton farm are a number of oddly-shaped holes which it is thought served as hiding places or winter quarters for the Indians.

Captain John Dilworth came from North Ireland to America shortly before the Revolutionary War, and as a loyalist commanded the ship which led the British fleet to Philadelphia in 1779, and was wounded when passing Fort Mifflin. He married Peter Alrichs' daughter Hannah. His son John

Alrichs Dilworth, was born near McDonough, and lived on the Dilworth farm near Port Penn, as also later did his son John Ducha Dilworth, who married Eliza F. Gordon, of Philadelphia. Eleven of their fourteen children grew up. Thomas F. Dilworth, the fifth son of John Ducha Dilworth, added to the homestead farm and farmed this large body of land for many years, bringing it from a run-down condition up to a notable degree of productiveness, employing the latest ideas in scientific treatment of crops. He had 200 acres in peaches; ran a large dairy, and also packed several hundred thousand cans of vegetables and fruits yearly.

Adjoining land granted to Doctor Spry, was a 300-acre tract, granted November 5, 1675, to George Whale's widow Ann. It was called "Chelsey," and was on the south side of St. Georges creek. It was forfeited for non-settlement, and next granted in 1681 to Roeleff Andries and Jacob Aertsen. A tract on the same side of that creek adjoining the Whale land, was patented November 5, 1675, to John Ogle by Governor Andros. It was called the "Hampton," and contained 300 acres. It is now owned by the William McMullen estate.

No history of St. Georges Hundred would be complete that failed to chronicle the long and useful career, equally in private and public station of Andrew Eliason. An orphan at sixteen, without means, influence or even the help of an early schooling, he nevertheless by his own energy, brains and character, achieved signal success in life. Like Garfield, he began life on the tow-path. In 1827 he was hired by James T. Bird for two years to drive teams upon the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, then nearing completion. He was thus occupied for ten months in the year; the remaining two he spent in the schoolroom, receiving thus at sixteen his first and only educational advantages. The circumstance adds a new lustre to his very creditable career. In two years he was managing a farm, and in four more renting that farm, equipped with implements and stock bought with his hard won savings; then presently owning his own farm, and at last

several farms, and became, moreover, one of the most useful and highly respected citizens in his Hundred and State.

Mr. Eliason was three times in the Legislature, in 1864, 1866 and 1880, and exercised great influence upon the legislation enacted during those periods. He is entitled to the high honor of introducing the first bill granting married women their property rights in Delaware; and although that bill failed of immediate passage, his efforts in its behalf in changing public opinion throughout the State, were so effective that at the next session of the Legislature it was enacted into a law. To him also is largely due the credit of securing the passage of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on election day. A Democrat before the Civil War, he became thereafter a Republican, ardently supporting the Union cause. From early life a Presbyterian, he was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Forest Presbyterian Church of Middletown, and a director of the People's National Bank of Middletown. He was born April 30, 1810, and died November 20, 1890. He represents the best type of self-made American, for truly he got his own education, won his own bank account, earned his own honors, and himself made his useful life a blessing to him and his, and to his State.

Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor, in 1671 claimed title to all the lands in St. Georges Hundred under his grant from Lord Baltimore. He called the Delaware tract the "St. Augustine Manor," but this assertion of an invalid title was soon dropped, and he then proceeded to get title from the Dutch authorities at New York, to 400 acres on the Delaware between the Appoquinimink and St. Augustine creeks, Captain Cantwell making the surveys in 1675. In 1713 it became the property of Hans Hanson, Johannes Vanheklin, and five others, and is now owned by Mr. Bailey and E. R. Norney, Jr. (who has a very ancient fishery there), and several other persons. A tract containing 3,209 acres near Reeden island, between St. Augustine and Appoquinimink creeks on the King's road to the west, and another tract of 858 acres south

of St. Augustine were re-surveyed in 1686 to Casparus Herman. He, together with Captain Cantwell, had received in 1681, 200 acres of land on both sides of Drawyer's creek, "itt being for ye use of a water mill which ye Cantwell and herman intend to erect on ye s[d] branch for ye public good of ye Inhabitants." It is thought the Voshell mill, built later by John Vance, is meant.

Samuel Vance in 1707 settled upon and acquired title to a large part of the land on the Delaware and on the Appoquinimink, and this tract yet discloses that fact by its name of Vance's Neck. Zadock A. Pool, James M. Vandegrift's heirs, and others now own the land. Adjoining Taylor's Neck on the north of Drawyer's creek were 250 acres patented to Walker Rowle in 1684, and known as "Rowle's Sepulchre." Next to it is a triangular-shaped piece of land containing sixty-one acres, called the "trap," which is the old and ever still used name for Macdonough, thus named after Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the hero of the great naval victory over the British on Lake Champlain in 1814. A tavern was built there before the Revolution, called the "General Knox," and is now used as a farm house by William Lofland. Commodore Macdonough was born at the trap on this small tract of ground. Zadock A. Pool now (1906) owns the "trap," and the old Macdonough family burying place. The famous Commodore's father James died November 30, 1793, aged eighty years, and is buried in this private cemetery. The Society of the "Daughters of the Revolution" who have shown such commendable patriotism in preserving and restoring the records and memorials of the Revolution, should get title to this Macdonough burial ground, and see to the preservation of its tombs.

In 1675 Dirck Williamson, Dirck Lawrence and Claes Karsson, first occupied the large tract of land in the northwest part of the Hundred. Their land containing about 2,742 acres was given to Edward Green in 1656 and he sold it to John Scott after whom Scott's run is called. His son Walter

Scott in 1707 conveyed it to Matthias Van Bebber. It came after a number of transfers, into the possession of David Thomas, who also bought of the sheriff in 1753 thirteen and one-quarter acres on which was a fulling mill, near Fiddler's bridge. It is now owned by George W. Townsend. Mrs. J. W. Osbourne, great-granddaughter of David Thomas, calls her part of the tract "Idalia Manor." The McWhorter's also owned some of this land for many years. "High Hook," 300 acres of upland, with marsh, was patented to Jan Sieriks in 1671 by Governor Lovelace. John W. Hyatt owned it in Revolutionary times, and was captured there by the British. Garrett Otto in 1667 received 272 acres lying between the two branches of Drawyer's creek. Governor Polk owned it once, and later William Polk of Odessa. The "Strawberry Hill" farm of Isaac Wood, was surveyed for Daniel Smith in 1685. The George Houston farm includes 300 acres surveyed in 1684 by Amos Nichols. The Bohemia Manor lands in Delaware held by the Hermans, are now principally owned by the estates of ex-Governor John P. Cochran, Manlove D. Wilson, and George F. Brady.

One of the oldest families in the Hundred is the Van Dykes. They bought land in "Dutch Neck" known as Berwick about the year 1715; also 200 acres on "Doctor's Swamp" in 1719, then owned by John Vanhekle, being land patented in 1675 to Ann Whale. Nicholas Van Dyke was born at "Berwick" in 1740. After being many years in the family, it is now owned by Arthur Colburn's descendants. Another old and numerous family is that of the Vandegrifts. Leonard Vandegrift, an elder in the Drawyers Presbyterian Church, in 1711, is probably the ancestor of the family in this Hundred. It is plainly of Dutch origin, and moreover, Hazard in his "Annals of Pennsylvania and Delaware," says that in 1660 Director Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam sent certain men, among them Paulus Lindert Van De Graft, an old Amsterdam burgomaster, to New Amstel to inquire into the murder of some Indians on the South river. The records show a patent from

Thomas and William Penn of 179 acres to Leonard Vandegrift, which also recites that 600 acres in St. Georges were granted in 1708 to Jacob Vandegrift, Daniel Cormick and Albertus Vansant.

In the Register of Wills' office there is filed a will of one Jacob Vandegrift, dated April 12, 1753, whose maker, an "old man," bequeathes, among other things his silver buttons to be divided equally between his two sons Leonard and Jacob, and to his daughter Christiana Atkinson, "as much striped Holland as would make her a complete gown." The 179 acres patented to Leonard Vandegrift now called the Biddle's Corner farm, have been owned ever since by that family, being now in the Thomas J. Craven family, his mother being a Vandegrift. Many of the most substantial farmers in the Hundred have been, and are, members of this excellent old Dutch family.

Four hundred acres on Appoquinimink creek called "Walnut Landing," were conveyed June 22, 1676, by Joseph Chew to Johannes De Haes, and afterwards to Thomas Noxon. The land is now owned by Mrs. Clark. The assessor's list for 1804 shows 578 taxable persons and estates in St. Georges Hundred. The oldest road in the Hundred ran from Bohemia Manor to the Appoquinimink, and was laid out in 1660 and known as Herman's cart road. It is long since closed up. The upper and lower King's roads were laid out in 1764; and March 31, 1764, an Act of the General Assembly was passed regulating its location, building and care, etc. The Act forms Chapter CLXXXIV of Volume I, of the Laws of Delaware. The upper King's highway passes through Middletown, the lower through Odessa. The German Professor, Ebeling, in his "History of America" 1799 says, "A stage coach goes three times a week from Philadelphia by Wilmington and Middletown to Warwick and Chestertown, Maryland, returning by the same route; and there is a stage coach from the landing point on Appoquinimy creek to that on Bohemia creek."

The Levy Court was petitioned in 1785 for a road from Port Penn and one from Augustine Landing to the county

line. The first road went past the Hickory Grove Quaker Meeting House, and the other through McDonough, the two roads finally uniting, and crossing the old Choptank road, which formed the eastern boundary of the Bohemia Manor. The grist roller mill, now operated by James T. Shallcross, was first built in 1759 by Samuel Vance. William Vandegrift erected a new mill in 1800. It is a three and one-half-story building 30x40 feet, and has a daily capacity of about forty barrels. The old Murphy mill is now run by W. H. Voshell, and has a capacity of about thirty barrels daily.

The public school system was inaugurated throughout St. George's Hundred in 1829, and a number of new school-houses built and private ones turned over to public uses. The districts since formed are so arranged as to afford to every rural community in the Hundred excellent facilities for instruction, and in the larger towns of Middletown and Odessa good academies are found. Mount Pleasant is a station on the Delaware Railroad, and contains a postoffice, two shops, two stores and about two dozen houses. It lies in the northwest part of the Hundred, exactly on the water-shed between the two bays. At McDonough there were once three hotels, but at present only a postoffice, a store, two shops and a dozen houses. St. Augustine Pier has long been a summer resort and picnic ground. Its hotel was built in 1814 and enlarged in 1868, one hundred bath-houses being built and a dancing pavilion and a wharf erected. The steamer "Thomas Clyde," from Philadelphia, makes daily trips thither in summer, during which season it is largely patronized, both within the State and from cities without.

Adam Peterson in 1678 took on warrants the land forming the town site of Middletown. Eight years later he obtained a warrant for 200 acres near the headwaters of Drawyers creek, about two miles northeast of the town. This tract, or neck, was called "New Wells." In 1742 the property was divided between his two sons Adam and Andrew and a daughter Hermania, who married a Van Bibber. David Witherspoon

married Adam Peterson's widow and settled upon the King's highway where it passes through the center of what is now the town of Middletown. He built there in 1761 the old tavern, and ran it till his death two years later. While keeping this old inn, Witherspoon killed James Knight, a notorious duelist. Knight entered the bar-room when drunk and asked for liquor, and being refused drew his pistol and several times sought to kill Witherspoon but his pistol missed fire, whereupon Witherspoon took down a horse-pistol from above the bar and shot Knight fatally. Pursuant to a petition in 1761 to the Court at New Castle, signed by David Witherspoon, Isaac VanDyke, Jacob Peterson, Richard Cantwell and twenty-five more leading land-owners, a road was laid out from the Trap past Vance's mill. Again, in 1771, the owner of the Noxontown grist mill on the Appoquinimink asked that "a road to Middletown" which Benjamin Noxon had closed be reopened. This petition of Jonas Preston is the first official recognition of Middletown on record.

Thomas Witherspoon, nephew of David Witherspoon, received his uncle's estate, and ran the old Peterson tannery at Middletown. He married Susanna, the daughter of Dr. Sluyter Bouchell, who lived at Middletown, and owned a great part of the neighboring land. In 1790 the Doctor sold the Thomas Witherspoon land to Jesse Higgins, then living at "Damascus." There were only a few houses at the Middletown cross-roads in 1816, but by 1850 the inhabitants numbered 368, and to-day it is the largest town in the Hundred. Robert A. Cochran bought and improved the Middletown hotel in 1837, and it is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. William A. Comegys. After 1855 the town grew fast, being incorporated in 1861 with five commissioners having the usual powers of making municipal laws, improvements, etc. A severe fire in 1882 destroyed the carriage shops of J. M. Cox & Bro., the new P. E. church and other buildings, and but for the coming of five fire-engines from Wilmington might have wiped the town out.

Middletown has now about 1600 inhabitants. Ebeling says: "Middletown, a little village of about 120 inhabitants, lies on an arm of the Appoquinimink, which here turns several mills. The people are Presbyterians." It is an important station on the Delaware Railroad, and is also connected by trolley with Odessa. It has a system of water works and an electric light plant, both owned by the town. It is the center of an exceedingly fertile and highly cultivated farming district. Farms for miles around were once valued, with their fine barns and handsome residences, at $100 an acre, and will at no very distant day again reach that figure. There are several manufacturing industries. Joseph C. Parker & Son Co. is an incorporated company engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of harness goods and in the sale of carriages. W. Reese Parker is president and Joseph C. Parker treasurer and secretary. They have a capital of $75,000, and manufacture $100,000 worth of harness goods yearly, and do a carriage business of the same amount. They employ twenty-five men. The Parker & Son Co.'s harness has won a high reputation for superior quality and honest workmanship, which explains the handsome growth that the business has shown. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Joseph C. Parker began manufacturing harness in a small way, and has seen his business, which is still expanding, reach its present magnitude.

Mr. J. Franklin Diggs is engaged in manufacturing shirts, and employs about twenty-five persons. There are two creameries. The Farmers' Creamery, established two years ago, is a co-operative enterprise of a number of farmers in the neighborhood, and is a growing business. The older and larger creamery is that known as the Brady Creamery, and was established in 1878 by Charles H. Cook and Frederick Brady. They have a capital of $30,000, and do a yearly business of $150,000. Mr. Fred. Brady is the manager of the Middletown creamery and of the fourteen branches distributed throughout the county. They employ thirty-five men. Their entire plant at Middletown was burned August 16, 1906, but they

are about to rebuild upon a much larger scale, and purpose adding a ten-ton ice plant capable of supplying the town and vicinity with artificial ice, as well as cooling their cream and butter. Their building is to be stone and concrete throughout, with massive walls and partitions, and as near fire-proof as modern science can make it.

J. B. Baker has a corn-canning factory where he yearly packs about 33,000 cases of canned corn, employing during the season of about five weeks one hundred persons. He uses the brand which his father, "G. W. Baker," made famous forty years ago at his establishment in Aberdeen, Maryland. The firm of Preston Brothers canned this year 12,000 cases of tomatoes, employing about forty persons. They expect to increase their output next season. Middletown is a good trade center, and has a number of excellent stores and shops, fifty-two in all. There are two large hotels. The upper one on the old Witherspoon Inn site, is kept by John P. McIntyre, the National Hotel, facing the railroad, is owned and kept by Walter W. Aiken. Both are fine, large hotels.

The Middletown Academy was at first a private school, but in 1876 became a graded public school, one of the best in the State. It is now highly successful, and under the skillful direction of the talented principal, Miss Ida V. Howell, and an able corps of teachers, has even eclipsed its previous creditable record under Prof. A. S. Wright and family. The Academy is graded into four departments and employs five teachers. The present enrollment is one hundred and eighty to two hundred scholars. The high character of the Academy's instruction since Miss Howell assumed its management, is attracting an increasing number of pupils outside of Middletown school district. The Academy was erected from the proceeds of a lottery authorized by an Act of the Assembly in 1824. The lottery was sold to three persons for $10,000, and the building, substantial brick of two stories, built at a total cost of $6,150 for ground, edifice and bell. For fifty years it was managed as a private institution under a succession of

principals, and upon its devotion to public uses, additional buildings were added.

The people of Middletown and vicinage worshiped at Old Drawyers prior to 1742. The historic division between the Old and New Schools, occurring in that year, the adherents of the New School withdrew from Old Drawyers, and formed the St. George's and Forest congregations, which finally united in one church, the Forest, whose edifice, built in 1751, was one mile north of Middletown. Rev. Dr. John Rodgers was their pastor. He had been a chaplain in Heath's Brigade in the Revolutionary War. Under Rev. Cheally, because of scandals affecting his private character, their numbers fell away, and the glebe was lost. Falling into decay the old church was removed in 1840, and in 1851, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Handy, the present handsome structure of brick was built in Middletown. A parsonage was erected in 1857. The church has been several times improved, once at a cost of $8,000. A large town clock has just been placed in its tower, the gift of Mrs. Frances E. Comegys, in memory of her father, Robert A. Cochran. It cost $500, and its bell, striking the hours, is audible for a mile or more around.

The church now numbers 141 members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Frank H. Moore, D. D., who has been very generous in aiding the church in various ways. The present edifice is built upon the old Peterson private burying ground, and four tombs yet remain in the front of the church, those of David Witherspoon; Andrew Peterson and his wife; Dr. Jacob Peterson and a daughter of Dr. Peterson. The Bethesda M. E. church was organized in 1822. Their present brick building, the third, was put up in 1880, and seats about 500 people in its fine auditorium. Among its notable pastors may be named the sixty-year veteran, Rev. Benjamin F. Price, lately deceased, Rev. Lucius C. Matlack, the scholarly gentleman, and the lamented Rev. Nicholas M. Browne. The church now has 314 members, with a flourishing Sunday-school of 225 scholars, under the faithful superintendency of

Alfred G. Cox, who has held that position for about twenty-two years. Rev. Albert W. Lightbourne is their minister (1906). St. Joseph's Catholic Church was dedicated in 1884 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, when Father Gaffney was the pastor of this and the Bohemia Manor church. St. Joseph's Church has 200 communicants, and Father Crowley is in charge of the two churches.

St. Anne's P. E. Church, one of the pioneer churches in Delaware, will be found described in the Chapter on Religious Denominations. Among the early rectors were Revs. Sewell, Crawford, Ross, father of George Ross, the Signer, Merry, Pugh and Reading. The last was a loyalist. and resigned shortly before the breach with the mother country in 1776. He died in 1778, and his tomb near the entrance to the old St. Anne's church, is the oldest in the churchyard, save that of Hester Van Bebber, 1765. Rev. William J. Wilkie was rector for eleven years, and was greatly beloved by all in the community. By reason of his wife's health he resigned in 1905, and was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Clay. The church now numbers 194 communicants. There are two colored churches in Middletown. The M. E. church, which is under the white bishops, has 120 members and a church building valued at $2,750, with a parsonage worth $1,200. Rev. W. E. Waters is their pastor. The other colored church belongs to the oldest and largest colored denomination in the United States, viz., the African Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a total membership of 800,000, and in the State of Delaware, chiefly in the two lower counties, thirty-five churches and 19,949 members. These churches are governed by bishops of their own race, chosen by themselves, for many reasons the better system, both for the church and the race which is its beneficiary. This Middletown church has (1906) 125 members, and a building valued at $1,200. It was organized twenty-five years ago, and is prospering.

Middletown has two banks. The Citizens' National was established in 1859 as a state bank, but in 1865 became a

National Bank with a capital of $80,000. It now (1906) has a surplus of $16,000, and undivided profits, $25,000. Joseph Biggs is president, and John S. Crouch, cashier. The Peoples' National Bank, established in 1883, has a capital of $80,000, and a surplus of $20,000, besides undivided profits, $8,000. George M. D. Hart is president, and George D. Kelley, cashier. The Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M., the oldest lodge in Delaware, was instituted at Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa) in 1765. In 1816 it was reorganized, and its place of meeting changed to Middletown some time afterwards. They now (1906) number sixty-four members. This is the fifth oldest lodge of Masons in the United States, and has been successively under the jurisdiction of Scotland, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its present officers are Dr. Charles A. Ritchie, Master; Dr. G. B. Pearson, Senior Warden; W. F. Shallcross, Junior Warden; Joseph L. Gibson, Treasurer; Alfred G. Cox, Secretary.

The Good Samaritan Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., was instituted August 14, 1846, and is now highly prosperous, with sixty-five members. H. S. Beasten is N. G.; H. H. Hillyard, V. G.; J. F. Deakyne, F. S.; F. Pennington, Treasurer; J. J. Northrup, R. S., and Rev. A. E. Clay, Chaplain. Washington Camp No. 9 of the Patriotic Sons of America was organized December 9, 1902, with twenty-five charter members. The order is both beneficial and fraternal, and provides an insurance of $500 payable upon the death of any member. For greater security this is placed in two funeral death benefit insurance companies in sums of $250 each. They are increasing in numbers, and have (1906) forty members. Seneca Tribe No. 44, I. O. of R. M., was organized March 2, 1902, with twenty-five charter members, and is prospering, their present membership being sixty-five.

The Middletown Council No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics, was organized October 1, 1891, with twenty-five charter members. This order numbers 5,000 in Delaware. The Middletown Council at present (1906) numbers seventy-

five. Their officers are W. T. Pierce, Councilor; M. Banning, Past Councilor; D. W. Stevens, Vice Councilor; Elwood Denny, Secretary, and E. S. Jones, Treasurer. The order is highly prosperous, and has, by an assessment yearly of $1.60 upon each member, accumulated a funeral benefit fund of $4,000. The Welcome Conclave No. 256, Improved Order of Heptasophs, was organized in the autumn of 1894 with forty charter members. Their officers are J. Ginn, Archon; J. G. Bragdon, Secretary, and J. C. Parker, Treasurer. They number sixty members. The Alpha Tent No. 1, Knights of Maccabees, was organized in 1901 with seventeen members, which is their present number. Union Lodge No. 6 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in Middletown in 1895, and has forty-seven members. S. E. Lewis is Master Workman; H. L. Neff, Overseer; A. G. Cox, Financier, and J. H. Emerson, Recorder. The Middletown Mutual Loan Association, organized in 1873, has had a very successful and useful career. Up to March, 1906, it has matured twenty-two series of stock out of a total of thirty-four series issued, each share of stock having a maturing value of $200. It has proven a blessed home-builder for persons of small means, and has been honestly and economically managed. John F. McWhorter is president; A. G. Cox, secretary and treasurer. Some of Middletown's best citizens have officered this association. The Town Hall, a three-storied brick building 68x70 feet, was built in 1868 at a cost of $36,000, and is arranged for stores on the ground floor, a town hall on the second, and lodge rooms on the third.

Middletown has two newspapers. The older and better journal is the "Transcript," founded in 1868 by the Vandever Brothers, and edited for a number of years by W. Scott Way, the well known humorist. Thomas S. Fouracre now owns and publishes the paper, which is a handsome, newsy local paper with a circulation of 1,100 copies, and while mainly devoted to the promotion of home interests, is Republican in politics. The "New Era" was established in 1885, and is

owned and published by Freeman & Webber, having about the same circulation as the "Transcript." Its politics is Democratic.

Among the worthy old settlers in St. George's Hundred none has left a name more redolent, through the passing years, of honor and benevolence, than Nehemiah B. Burris, who for many years owned one of the old Outten Davis farms about one and a quarter miles from Middletown. Mr. Burris was born June 8, 1816, and in 1846 married Miss Mary J. Crawford. He was a very successful farmer, and amassed a comfortable fortune. He was well known the whole country round, not less for his integrity than for his benevolence, and being a leading member and official in the M. E. church at Middletown, his hospitable roof was for many years another "Perry Hall" for the ministers of that denomination. But alas! because he had "a hand open as day to melting charity," misfortune overtook him in his later years, and he left his farm and removed to Middletown, where he died January 23, 1898, widely and deeply lamented by all classes, and leaving to his family and the community the blessed heritage of a noble, kindly life.

Martin B. Burris, his son, is a member of the Delaware Bar, at present engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Middletown. Mr. Burris was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1897, and rendered valuable services in the convention. He and Mr. John Biggs, late Attorney-General, and a well known Democrat, were chiefly instrumental in effecting that harmonious non-partisan unity of action which resulted so happily for the commonwealth in the production of its present impartial and patriotic state charter, the best Delaware has ever had. Though for over thirty years most actively engaged in promoting the interests of the Republican party in his county and State, he modestly refused all offices until 1900, when he received the unsought compliment of a nomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention, and would no doubt have been elected, as was the

convention's second nominee, John Hunn, had he not magnanimously declined that honor in the hope thereby to promote a greater party harmony. He was thereupon elected State Treasurer for two terms, from 1901 to 1905.

Mr. Burris is a great-grandson of Captain John Corse, who, while holding the rank of ensign, was wounded at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, where he served under Major MacDonough in the brigade of the gallant Haslet, who met an untimely fate a few months later on the field of Princeton. While examining some old legal records at Dover Mr. Burris discovered in a heap of ancient papers and manuscripts in one of the upper rooms in the Court House, some documents relating to the military career of his ancestor, Captain Corse. On October 15, 1884, he married Miss Sylvia Allen Wright, the youngest daughter of John W. Wright, who for over thirty years was engaged in the marble business at Odessa and Middletown, and was a well known and highly respected citizen, who through his honest industry won a handsome competence. For a number of years prior to his admission to the Bar, Mr. Burris was extensively engaged in surveying, making among other important surveys, that of the Sassafras route for a then projected canal, and which is now one of the two routes under consideration by the United States Commission appointed to determine the one most suitable for the government ship canal uniting the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake.

Mr. Burris has been the architect of his own fortune. While his elder brother went to college he remained on the farm with his father till he was past twenty-one, and when disaster befell the family, he became their support. He and Hon. Frank Lloyd, recently elevated to the bench in New Jersey, after a very honorable course as District Attorney for Camden county, were brought up country boys together on adjoining farms near Middletown; and though neither ever saw the inside of a college, they both have by their own industry, integrity and brains, accomplished highly honorable

careers. Like his father before him, Mr. Burris' integrity has ever been past all question, and he has always had, not only the respect, but the friendship of his political opponents, many of whom are among his best clients as a lawyer. He occupies his father's official station in the M. E. Church, towards whose maintenance he is a very liberal contributor.

The late Governor John P. Cochran lived in St. George's Hundred about a mile from Middletown, and Governor Benjamin T. Biggs, who also was for a number of years member of Congress from this State, lived in the town. Their lives and careers are more fully noted elsewhere. Dr. G. B. Pearson, a practitioner of the old school, and Dr. Charles A. Ritchie, of the new, have the largest practices in Middletown. Drs. Lewis, Clarke and Vaughan have more recently located in the town.

Ex-Governor John Hunn was born in St. George's Hundred on a farm about a mile from Middletown. In the antebellum days, when slavery was a recognized institution throughout the South and in Delaware, Governor Hunn's father was the leading figure in this State in charge of the "Undergound Railroad," a systematic plan to help runaway slaves evade recapture and thus secure their freedom. Another Friend, John Alston, who owned a farm adjoining the town of Middletown, now occupied by his son, J. Cowgill Alston, was also identified with the movement. The Governor tells the following interesting incident relative to its history. When his old father was on his death-bed he called his son to him and exacted from him a promise to burn a history of the "Underground Railroad" which he had prepared, and which minutely detailed every fact and circumstance of that memorable secret chapter in Delaware's history. The son promised to do so; but as he was turning away, something in his face caused his father to recall him. "Son, thee meant to copy that diary before thee destroyed it, is it not so?" The son admitted he had intended to make a copy, whereupon his father made him promise to burn the record uncopied, which was done.

This valuable and doubtless intensely interesting recital was fully prepared for publication; but as the senior Hunn said, the issue was closed, and inasmuch as some of the actors in the affair were yet alive, and might be compromised thereby, he thought it best to cover the whole episode with oblivion by burning what was probably the only full and authentic account of this stirring drama of Delaware's "Underground Railroad."

One of the leading Catholic citizens of St. George's Hundred was Dr. James V. Crawford, who until his death was president of the Peoples' National Bank at Middletown. He was born and educated in Baltimore, but when a young man of twenty-two came to Delaware, where he became a large property owner, and identified with the professional and financial interests of this State. His ancestral derivation is interesting on both sides. His paternal ancestor, James Crawford, came to the Delaware colony with Sir Robert Carr as a volunteer in the expedition to expel the Dutch from the colony in 1664. The expedition having been successful, James Crawford remained in the colony; and as a reward for his military services, received a house and several tracts of land. Later in 1675 and 1682, he got title to 800 acres of land from Governor Nichols and from Governor Edmund Andros, which tracts he improved, and at his death transmitted to his heirs. Most of his descendants lived in New Castle County, and also became owners of realty. Rev. John Crawford and Theodore F. Crawford, formerly of Wilmington, are descendants of James Crawford. Dr. Crawford's maternal grandfather, F. A. Duchemin, was a French emigre to St. Domingo, where he acquired a large fortune in the shipping business, but lost much of it in the insurrection in 1791, when he barely escaped with his life. This Duchemin afterwards married one of the fair Accadian exiles, who fleeing from British brutality, had taken refuge in Baltimore. Dr. Crawford's mother was one of the children born of this union. After practicing his profession for a number of years, the doctor lived in retire-

ment with his sisters near Middletown, having never married. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school, and highly esteemed in the community.

Another citizen of prominence was the late Elwood R. Norney. His grandfather, General Andrew Norney, was a friend of General Knox and General St. Clair, both of whom owned farms near his own. Mr. Norney's mother was descended from the old Pastorius family, among the earliest settlers in Philadelphia and Germantown. In 1859 he gave up his business in Philadelphia, and on account of his wife's health, removed to St. George's Hundred, where he bought a farm on the Delaware. He was chosen a member of the Assembly in 1886, and there rendered especially valuable services in reducing to a harmonious system the many oyster laws of the State. In 1887 Governor Biggs appointed him State Fish Commissioner, and he held that position for a number of years.

Tradition says William Penn, while enroute to Philadelphia, landed near Port Penn to get a supply of water, and that the village name is thence derived. Peter Alrichs was the original owner of the village site, which was plotted into lots before 1795. It was a grain market in 1822, and a port of entry as well. It had then five taverns and guests to fill them all, too, though the village had but 150 inhabitants. Until about the year 1868, there was a United States Custom House at Port Penn, and previous to the building of the Delaware Breakwater landing, this was the best port on the river and bay. The Miss Stewart hip-roofed house in the village is quite old, for it has a fire-back in an open hearth bearing the date 1728. The old Dr. Stewart house was struck by a British cannon ball in 1812, as was also the W. H. Muller residence, so at any rate tradition declares. Count Pulaski built and lived in the house occupied by James M. Webb.

Port Penn was of great importance as a grain-shipping center before the building of the Delaware railroad and the wharf of Joseph Cleaver, the principal grain merchant, and

the road for a half mile back was often crowded with teams waiting to unload. The village lies in the northeast part of the Hundred, four miles below Delaware City, and has a steamboat line to Philadelphia in the summer by way of Augustine Pier. It has two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist, the former organized in 1837, and the latter in 1850. It also has a few stores, a post-office, and a population of about 300.

Next to Middletown, Odessa is the largest town in the Hundred. Because of the beauty of its location on the Appoquinimink, and alas! because of its melancholy decay, it is aptly described in the words of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village:"

> Odessa! loveliest village of the plain,
> Where health and beauty cheered the laboring swain,
> Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
> And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed,
> Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn,
> And desolation saddens all thy green.

Its site was on land originally received by Alexander Hinijossa, the New Amstel Vice-Director from 1659 to 1663. He had scarcely settled at "Appoquinimin," on the large tract he had obtained after his official retirement, and where he meant to live and trade, when the English dispossessed his countrymen and confiscated his lands, bestowing them in 1676 upon Captain Edmund Cantwell, the first sheriff of New Castle County under William Penn, and also sheriff under Sir Edmund Andros. In 1731 his son Richard received permission to build a toll bridge over the Appoquinimink creek, and the place was then called "Cantwell's Bridge," a resting-place for travelers from the Delaware river to the Chesapeake. William Corbit bought land there, and started a tannery in 1765. The house of Daniel W. Corbit was built by Robert May & Co., of England, it and the adjacent one being built about 1772–3.

The late Charles Tatman came to Cantwell's Bridge in 1817,

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, ODESSA.

when there were but thirty houses on the south side of Main street. A Scotchman named Osborne owned nearly all the land north of that street, but went away and made no disposition of his property, which was afterwards escheated to the State, and in 1821 plotted and laid out into streets and lots, and sales thereof made to various parties. By 1825 Cantwell's Bridge had become an important shipping-point, grain being brought thither for shipment from all the country within a radius of fifteen miles. Six big granaries, holding 3,000 bushels, were used to store the grain for shipment. From 1820 to 1840, 400,000 bushels of grain were annually shipped by boats to Philadelphia. Charles Tatman and Manlove Hayes were merchants, and Ford Mansfield kept the tavern, and Daniel Corbit the tanyard.

During the Revolutionary War a lieutenant and squad of soldiers from General Washington's army visited the tannery to buy some leather from William Corbit, who then was running the tan yard. He refused to sell, whereupon they searched for the leather, and finding it hid in the cellar of the present Daniel W. Corbit house, took it away, and left Continental money, paper, as pay for it. These Revolutionary "shin plasters" are still exhibited by Daniel W. Corbit. They manufactured all kinds of leather until 1854, when the business was discontinued because of the scarcity of tan-bark. John Janvier was town undertaker, and was accustomed to transport the coffins of the more refined and well-to-do folk to the cemetery balanced on a queer two-wheeled cart, with wooden pins to hold the coffin. Ordinary poor people were drawn to their "long homes" in a common wagon.

During this big grain period, Charles Tatman, Crouch and Davis, and others, handled the traffic, whose carriage required six sloops making weekly trips to Philadelphia, three schooners to Boston, besides a large number of transient vessels. Agricultural fairs were held as early as 1830 at Cantwell's Bridge, and were largely attended by persons from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. In 1855 the town name was changed

to Odessa after the Russian grain point of that name on the Black Sea.

A few old fogy wiseacres in the fifties, who declared that their shipping facilities were "good enough," drove the railroad, seeking to pass through the village, off to Middletown, then much inferior in population and business. This sealed the fate of Odessa, for its decadence then began, and has continued, till now it is in very sooth a "Deserted Village." One little 150-ton steamer, the Clio, making two weekly trips to Philadelphia, suffices for all her commerce, while her big granaries have totally disappeared from her rotting wharves. Smyrna and Milford were also guilty of this fatuity of opposing progress. Odessa was incorporated in 1873. A few stores yet remain, and the firm of L. V. Aspril & Son, manufacturing and selling farming implements, employs eight men. For five weeks in the summer Hon. W. B. Baker runs a corn-canning factory employing 110 persons, and putting up 30,000 cases valued at $45,000.

The Watkins Packing Company have been engaged for twenty years in canning corn and tomatoes, their yearly pack being about 30,000 cases. They employ about one hundred persons during the season, and fifteen for several months longer making the cans. The company furnish the growers genuine, high-grade sweet corn for planting. They also own and operate the iron steamer "Clio," of 150 tons burthen, and fitted to carry passengers. They do a yearly freight business of over $10,000. Odessa also has a creamery. The New Castle County National Bank was incorporated in 1853 as a State bank, with Charles Tatman president and B. F. Chatham cashier. In 1865 it became a National bank, with $75,000 capital. John C. Corbit is president and J. L. Gibson cashier. It has been very successful, and has a surplus of $25,000 and $10,500 undivided profits. The Odessa Loan Association was incorporated in 1885. It has issued twenty-two series of stock and matured eleven, each share with a maturing value of $200. It has been well managed. Its officers are Daniel W.

Corbit, president; L. V. Aspril, Jr., secretary, and F. B. Watkins, treasurer.

A local fire insurance company, known as the "Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company," was organized in 1849, and has been a great blessing to the locality and to the country around, furnishing through its wise and economical management a very cheap insurance to its members, because, being a mutual company, all profits inure to the insured, and thus reduce the cost of their insurance. Charles Tatman, an early merchant and the first president of the bank, is a fine illustration of a self-made man, who attained length of days and great success through industry and probity, rising by his own efforts from a poor store clerk to be the foremost citizen in his town and the possessor of a goodly fortune. As illustrating the hardships of those primitive times, Mr. Tatman tells of attending a school at five years of age in a cabin without floor, windows or chimney, and with only a log fire at one end of the room that scarcely served to thaw out the frozen, water-soaked dirt floor, from which the children kept their feet by bits of wood, etc. After clerking four years for his brother-in-law, William Polk, he formed a partnership with Manlove Hayes and kept store a few years. He next went into the business of buying and shipping grain on his sole account, owning his own vessels, etc. At fifty-one years of age he retired from active business a rich man, and for more than forty years thereafter lived in modest style in his home place at Odessa. He died October 21, 1887, in his ninety-sixth year, "full of years and honors," having lived under every president of the Republic from Washington to Cleveland. He was an enthusiastic Unionist during the Civil War and a Republican in politics. To the very last this venerable man performed his duties as president of the bank. In person he was six feet tall and weighed 200 pounds. He was born in Sussex county, where his family have been active members of the Methodist Church. He was also a member and official for many years of that church in Odessa.

The Friends built the first school house in Odessa at an early day, and used it until 1817, when it became a dwelling-house. After the burning, in 1843, of the public school building the present two-story brick academy was built, and has ever since given superior educational facilities to the village. The Corbit Library, so named in honor of its founder, James Corbit, M. D., was incorporated in 1857 for the use and benefit of School District No. 61, in which Odessa was situated. Dr. Corbit left $950 for its benefit, and other members of that family have since endowed it. Dr. William B. Corbit, of Washington, D. C., a savant as well as a physician, as his well-thumbed classics betoken, bequeathed $10,000, payable upon the death of his wife, which occurred in 1904, to the Library. Since then the Library has been enlarged and refitted, and stocked with 4,000 well-selected volumes. The Doctor also left the Library his own private library of classical and scientific works, of which he was a most assiduous user. The benefits of this fine benefaction, the Corbit Library, has wisely been extended to include a wider range of beneficiaries.

The Col. John W. Andrews Post No. 14, G. A. R., was instituted in 1886, and has a present membership of twenty-four. Their Post room contains the flags of the Red Lion Mounted Guards, the first company organized in Delaware in the Revolutionary War, the gift of Captain Charles Corbit; also the flag of the ship Constitution, commanded in 1812 by Commodore Hull. Appoquinimink Tribe No. 24, I. O. of R. M., was instituted in 1887, and now (1906) numbers seventy-two members. The P. O. S. of America, No. 11, was organized February 5, 1903, and now has fifty-four members. The Heptasophs, Conclave No. 267, was organized in 1893, and has thirty-one members. A Council of the Degree of Pocahontas was instituted March 21, 1902, and now numbers forty ladies, Mrs. E. C. F. Webb being their Chief.

The principal hotel on the corner of Main and Second streets was built in 1824 by William Polk, and is now run by Charles Lloyd; a smaller hotel is kept by Mr. Massey. A

public hall, a two-story frame building 36x70 was built in 1877. The Friends were the earliest religious denomination in Odessa. An account of their now disused little brick meeting-house will be found in the Chapter on Religious Denominations. Methodism began in Odessa in 1831, Joseph C. Griffith donated the ground, upon which in 1833 their first church was built, and gave also his services as a carpenter upon the edifice. The present commodious structure was erected in 1852, when Rev. Joseph Aspril was pastor. In 1859 the Odessa congregation separated from the Middletown church, and became a charge by itself. Rev. Richard Greenbank was the first minister in 1831–3; and Rev. W. E. Gunby is now (1906) their minister. The church has 150 members, and a Sunday-school of 125 scholars.

The modern Drawyers Church in the village was dedicated May 9, 1861, a fine brick edifice costing $11,000. In 1886 it was thoroughly renovated and refurnished within. After the year 1885 the church was closed until the coming of Rev. R. L. Hallett in 1901. Under his pastoral care the church is being revived, its membership in 1906 being forty-six, and his congregations good. The history of the venerable and venerated mother of this church, historic "Old Drawyers," has been given at length in the chapter on "Religious Denominations."

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED.

The old Appoquinimink Hundred included all the territory between Appoquinimink and Duck creeks. In 1875 Blackbird creek was made the dividing line, the portion north of that creek retaining the old name and the portion south being styled Blackbird Hundred. "Old Appoquinimini" is recited in a deed dated January 15, 1708, from William Grant to John Damarcier. "Appoquinimink" is an Indian word, and means "wounded duck." The land is fertile and well watered, and a few large farm tracts on the Delaware river side are reclaimed marsh land. There were forty taxables in the old

Hundred in 1683, which number by 1751 had increased to 249, with a total assessment valuation of $2,915.

The country between the Appoquinimink and Duck creeks was attracting attention so early as 1669, when William Tom petitioned Governor Nichols that certain Finns and others be allowed to settle "upon ye Kill below Apoquemini." In 1671, 400 acres of land called "Mountain Neck" were patented to Abraham Coffin, but were later resurveyed for Johannes De Haes and Ephraim Herman. De Haes was the French ancestor on the mother's side of the Janvier family, a man of note, a magistrate and member of the first Penn Legislature held in 1683. De Haes came at last to own the whole tract, besides other land in the county. His estate at his death passed to his son Raelef, a member of the first Legislative Assembly in Delaware in 1704. Thomas Noxon, the founder of Noxontown, acquired the land. Henry Peterson in 1742 conveyed a part of this land to Abraham Gooding, describing it as the "Lucas Neck, near Thomas Noxon's new mill-pond." General Cæsar Rodney, with a force of Delaware militia, encamped for a time on this farm during the Revolutionary war just prior to the battle of Brandywine. Noxon bought other lands in this and St. George's Hundred, and erected two grist-mills near the "Mountain Neck" farm, one of which is still in operation.

Tradition tells of fairs annually held in the early days at Noxontown lasting several days, at which both the home products and those imported from England were exhibited. These fairs were seasons of great festivity, and many people came from a distance to attend them. On the Noxon place there stood a bake-house, a malt-house, a brew-house and a landing, which was used so late as 1855. A frame building, used in those days as a hotel to accommodate travelers and their guests, was torn down about 1885. Mr. H. N. Willetts has a stone inscribed "Thomas Noxon 1740," which was taken out of an old brick building, still in good repair, erected by Thomas Noxon on his land. The land on which he lived and

the grist-mill are now owned by W. D. Evans, and the mill is run by him.

Robert Moreton received a patent from Governor Lovelace in 1671 for 500 acres of land, and marsh appurtenant, lying west of Delaware river, "betwixt Blackbird creek and Appoquimine." This tract came through many ownerships into the hands of Samuel Thomas, who in 1820 owned large tracts in the northeast section of the Hundred. The Thomas Landing, on the Appoquinimink, at which many boats used to stop, and at which the steamer "Clio" yet touches, is on this land, which is now owned by John C. Corbit. "Knowlbush Haven," a 400-acre tract patented in 1671 to William Warner, and "Poplar Hill," north of Hangman's Neck, containing 200 acres, were both once owned by Thomas, but are now the property of John C. Corbit. One of the large land-owners in this Hundred was Captain Edmund Cantwell, who lived near Odessa, then called after him "Cantwell's Bridge." Governor Lovelace granted him 800 acres on Appoquinimink creek, September 5, 1672, being a point of land between two branches of the creek; he likewise owned a big tract between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird creek, containing 2,200 acres. At his death he owned 1,500 acres of land highly improved called "Redclift," which in 1709 became the property of Henry Garrettson, and was afterwards divided and owned by various persons. The 800-acre piece was sold by Cantwell's heirs in 1707 to William Dyre, and was later also divided up among several proprietors, among whom were Robert T. Cochran and Richard L. Naudain.

Adjoining Cantwell's grant was a 400-acre tract patented by Penn to Bezaliel Osbourne, and through his heirs came into the hands of John Healy in 1704. John C. Corbit now owns part of this land. The other part was held by James V. Moore, and it has for many years been the home of his son Elias N. Moore. The Naudains once owned considerable land in Appoquinimink Hundred. They are descendants of Elias Naudain, a French Huguenot emigrant born in London.

His certificate of naturalization as an English subject, was recorded at New Castle, June 12, 1720, though he had settled in this Hundred a dozen or more years before that date. His brick residence built in 1711 in Appoquinimink, is now owned by Daniel W. Corbit. He bought a large quantity of land in this and St. George's Hundreds at various times, *e. g.*, 100 acres in St. George's Hundred from Moses McKinley; the "Sutton" 300-acre tract from Jacob Read, and 200 acres on Drawyers creek from Jonas Wright. He also bought of Johanness Jacquett a tract of 229 acres on Blackbird creek near its mouth, called "Hartops Pasture." Richard Naudain owns his father's share in the Cantwell tract of 800 acres above referred to, and another branch of the family own land in the Hundred.

Early in the eighteenth century, Daniel Corbit, a Scotch Quaker, settled on land in Appoquinimink Hundred adjoining lands of Richard Cantwell and Elias Naudain. William Corbit, whose tannery at Odessa has been mentioned, was a descendant of his. Daniel Corbit, a great-grandson of the first Daniel Corbit, owned the three manor houses and lands once possessed by Cantwell, Naudain and Daniel Corbit, and his heirs, John C. and Daniel W. Corbit, and the heirs of Captain Corbit, now own them. A portion of the 1,000-acre tract in Maryland called "Worsell Manor," granted by Lord Baltimore in 1683 to Peter Sawyer, is in Appoquinimink Hundred. James Heath was once the possessor of the land, and was buried on it, within the limits of the State of Maryland it was thought; but the survey of the land showed the grave to be on Delaware soil. Thus runs his epitaph: "Here lyes the body of James Heath who was born att Warwick on the 27th day of July 1658 and dyed the 10th day of Nov. 1731, Requiescat in pace." The farm was owned by Samuel R. Warren.

Dr. James Crawford came with Sir Robert Carr from New York to New Castle, and in 1667 obtained a warrant for land in that town. He was a sergeant in the force that took the

town from the Dutch, and received land "in consideration of good services performed as a soldier." He received from Governor Andros in 1675 a warrant for 400 acres on St. George's creek, and in 1682, one for 400 acres on Duck creek. He died in 1683, and his widow afterwards married Edward Gibbs, the ancestor of the Gibbs family now living in St. George's Hundred. Dr. James V. Crawford, an estimable physician and citizen who died in Middletown a few years ago, was a great-grandson of this Sergeant James Crawford.

John Scott and wife Lydia came from Ireland and settled in Appoquinimink Hundred prior to 1772. His son, Rev. Thomas Scott, was born in 1772. In 1796 he married John Lattomus' widow Anna. Levi W. Lattomus, formerly a leading business man in Townsend, was John Lattomus' son. Three children were born to the Rev. Thomas Scott and his wife Anna; Sarah, Thomas and Levi. They were among the earliest Methodists in their section, and Levi Scott became the famous and deeply beloved minister and bishop in that church. The house in which the future bishop was born, like the great Lincoln's birth-place, like that of the great soldier Grant, and other famous Americans, was a humble building "of sawed poplar logs, with its narrow hip sheds, front and back, running the whole length of the building, and throwing off the falling showers from the doors of the dear old homestead!" as the bishop was wont lovingly to describe it. A more modern house on another site was built in 1841. The greatness of Bishop Scott is disclosed by the fact that like Lincoln and Grant, his personal and official manners were marked by the greatest simplicity and modesty; and never when occasion offered did this truly apostolic bishop think it beneath the Episcopal dignity to preach like His Master in the meanest villages to a handful of rustics. The venerated ashes of this devoted man of God, as if in death illustrating the lowly spirit of service that actuated him in life, repose at the doorway of the little cross-roads Methodist meeting-house in his native neighborhood, known as the "Union" among "the

common people who heard him gladly," as also they did his Master.

William Wilson was born in 1810, and was a large landowner on the "Levels." Through his energy and judgment, by the close of his three-score and ten years of active life, he had acquired the large estate of 3,500 acres of choice land on this peninsula, largely in Delaware, besides other possessions. His farms were chiefly devoted to raising cereals, wheat, corn, etc.; and when the peach culture was at its zenith he had 3,500 trees in bearing at one time. At his death in 1879 he left nine children; but to-day not an acre of all his large domain is owned by one of his descendants.

In 1787 Elias Naudain, tax collector, returned 477 taxables for the old Appoquinimink Hundred. The Hundred is beginning to have a share in the benefits flowing from the improved methods and facilities afforded by the modern system of public instruction. The forlorn shacks in which some years ago the bare rudiments of an education, the customary "three R's," were taught in a few winter months have given place to better buildings, better books, better teachers, and necessarily to better scholars. A full account of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, the pioneer in New Castle County, has already been given in the chapter on "Religious Denominations." The Emanuel M. E. Church at Townsend is the largest Methodist church in the Hundred. Their little building was dedicated August 20, 1871; they had 150 members in 1887. A new church with a parsonage, costing $2,000, and a membership, Union and Blackbird churches included, of 254 members (1906), attest its prosperity. Rev. F. C. McSorley is their pastor. White Chapel and Dickerson Chapel were small early churches. The Union was built in 1848, and is with the Blackbird Church on the Townsend circuit.

The old Noxontown mill stood on a branch of the Appoquinimink creek, and was built probably very early in the eighteenth century. Ships ran up the creek and were loaded at the mill door. The creek is now no longer navigated above

Odessa, some two miles lower down the stream. The mill has been run by many persons since Noxon's death, and is now (1906) operated by W. D. Evans. In 1736 Thomas Noxon built the second mill, about a mile northwest of the Noxontown mill. It was called the Willow Grove mill. To the west of the old Noxontown mill is one known as the Harmon mill, erected about 1800, and still in operation. Townsend is the only town in the Hundred, and is a fast-growing trade and railroad center. It was incorporated in 1885. In addition to the Delaware Railroad, which passes through it, the Queen Anne and Kent Railroad ends there. It has a population of 800. It has no manufacturing interests other than its creamery and, in summer, a canning establishment. Daniel B. Maloney, George M. D. Hart, W. A. Scott and J. S. Lattomus are leading citizens in the town. The town site is being constantly improved and fine residences being built. Good schools, churches and a fertile farming country around, together with its excellent railroad facilities, make it a promising town. Its Building and Loan Association, organized in 1883, has been quite successful, and has lent great aid to the rapid home building of the town. Fieldsboro is a little settlement three miles northeast of Townsend, and has two stores and a few houses. It was formerly called "Hard Scrabble."

BLACKBIRD HUNDRED.

The territory now comprising Blackbird Hundred was set off from that of Appoquinimink, by an Act of the Legislature March 9, 1875. The portion north of Blackbird creek forms Appoquinimink, and that south Blackbird Hundred. Until within a few years it was densely wooded, but is now largely cleared, three-fourths of the soil being under tillage. Large purchases of land in this Hundred were made of the Indians before William Penn's time. A tribe of them inhabited Thoroughfare Neck, and their sachem, Mechaeksit, sold land to the settlers. John Morgan got a warrant for 800 acres, and John Denny for 200 acres. William Pierce bought both tracts in

1679, and brought an action in ejectment against a squatter named William Green, "Att a Co^{rt} held in the Towne of New Castle by his maj^{ties} authority the 3rd, and 4th of June 1679." The Court ordered finally that "Plt. have ye land according to Pattents of this Court Grant and that ye deft. quit ye same."

Prior to 1680 Morris Liston bought 1,200 acres of the Indians; and that same year Mechaeksit granted Ephraim Herman the land between Duck creek and Cedar Swamps, beginning at Liston's Corner. Liston was an Englishman, and received 897 acres on the Delaware, south of Blackbird creek. The two-story hip-roof brick house still owned by Samuel, son of Robert Derrickson, was built by Liston. The Derricksons, Cummins and Davids, now own his land, though his name yet lingers in the point of land there jutting into the Delaware, as "Liston's Point." Though gone from Delaware, the family is prominent in Preston County, Virginia. Another early settler was Abraham Staats, a Hollander, who left Manhattan, New York, when the English came, and went to Staten Island, whence its name. When the Dutch conquered the Swedes upon the Delaware, Staats settled in Thoroughfare Neck, and bought land of the Indians. The Staats family in this and adjoining Hundreds, are descended from him. An Abraham Staats was a captain in the Revolutionary War. He had on his farm a mill through which a stream ran large enough to float a vessel. A vessel that sank near the now abandoned mill is covered with grass and sod. The farm is now owned by a great-grandson of Captain Staats.

About 1673 John Wooters settled on the south side of Blackbird creek, and built a house, planted trees and raised a crop. Shortly afterwards his house and improvements, together with all his crops, were burned. Peter Bayard petitioned the Court, January 2, 1678, for 400 acres of land on Duck creek. A Spanish privateer, probably commanded by an Englishman, landed in 1747 on the land now owned by the Derrickson estate and plundered the dwelling and carried off a number of colored women and children. The pirates

then forced the owner, Edmund E. Liston, to go with them to the farm of John Heart, whom they also robbed of goods and slaves, though not until they had fired into his house and wounded his wife, and with threats of burning him out forced him to surrender.

Abram Enos received in 1737 a warrant for 200 acres south of the northwest branch of Duck creek called "Slave Getter's Hall." North of Duck creek was a tract of 1008 acres called "New Bristol," which in 1754 was warranted to Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, and Isaac England, of New Castle County. The greater part of the land in the northwest section of the Hundred was granted to William Dulany, and formed "Dulany's Manor." In 1849 a Mr. Bernard built a wooden railroad from the woods to the "Brick Store Landing." It was operated for two years, the cars being drawn by horses over the wooden rails. The land is now owned by various persons. John Donaldson at an early day owned 1910 acres in "Thoroughfair Neck," and in 1697 sold the land to Richard Bonsall and John Wood. The land touched Cedar Swamp, and the Northwest Branch rose on part of it. Bonsall's interest was large, and in 1702, 1356 acres of the tract, 80 acres of marsh and 864 acres of adjoining land, were put in trust for his children. Richard Bonsall's son Jacob sold 1310 acres in 1709 to Matthew Rue, George Cummins and Matthew Walton.

Ten persons were the first trustees of Friendship M. E. Church, and April 20, 1782, Robert Appleton conveyed an acre of ground to them for the church, and they built a chapel out of cedar logs, which was used until in 1867 a larger frame church, costing $5,000, took its place, Bishops Scott and Ames and Revs. England and Price being present at its dedication. This church, Severson's and Jerman Chapel have a membership (1906) of 184, and Rev. Albert Chandler is pastor. There is a small Methodist church in the southwest corner of the Hundred called Dulany's Chapel. The Salem M. P. Church was built in 1842, and had a big revival in 1845, when Ezekial Wright and wife "moved to the church with

bedding and provisions and remained day and night." After 1857 the church was closed for a time, whereupon Rev. D. F. Ewell came forward and paid its debts, and remained its pastor for eleven years. It has about 75 members.

A few private schools antedated the public schools, and since the introduction of that system facilities for education have been better and wider. One of the early local roads was laid out in 1780, and connected Thoroughfare Neck with the main road southward through the county. In 1825, $3,340 was voted by the Levy Court for a new bridge over Blackbird creek where the old Taylor's bridge stood. In 1827 a $400 appropriation was made for "Long Bridge" over the northwest branch of Duck creek. Later, many roads and bridges were built, and there is now good communication with all parts of the Hundred. A roller flour-mill near Blackbird is operated by Mortimer Records, and turns out about forty barrels daily. A number of old mills used in the early days are not now operated.

Blackbird is the most important village in the Hundred, and lies about midway between Middletown and Smyrna, on the old State road. It has two stores, a post-office, a church, a school house and about fifty inhabitants. Its old hotel, built at a very early date by Benjamin Donoho, has been used as a private residence since 1841. Blackbird's earliest business man, and its first postmaster in 1838, was Bassett Ferguson, who died there in 1853. In 1849 he was elected State Senator, and rendered valuable service to his county and State by his close and conscientious attention to the duties of that office. Mr. Ferguson was a modest, honorable citizen, highly respected, and gifted with great natural intelligence and judgment. A recent writer (Sept., 1906) says of him that "he was at one time a masterly and controlling mind in Appoquinimink Hundred." He married Miss Susan T. Weldon, and twelve children were born to them. Two of their sons, Richard and Colen Ferguson, were members of the General Assembly, and the last named was also Clerk of the

STATE HOUSE AT DOVER.
A. D. 1777.

Orphans' Court of New Castle County for ten years. A grandson of Bassett and Susan Ferguson, Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia College, New York City, is a distinguished author and authority upon international law.

The Hygeia House was built at Collin's Beach in 1850, and was well patronized as a summer and bathing resort until the big flood of 1878 washed away much of the beach and many of the buildings. The hotel itself was later torn down. There are post-offices and a store or two at the little hamlets of Forrest and Taylor's Bridge.

KENT COUNTY.

Kent County is the middle county of the State, having an area of about 615 square miles. On the north it is bounded by New Castle County, on the east by Delaware Bay, on the south by Sussex County, and on the west by the State of Maryland.

In the early history of the State, Kent County had no distinct political identity. Under the Dutch regime, the confines of what is now Kent County were included in the larger county known originally as Hoornkill, later as Horekill or Whorekill, the county seat of which was at the town of Whorekill (now Lewes). At that time the county of Hoornkill extended from Bomptyes Hoenck (Bambo Hook, now Bombay Hook) to Cape Hinlopen, including in its boundaries what is now both Kent and Sussex Counties.

About the year 1680, after the Dutch had been supplanted by the English, the following petition was addressed to Governor Andros:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed, living and ambitious to abide under the sunshine of yor Honors Governmt Inhabetinge in the upland part of the Whorekill County:

"In all humble manner show unto yor Honor the great greivances Hazards and perils both by land and water that wee undergoe in going to the Whorekill Court, not only the distance beinge to some of us 50, some 60 miles, want of commodacons of man or beast there, butt the unpassable, dangerous waies by reason of perillous Creeks, which many tymes can not bee past over by man or beast, the

hazardous large Marshes and myreous and difficult branches which are past through to the said Court, which doth onely nótt putt us greate straits and jeopardy of our lives, butt hath and doth give great discouragement to others intendinge to seat in these upwardparts from Maryland, that some have deserted in their designes rather than in hazard of their lives to goe down to the said Whorekill Court ; And for as much as the grievances aforesaid are Insupportable to us, and these parts dayly increasing with diverse considerable families with considerable Estates, and more intendinge to remove from Maryland. that wee are in these altogether yf nott more populated than the other part of the County, and nott onely the Inconveniences aforesaid yf nott by honor remedied, butt also the downe of Delaware beinge in like manner inconvenient to these upward parts, That should the inhabitants hereoff appeare att either Court ytt would not onely cause the present Seaters to withdraw back hence, and disencouragement to others designed to seate here ;

" The premises considered with all humble reverence wee leave the discuss of the whole matter to yor Honors grave and wise consideracon and hope yor Honor for the Encouragement of us, the prsent inhabitants and others that are cominge to seate in these parts, Out of your wonted clemency, Tender Care and Willingness at all tymes for encouragement of Seaters and Preservinge us under the sunshine of yor happy Government from all danger, and removeing Inconveniences and perils that might ensue, for the ease and prosperous setlement of these parts will be graciously pleased to order, authorize, constitute and appoint a Court to be held in some convenient place in St. Jones Creeke, at such tymes and upon such daies as yor Honor in yor wisdom shall thinke fitt, and that all prsons inhabiting from the north side of Cedar Creeke to the south side of Blackbird Creek, be ordered and required to appeare, doe suit and service, obey process in law and bee deemed and taken to be within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and yield obedeyance to the authority thereof, Nott doubtinge butt yor Honor may make and find persons capable in the prcincts thereof for administration of Justice, and others as ministerial officers to attend the same Court and execute all process and orders, and keepeing and makeing Records of proceedings and acts done by authority thereof, And we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for yor Honors health, and happiness, That age may Crown your snowy haires with Caesors honors and with Nestor's years."

Griff Jones	John Conely	Thomas Bolstiche
John Glovear	Ed. Prince	Simon Frounsen
Robert Porter	John Dissha	John Brigs
Arthur Alstone	Benoni Barnes	Alexander Humphrey
Robert Miller	L. Orema	John Brinklo
Thomas Millen	Wm. ———	Gabriel Jonses
William Millen	Robert Ffrances	Christopher Jeesons
John R. Richeson	Richard Levicks	David Margan
John Hilard	John Cortes	Abram Brate
Rober Pematry	Thomas William	Isack Webe
A. Alston	E. Pack	John Webster

Ffran Whitwell	John Richardson, Jr.	Thomas Heffer
Pelter Bancom	Richard Griffin	Allesxander Raey
John Baswell	Henry Stevens	William Spartes
Daniel Armistead	John Dawson	Thomas Cliford
William Berry Juno	Henery Plomer	John Getes
John Loyd	John Walker	Robert Bedewell
John Barrett	Walter Powell	Thomas Groves
John Barton	George Martens	Thomas Hill
Daniel Jones	Jafeth Goesen	Jno. Hayes
Wm. W———	Isaac Balch	Robert Johnson.
Eanan Daure		

"The shipe goeing away, wee had nott time to gitt ye rest of there names, butt we think there may be about 100 tithabell," (meaning taxpayers).

This petition was favorably received by the Governor, who, the same year, divided the old Whorekill County into two parts, calling the southern portion Whorekill, which later took the name Deale, and afterwards Sussex; and the northern portion, now Kent, he called St. Jones. Why the name St. Jones was selected for the new county is largely a matter of doubt, the most plausible explanation being that it was taken from the parish of St. Jones in Kent County, England.

The name St. Jones had, however, but a brief existence. Just when it was dropped for the present name, Kent, cannot be stated with certainty. In the Act of Union, annexing the Delaware Counties to the State of Pennsylvania, dated December 17, 1682, Kent County is called St. Jones, or rather Jones, showing the adoption by Penn himself of the name Jones. Hazard makes the statement that in November, 1682, Jones was changed to Kent, Deale to Sussex, and Cape Henlopen was ordered by Penn to be changed to Cape James. The Act of Union confirms Hazard's statement as to "Sussex" and "Cape James," for in that act the change in these names is mentioned, but the name "Jones," in the same act, is still retained. If Penn had ordered the change in the name of Jones at the same time that he ordered the change of the other names, as Hazard states, it is difficult to understand why mention should not have been made in the act of the new

name, Kent, in connection with the mention of the new names, "Sussex" and "Cape James."

Ebeling is authority for the statement that in the year 1683 all the counties were known by their present names. It seems, therefore, that the new name "Kent" succeeded the name "Jones" some time about the year 1682 or 1683, the probabilities being in favor of the latter date. Why the name "Kent" was selected is likewise a matter of doubt, there being some authority for the statement that it was taken from the old County of Kent, in England.

The Kent County of Andros and Penn's time was indefinite in its boundaries. The line separating it from New Castle County was undefined, as was also the line separating it from Sussex County, and its western limits were involved in the long drawn out dispute that lasted for many years between the Proprietaries of Delaware and Maryland over the boundaries of the two provinces; Duck creek marked the northern boundary. This boundary line was well defined throughout the length of the stream, but Duck creek not extending across the whole breadth of the county the western end of the northern boundary was therefore left undefined. On the south, Cedar creek was the original line marking the limits of Kent County. But the western end of the southern line, like the western end of the northern, was uncertain, Cedar creek extending only partially across the county. In the year 1775 an Act of Assembly was passed in which these lines were accurately defined.

By this act, Bombay Hook, being on the east and north side of Duck creek, was left in New Castle County. But in 1841, the outlet called "Thoroughfare," which had been cut from Duck creek to the bay, was made a part of the northern line, thus throwing Bombay Hook into Kent County. With the exception of this addition of Bombay Hook in 1841, the northern and southern boundaries of the county have remained unchanged since they were defined in 1775.

The western line separating Kent County from Maryland

was run in accordance with certain agreements between the Baltimore and Penn families, under certain decrees of the Court of Chancery, in England, touching the matter of the limits and extent of Penn's three lower counties. After a survey by commissioners appointed as a result of these agreements and decrees, the exact line was proclaimed April 8, 1765, by the Governor, thereby permanently fixing the western boundary of Kent County.

In the early days of exploration and settlement, what is now Kent County seems to have been neglected. The date of the earliest land grant appears to be June 16, 1671, when Governor Lovelace warranted "Poplar Neck" to Thomas Young, a date that indicates the comparative slowness that marked the early settlement of Kent County. The explorers and settlers either stopped at the Whorekill or sailed on up the bay past the shores of Kent to New Castle County, and there settled along the shores and creeks. In 1638, Minuit, with his colony of Swedes, touched the shores of Kent County at the mouth of Mispillion creek, naming the spot where he landed "Paradise Point." But he stopped only in passing. No permanent settlement resulted.

The settlers who came into the county did not, in the first instance, come in groups direct from their native lands, but migrated from various parts of the country up and down the seaboard, mostly from Pennsylvania, New Castle and Sussex Counties, and from Maryland. The fact of Kent County being swallowed up in Whorekill County, that the county seat was so far distant, and the journey thither was so difficult, as well as hazardous, made the lands of Kent rather undesirable, comparatively speaking, for prospective settlers. Indeed, so unattractive had Kent County appeared to settlers, that shortly after the formation of the county by Andros, in 1680, a census taken of the people, shows only ninety-nine persons from "ye upper part of Cedar creek to ye upper part of Duck creek." In 1683, according to Penn's estimate, the whole State contained 4,000 people, a fact which emphasizes the sparseness of Kent's population.

The land of Kent County was disposed of by patents, grants and warrants from the Proprietaries or their Governors, and from the Whorekill Court. One Christian, the Indian, alias Petrocaquewam, seems also to have assumed the right to make grants in Kent County, styling himself lord and owner of all the land between St. Jones and Duck creek. He granted "Lisburn" to John Brinckloe, February 21, 1681, for three match coats, twelve bottles of drink, four double handfuls of powder and four of shot. The same tract was warranted to Brinckloe by the Whorekill Court, 1679–1680, he receiving his patent in 1684. John and Richard Walker also purchased land of Petrocaquewam, their deed calling for the tract "Brother's Portion." In their deed, Petrocaquewam styles himself "Lord and owner of all the land between the Murder Kill and Duck creek." Doubtless the purpose of these purchases from Christian, the Indian, was simply the quieting of titles.

When the new county was erected settlers began to come in, taking up land along the creeks and streams. Duck creek, St. Jones creek, Little creek and Murder Kill creek, each attracted the newcomers, and on the banks of these streams the earliest settlements were made. The county gradually and steadily grew in population. There is no early census other than the crude one taken upon the formation of the county in the time of Governor Andros. There is, however, a statement in Ebeling's History of Delaware, to the effect, that in 1716, Dover contained three hundred persons, which, if true, is indicative of a rapid growth in the county after its formation in 1680. In the year 1742, a rough census taken privately by an Episcopal clergyman, accords to Kent County 1,005 families. About the year 1760 a similar census was taken, and it is stated that "at a moderate computation" the whole county contained about 7,000 souls. The population of Kent County, according to the United States Census Reports from 1790 to the present, was as follows:

1790	18,920	1850	22,816
1800	19,554	1860	27,804
1810	20,495	1870	29,804
1820	20,793	1880	32,874
1830	19,913	1890	32,664
1840	19,872	1900	32,762

From the beginning the urban population consisted of but a small percentage of the total, and at the present time the county remains essentially rural. The fertility of its soil, its genial climate and abundant but not over-plentiful rain-fall, render the production of corn, wheat, oats, peaches, apples, pears, tomatoes and truck, easy and profitable. Its shores along the bay are so flat, its rivers and creeks so narrow and winding, that it is doubtful if its inhabitants will ever be turned by the prospects of industrial and commercial activity from the agricultural pursuits for which nature has best fitted them.

When the county was first formed, the county seat, or what seems to have served for the county seat, was a place called "Towne Point" at the mouth of St. Jones creek. Hazard claims that courts of justice were held in 1675 at a place called "Troy," for we read that courts were held "at a place now called 'Troy' on Jones's creek, near Dover, for Jones, now Kent; at Whorekill, now Lewistown, for the County of Deale, now Sussex." While the courts may have been held at "Troy," yet it cannot be that they were held there as early as the year 1675, for the county was not formed until the year 1680, and the names "Kent" and "Sussex" were not adopted before the year 1682. Towne Point, therefore, was the first county seat for Kent County. It is quite likely that the courts were at a later date held at "Troy," for one of the justices of the peace, namely, John Briggs, was the owner of "Troy" at the time of his service as justice of the peace.

"Towne Point" was owned by Edward Pack, a justice of the peace, and it was at his house that the court was held. The place is now known as the Sidney Algernon Logan farm.

"Troy" is now owned by William Dyer, of Dover, and lies in Jones Neck, about two miles out of Dover.

The year 1689 or 1690 marks the latest dates of holding courts at "Towne Point." In this year the county seat was removed to the tavern of James Maxwell, who had purchased one hundred acres of William Berry, a portion of "Berry's Range," adjoining the two hundred acre tract afterwards purchased for a county seat. The identical location of this tavern is not known, but it is supposed to have been near the site of the water-works in the present town of Dover.

As yet there had been no provision made looking towards the establishment of a permanent county seat. In the year 1694, for some reason or other, it was impossible to secure a quorum to hold court at James Maxwell's tavern, two of the justices of the peace refusing to sit, one of them declaring that he never would sit at James Maxwell's tavern. Accordingly, a term of court was lost. Upon the representation of these facts to the Lieutenant-Governor, the advice of the Provincial Council was sought, and the recalcitrant justices were ordered to hold their courts. At the same time the provincial judges were commanded in their next circuit "to inspect and inquire into the disorders of the County of Kent, in reference to the time and places of holding their courts, and to see what may be the most proper place in the sd counties to hold their courts in, for the most universal care of the sd Countie, and make report to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council."

Acting under these instructions, the provisional judges, William Clarke, of Sussex, Edward Blake and Richard Hallowell, of New Castle, consulted with the magistrates, grand jury and others of the Kent court. The outcome of the consultation was that the county courts should be "held on some part of ye land belonging to Wm. Southby, situate on the south side of the Head of St. Jones Creek, which is next adjoining unto David Morgan's land," as near a landing as possible. Delegates were appointed, Richard Wilson and William Morton, to purchase the ground from Wm. Southby, and on

November 3, 1694, they received a deed from Southby of two hundred acres of a tract of land called "Brother's Portion," adjoining David Morgan's calf pasture, and described by metes and bounds. On February 4, 1695, it was conveyed to the inhabitants of Kent County for the sum of twenty-five pounds.

Though the county seat was thus established, yet the town of Dover had not been laid out. The town was in contemplation as early as 1693, in which year Penn ordered that a town be laid out for the Governor, to be called Dover, and that the court house and prison be built on the cross street of the said town. But the location of the new town was not prescribed. It was finally determined by this action of the Provincial Judges, grand jury and others in selecting the two hundred acres of the "Brother's Portion" for a county seat. Penn's intention being that Dover should be the county seat, the town was accordingly laid out on these two hundred acres, but not until the year 1717.

Concerning the early administration of the affairs of Kent County as a county, there is comparatively no information. In a general way, it may be said that it was done by the only constituted administrative body of the three counties, that is, the Lieutenant-Governor and Assembly, with the assistance of the county court. It was not until 1736 that a levy court was constituted. The act creating it was styled "An Act for Raising County Rates and Levies," from which arose the term levy-court. By that act the Levy Court was to consist of the justices of the peace of the county or any three of them, eight grand jurymen, or such as would attend, and the assessors, or the majority of them. Their place of meeting was the court house of the county, and their duties were prescribed as follows:

To calculate and settle the public debts and charges of the respective counties, allowing all just debts and demands which now are or hereafter shall be chargeable upon the said respective counties, and shall settle and adjust the sum and sums of money, which ought of necessity to be raised yearly, to defray the charges of building and repairing court houses, prisons, work-houses, or for destroying

wolves, crows and blackbirds, with such other uses as may redound to the public service and benefit of the said counties, respectively; and shall also ascertain and set down such competent sums and sums of money, as shall be yearly applied toward every of the said duties and services; together with such sum or sums as may be needful to make good deficiencies in county rates assessed and not yet collected, and to enforce the collection thereof as need may require.

In 1757 power was given the Levy Court to appoint a county treasurer, and in 1791 the Levy Court was reorganized, taking the name of Levy Court and Court of Appeal. Its powers were the same as formerly, but its composition was altered. Under this act, the Levy Court and Court of Appeal of Kent County consisted of "the two oldest justices of the peace resident in each Hundred, the president of the Quarter Sessions in the said county always to be one of the two persons to represent the Hundred in which he may reside," and in case it should happen that no justice of the peace, or only one, should reside in any Hundred, then, to fill the place or places of such justice or justices, there should be an election of discreet and experienced free-holders.

By act of 1793 the Levy Court and Court of Appeal was again reorganized. Its members were called Commissioners, and in Kent County were nine in number, two from each of the Hundreds of Duck Creek and Mispillion, one from each of the Hundreds of Little Creek and St. Jones, and three from the Hundred of Murderkill. Their powers continued the same. Down to June, 1898, the Levy Court retained its original number of nine, though the apportionment of members among the various Hundreds changed as the Hundreds were changed, and its powers were, of course, enlarged to meet the conditions that growth and progress imposed. In 1898, each of the Hundreds had one commissioner in the Levy Court. By act of Legislature of that year, the Levy Court as then organized was abolished, and a new Levy Court of ten members was constituted, one member to be elected from each of the ten election districts into which the county had been divided by the new constitution of 1897. By this act the clerk of the peace was given a vote in case of a tie.

Kent County is divided into nine Hundreds, namely, Duck Creek, Kenton, Little Creek, East Dover, West Dover, North Murderkill, South Murderkill, Mispillion and Milford. This division of the county into Hundreds was of English origin. When the original Hundreds were formed and what constituted their limits, is so confused in the early history of the State as so admit of no definite statement. Indeed, the boundaries of the earliest Hundreds were so vague, that the people as late as 1775, were in doubt as to their exact limits. Accordingly, in that year, it was enacted that "the justices of the peace—as soon as conveniently may be, in the courts of General Quarter Sessions—shall ascertain the bounds and limits of the several ancient Hundreds—and lay out such and so many new Hundreds as may be found necessary and convenient." What the justices of the peace did under this law, or whether indeed they did anything, is unknown.

Originally, at least as early as 1778, there were five Hundreds, for in that year there was passed by the General Assembly of Delaware "An act for free pardon and oblivion," which extended amnesty to all who had aided or abetted the British forces in the struggle against the king. But certain persons were excepted from the benefits of this act, and in naming these persons the Hundreds in which they resided are mentioned. In that act we read the names of the following Hundreds: Little Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion and Dover. In the act of reorganizing the Levy Court (1793) the same Hundreds are mentioned with the exception of "Dover," which in that act was called "Jones." In the course of time, four new Hundreds were added to the original five. Out of Jones and Murderkill Hundreds, East and West Dover Hundreds were formed, and the old Jones or St. Jones Hundred disappeared. Out of Duck Creek and Little Creek Hundreds Kenton Hundred was carved, and what remained of Murderkill, after a portion had been taken to form the two Dover Hundreds, was broken into North Murderkill and South Murderkill Hundreds. Milford Hundred was erected out of the original Mispillion.

Before the new constitution of 1897, this division of the county into Hundreds was much more important than it now is. Before that date, the Levy Court Commissioners were distributed according to the Hundreds, the administration of the affairs of the county was conducted largely in respect to them, voting districts were located with reference to them, and in the politics of the State the Hundreds have always played a prominent part. The new constitution, however, by creating a new species of sub-division, namely, representative and senatorial districts, has deprived the term "Hundred" of much of its original significance. Their lines are, nevertheless, still well-drawn, and they continue to maintain their individuality.

It has been before stated that a tract of two hundred acres was conveyed to the county in 1694 or 1695 for the purpose of establishing a county seat. On this tract a court house was built about the year 1698, for in a petition of citizens dated May 15, 1699, mention is made of the recently purchased tract "where the court house now stands." It will be remembered that Penn, in giving his directions for the establishment of the county seat at Dover in 1683, had specified that the court house should be on the cross street of the said town. In accordance with this instruction, when the town was subsequently laid out in 1717, a cross street was plotted in the two-hundred acre tract in such position that the court house stood on the southeast corner where the present court house now stands. The present Main or State street of Dover was the north and south street in the cross; and a street running from Jones's Creek westward, in front of what is now the residence of the Hon. John R. Nicholson, the court house, Delawarean office, and the home of the late Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, formed the east and west street in the cross.

This court house was sold in 1722 and a new court house was erected on the site of the present state house. It was in this building that the old bell, now in the State Library, was hung by Thomas Rodney in 1770. In 1774, from its place

in the court house, the tones of the old bell sounded for the assembling of the free-holders of Kent, at the court house, in the town of Dover, to take into consideration the acts of the British Parliament in shutting up the port of Boston. It was in this building also that the zealous citizens of Kent County, under the leadership of the patriotic Cæsar Rodney, snatched from the wall the portrait of George III and carried it out upon the public square, where they burned it in the presence of the convention there assembled, while Cæsar Rodney, president of the convention, pronounced the following words over the flaming portrait of his majesty: "Compelled by necessity, thus we destroy even the shadow of that king who refused to reign over a free people." Here, too, the Assembly met when it came to Dover in its various flights during the Revolution.

In 1777 Dover was made the capital of the State in the place of New Castle, at which town the Legislature had hitherto met. The old court house was found too meagre in its appointments to accommodate the courts of law, the Levy Court and the Assembly as well. Accordingly, in 1787–88 steps were taken looking towards the construction of a new court house, and commissioners were appointed to draw the plans; the Legislature requesting that provision be made for its accommodation when in session. The commissioners complied with this request, and memorialized the Assembly for an appropriation to enable them to carry out the work. The committee to which this memorial was referred, reported that the treasury was too low to warrant the appropriation. To raise the money, however, in the year 1788, all marriage and tavern licenses were devoted to the court house fund, and in 1789, the Legislature passed a bill providing for the raising of one thousand pounds by lottery for the purpose, first, of "fitting up and preparing chambers in the new court house for the accommodation of the General Assembly," and second, if there were any proceeds left after the fitting up of these chambers, for the purpose of "finishing and completing the said court house."

When completed, the building contained offices for the Register of Wills (northwest corner), the Register in Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court (northeast corner), Prothonotary (southwest corner), and Recorder of Deeds (southeast corner). The courts occupied the space between, and the Legislature had the second floor.

In 1792 "the office at the southeast corner of the State house" was to be fitted up for the Auditor of Accounts. Later, in 1795, the office on the second floor was, by act, appropriated to the use of the Auditor of Accounts as well as for the Legislature. The building was thus both a State house and a court house. At an early date (before 1807) it is thus described: "On the east side of the parade (Dover green) is an elegant state house built of brick. It gives an air of grandeur to the town."

In the year 1792 trouble seems to have arisen between the Levy Court and the Assembly over the matter of defraying the expenses for the court house improvements. The quarrel must have waxed bitter, for the sheriff, John Clayton, by order of the Levy Court, demanded with drawn sword possession of the house for the use of the workmen. In high wrath, the Assembly withdrew to Duck Creek Cross-roads (now Smyrna), and in the tavern of Thomas Hale, May 4, 1792, the lower house, after reciting the facts, "Resolved, unanimously, that in the opinion of this General Assembly the Legislature of the State ought not to be subject to the caprice of any individual in the State, and that it will not be proper for them to hold their sessions in the town of Dover until the Levy Court of Kent County or some other proper authority shall appropriate to their use the chambers in the said court house agreeable to the intention heretofore expressed." This resolution was lost in the Senate. By the following November the quarrel had been adjusted, and ever since that time the Assembly has continued its sessions in this building.

Until 1873, the building now used as a State house retained its double function of court house and State house. The land

originally belonged to the county. The county had built the original building, but the State defrayed most of the expense of additions and repairs. In 1795 the Legislature authorized an appropriation for a copper roof, the completion of the battlements, the erection of stone steps and the painting of the building, at a total cost of $1,066.67. In 1835 it furnished the money for enlarging the Assembly chambers and for providing a library room. In 1836 it authorized the construction of a two-story and basement addition. These improvements provided an Executive chamber, a secretary's office and library on the lower floor, committee rooms on the upper floor, and an enlargement in the representative hall. In 1873 negotiations were entered into between the Legislature and the Levy Court of Kent County for the purchase of the building by the State. The Levy Court demanded $15,000.00, and by an act of April 3, 1873, the Legislature provided for the purchase at that price. The preamble to this act recited the joint-ownership of the property by the county and state, that the title to the building was in trustees, all of whom were dead, and that at that time (1873) the title was in the heir of the survivor.

Jacob Stout was the surviving trustee. The estate of a trustee descends according to the law of primogeniture. At the time of this act, therefore, the legal title was in Henry Stout, eldest son of Jacob Stout. The heir of the survivor being a non-resident, it was enacted that the Attorney-General take the necessary steps, in the Court of Chancery, for a decree for the appointment of a trustee in lieu of the non-resident trustee. All the necessary steps were taken to carry out the bargain and sale of the building, and on April 30, 1873, the title was conveyed by the Register in Chancery, in accordance with a decree to that effect, to Edward Ridgely, in whom it was vested until the time of his death. From the date of this conveyance the Kent County court house became the State house.

In June of the same year, the Levy Court began the con-

sideration of plans for the construction of a new court house. Two lots were purchased on the southeast corner of the intersection of Main or State street and the Public Square, the east lot from Tobias B. Merritt, and the west lot from Curtis S. Watson. Conveyance of these lots was made to Edward Ridgley, trustee. By October, 1874, the new court house was completed, though not used until the following term of court, when Chief-Justice Gilphin presided over the first court held in the new building.

The court house thus finally returned to the spot in which it was originally intended to stand when Penn gave his instructions in 1683. The first floor of the building was at first used for office purposes, mostly by lawyers, but is now practically unoccupied. On the second floor is the court room proper, and the third floor was originally intended as a town hall and place for the assembling of conventions. The inconvenience of ascending so long a stairway, and the fear that the place was not as safe as it should be, combined to induce its abandonment as a hall. This particular function of the court house has been supplied by the new town hall of Dover erected in 1904.

It remains to trace the subsequent history of the old court house. In 1873, as has been already stated, this building became the State House. By the same act which provided for the purchase of the old court house by the State, it was provided that the building should be rearranged. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work, and by August, 1874, it was completed at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. The refurnishing was finished by December of the same year, and in January, 1875, Governor Cochran was inaugurated in the renovated building amid great display.

According to the rearrangement of the building, the Governor's office was in the north part of the building, the Secretary of State's office in the south part, and the offices of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts were on the right and left of the main entrance. The second floor was devoted

to the purposes of the Assembly, the House occupying the north side and the Senate the hall on the south side. The rear of the building was devoted to the State Library.

Starting in the year 1895, a series of improvements to the State house was begun, which resulted in an enlargement and complete rearrangement of the building. By an act of Legislature in 1895, a committee was appointed to superintend the construction of an addition to the State Library, by extending the east wing of the building forty feet, at a cost not exceeding $10,000. This extension was finished by the following session of the Legislature, and in 1897 a committee was appointed "to make necessary changes, improvements and alterations in the interior arrangement of the State house and repairs to the same," at a cost not exceeding $8,000. An additional appropriation of $4,467.19 was authorized by act of March 10, 1898, for the purpose of paying the balance due on this work. In the same year provision was made for repairing the roof, repainting the building, and refurnishing its different offices and halls, at a cost not exceeding $3,000.

When completed, an act was passed, June 1, 1898, "assigning the rooms in the State house to certain public officers." By this act the second and third floors were reserved for the exclusive use of the Legislature, the two rooms at the northwest corner for the Governor, the room on the north side adjoining the Governor's offices to the State Treasurer, the three rooms and fire-proof vault at the southwest corner to the Secretary of State, the room on the south side adjoining the offices of Secretary of State to the Auditor of Accounts, the next room on the south side adjoining the office of Auditor of Accounts, to the Judiciary of the State, the room on the south side adjoining the Judiciary Chamber, on the east to the State Librarian, and the east wing, as extended, to the State Library. At the present writing this assignment of rooms remains unchanged.

Originally the county goal and county offices were located in the same building. This building was made of brick,

about twenty by thirty-six feet, and stood on lot No. 33 of the town plot made in 1740, the site of the present county building.

By Act of Assembly passed in 25 George II (1753), recital is made of the fact that the "inhabitants of Kent County are raising and levying a sum of money for the erecting a new prison in the town of Dover, in the said county, and that the lot whereon the old goal now stands, is not conveniently situated for such purpose," and commissioners were appointed to sell the goal and goal lot. The goal itself was, it appears, never sold, for it was a part of the office building. But the goal lot was sold to Nicholas Ridgely, November 15, 1754, and is still owned by his heirs. By 1775 the people of the county had raised enough money to buy lot No. 27 for the site of their new goal, and on this lot the goal was erected and stands to-day. The date of the construction of the building is unknown. Its material was brick, in size about forty by fifty feet, and it stood partly on the site of the rear of the present stone part of the goal building. On the night of October 27, 1827, one William Greenly, serving sentence for horse-stealing, set fire to the prison. Pending its repair, the prisoners were removed to the old goal building, that is, to the county office building, in which were still the old cells, relics of the time when the building was a goal as well.

About 1870 agitation for a new goal was begun, and in the next year the Levy Court appointed a committee to devise plans for its construction. The work was completed in May, 1872, at a cost of $40,241.90. The goal proper was built of stone, and comprises the north section of the building, while the south section was built of brick and serves as a residence for the sheriff of the county.

The county office building remains to-day where it was originally built, namely, on lot No. 33. In 1858, this old building, which had served the double purpose of gaol and offices, was ordered torn down, and a committee was appointed by the Levy Court "to cause to be erected a new fire-proof county building." On February 8, 1859, the new building

was completed and soon after occupied. In this building are the offices of the Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery, Prothonotary, Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, County Treasurer, and a room for the use of the Levy Court. In the year 1903–4, owing to the cramped condition of the Recorder's office, a two-story addition was built on the east side, by which the Recorder's office on the first floor, and the Levy Court room on the second floor were spaciously enlarged. In the same year a steam-heating plant was installed, the pipes being attached to the boilers in the gaol.

In matters of religion, the people of Kent County, in their early history, were not unlike the people of other sections of our country, in that, as soon as convenience would permit, the gospel followed close upon the heels of the immigrant. Owing to the exceeding sparseness of its population and the manner in which its people were scattered, Kent County did not, in its earliest history, maintain churches nor even support itinerant preachers.

The earliest sect, it appears, that attempted anything like an organized religious movement, was the Society of Friends. The beginnings of Episcopal worship were almost as early, and the Presbyterians seem to have followed close upon the Episcopalians. The next church to make its appearance was the Baptist. Then came the Methodist Episcopal. Throughout the county at present, in addition to these, are to be found Baptists of the new school, Methodist Protestant, Roman Catholic and Dutch Reformed. The Friends, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, down to certain dates in their histories, were so organized that all the churches in their respective denominations were closely identified. The center for the Friends Society was Duck Creek, the center for the Episcopalians and for the Presbyterians was Dover. Around these places, more or less, revolved the early religious history of the county. In treating the history of the Friends, we shall carry all their meetings together and treat their history as the

history of one, down to the time of their separation from each other. And similarly, we shall trace the history of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

The distinction of having been the first to hold a religious service in the county of Kent belongs to the Society of Friends, derisively called Quakers. A number of these plain simple folk had emigrated to Kent County at an early date and settled for the most part in what is now Duck Creek Hundred. There are no statistics showing their strength in the early days of Kent history, the earliest estimate being that of Rev. Arthur Usher, an Episcopal missionary, who is authority for the statement that in 1741, in his parish in Kent County, there were 109 Quakers. The next year, 1742, he says in the whole county there were sixty Quakers; a rather odd discrepancy in numbers that discredits the Rev. Usher's estimate. However that be, the Friends made much of a showing in Duck Creek, Little Creek, Mispillion and Murderkill Hundreds. But with the advance of time and the innovations that attend it, the Friends began to decline in their influence until now, the only meeting-house that is in use in the county is the one at Camden, and the whole membership of the denomination in Kent County has dwindled to about fifty.

Duck Creek was the parent of the various meeting-houses established in the Hundreds above named. It was the center of influence of the Friends, as Dover was of Episcopal influence, but its position was eventually usurped by Camden. Probably as early as 1790, Duck Creek had lost its control, or at least had ceased to be aggressive, for in that year conveyance of land for a meeting-house, near Milford, was made to the trustees of Murderkill Meeting (the predecessor of Camden Friends), which fact would seem to indicate that at that time the Murderkill Meeting had assumed the position of leader, and already had overshadowed the Duck Creek Friends so far as active work was concerned.

In the year 1705, December 19th, first mention is made of the "monthly meeting of Friends at Duck Creek" (Old Duck

Creek, now Salisbury), "by order of the people called Quakers at Chester County, Pennsylvania." This date, therefore, marks the entrance of the Quakers into Kent County. The minutes about a month later of their next meeting show that they had a meeting-house, for it was resolved that "the meeting-house be floored, and the graveyard made." From the report of this same meeting it would seem that Friends from other parts of the county, even at this early date, were in touch with the Duck Creek Friends, for it is recorded that "none appeared for George's Creek, neither any from the lower parts." The meeting-house must have been built originally on ground not owned by the Friends, for it was not until the year 1769, sixty-four or sixty-five years after the house had been erected, that they received a deed for the land.

The old meeting-house constructed on this land was used uninterruptedly down to the year 1800, after which date it went rapidly to ruin, and by 1831, had entirely disappeared. It was built of stone, and its dimensions were about thirty by twenty-five feet. In addition to this meeting-house, the Friends of Duck Creek also built a school-house, which likewise has disappeared, and nothing now remains of this ancient place of Quaker meetings but the old graveyard, a melancholy monument of departed days.

The first mention of Mispillion Friends occurs on the 19th day of the third month, 1707, when, according to the minutes of the Duck Creek meeting, "Joseph Booth and Mark Manlove appeared for Mushmillion" (Mispillion). Mispillion, at that time, it must be remembered, included the present limits of Milford Hundred. Friends in that vicinity, the lower part of Mispillion, in these early years, were holding their meetings under the direction of Duck Creek Friends, first at the house of Matthew Manlove, and then at the house of Reynear Williams. The first mention of their meeting-house is in 1790, when on the thirteenth of November, five acres of land were conveyed to the trustees of Murderkill Meeting for the erecting and supporting a meeting-house and school-house. This

meeting-house was used for many years, but has now entirely disappeared.

The Friends of Little Creek Hundred soon took steps looking to the establishment of a meeting of their own, for the records show, that as early as 1710, a request was received from the Friends of Little Creek (Hundred), that they have the privilege of "a meeting of worship every first day among themselves." This request was granted, and in 1714 they were accorded the right to maintain "a meeting of worship distinct from Duck Creek, of which it (they) hath hitherto been a part." A meeting-house was built in 1771, but subsequently abandoned for the present meeting-house, which was erected on land sold in 1802 by Jabez Jenkins, "in trust for the people called Quakers." This old meeting-house still stands near Little Creek, its original location. Since 1865 it has ceased to be used for religious purposes. In 1888 it passed out of the hands of the Friends. Its old graveyard is yet used for purposes of interment.

In the year 1712 the Duck Creek Friends went into Murderkill Hundred and held a Monthly Meeting at the house of the widow Needham at Murder Creek. At this meeting one Robert Porter was appointed overseer of the weekly meetings at Murder Creek. Thus a meeting was established there under the supervision of Duck Creek. Their house was erected on the road from Dover to Magnolia, where their old graveyard now is. Their deed was dated May 17, 1760, and the land is described as being a part of the tract "Folly Neck," comprising one acre, "by the Branch at the going over of the Kings Road." This house was burned in 1760. In 1759, Ezekiel Nock and others, had put in a request, which was duly granted by the Duck Creek Friends, that they might hold a meeting during the winter season at a certain house near Tidbury. Now that the Murderkill house had been burned (it was located not far from Tidbury), these Friends who had had the privilege of a meeting near Tidbury during the winter season, further petitioned for another meet-

ing, and stated "that the members being few, some of them inclined to have a house built that might accommodate them and their friends settled about Tidbury, who lye remote from any meeting." The petition was granted, and after some discussion as to the location of the new meeting-house, a committee finally decided upon the old site. A brick structure was thereon erected. This building was used until 1844, when Henry McIlvaine purchased it and razed it to the ground. The old graveyard remains, and has recently been neatly enclosed by a substantial fence.

The last meeting of Friends to be established in Kent County was that at Camden. In 1805 or 1806 a building was erected which was intended to serve the double purpose of a meeting-house and a school-house. It stands to-day on the road from Camden to Wyoming, and was described in the original deed as "lying in or near the village of Camden, on the main road leading from said village to the Poor-house." In 1828 Murderkill Meeting was united to Duck Creek, and in 1830 both these were united to Camden. Under the name "Camden Monthly Meeting," meetings were held alternately at Camden and Little Creek. At present Camden is the sole survivor of the Friends congregations in Kent County, all the others having passed with the passing years.

The Episcopalians were close rivals with the Quakers for the honor of having been the first to plant a church in the county of Kent. The venture was purely a missionary undertaking inaugurated by the venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." For a period of about three-quarters of a century, the Episcopalians of Kent County were under the spiritual care of one clergyman, or rather one missionary. Strictly speaking, Dover was his residence, and Kent County his parish. In the year 1781 Christ Church at Milford became detached from the Dover rector's parish, but the other churches, Dover and Duck Creek, continued their union until the year 1831.

The first mention of religious work by this denomination in

Kent County appears in the form of "a memorial to the Bishop of London, signed by twenty-two inhabitants of Dover, representing the increase of sin and crimes and the consequent great want of a minister of the gospel, and their willingness to contribute as far as they are able to his maintenance," recorded in 1703. The next year subscriptions to the amount of £55 17s. were raised by the Dover people, and Col. Robert French donated the glebe for the embryonic church. At this date (1704) Dover had not been laid out, though its location was to all intents and purposes fixed upon. The glebe, a portion of the tract, "Porter's Lodge," consisted of one hundred and ten acres, and lay on the east side of Jones' creek, about a mile and a half below the present town of Dover. Just where on the glebe the church was built, is uncertain. "Tradition has it," says the Rev. L. W. Gibson, "at the southwestern corner, near the creek, and beside the road which then ran along the bank of the creek." The exact date of its construction is also unknown, though it seems to have been about the year 1707, for in 1708 Rev. Thomas Crawford mentions preaching in "the church," and of its being "near finished."

Thomas Crawford was sent over as a missionary to the people of Dover in the year 1705. Under his influence the church grew rapidly, for in addition to building the church at Dover, he increased the number of his congregation, having baptized in his own church in three years two hundred and twenty or two hundred and thirty persons. His work was not confined to Dover. He preached at stated intervals at both the upper and lower end of the county, and even went down into Sussex, preaching the word. For all of this work he complains that he "had not had £20 Pennsylvania money per annum." Under the Rev. Crawford's charge, the beginnings of St. Peter's church of Smyrna were made, for he visited the people of that vicinity then known as Duck Creek, in the performance of his ministerial duties, though their church was not permanently established until about 1740,

when it was known as the Duck Creek Church. In the lower end of the county the Rev. Mr. Crawford preached in Mispillion, about three miles west of the present town of Milford. The precise spot is unknown, but he laid the foundation of what became Christ Church, Milford. This church had no building of its own, no building at least of which there is accurate knowledge, until about the year 1745.

Mr. Crawford returned to England in the year 1711, and in that same year his successor, the Rev. Mr. Henderson, came over to minister to the spiritual wants of the people of Kent. Upon the arrival of Mr. Henderson, it became apparent that the Presbyterians had gained considerable strength in Dover, the center of Episcopalian activity, for a Mr. Medstone of the Presbyterian persuasion protested against the coming of Mr. Henderson, alleging that the ground on which the Episcopalians had erected their primitive little church had been given by a gentleman of the Presbyterian faith, and that, by the terms of the deed granting it, any orthodox minister could preach there, that the greatest number of the people were Presbyterians, and, therefore, Mr. Henderson should be rejected, and in his stead a minister should be secured who was reared in the doctrines of Presbyterianism. Mr. Henderson, however, remained, but only for a short time, leaving probably the same year.

Soon after his departure, it seems that the people were about ready to receive a Presbyterian minister in their church, for, in 1715, the missionary at New Castle wrote "that design was entirely ruined by my preaching amongst them, that every Sunday the Dissenters were to take possession of our own pulpits." From this letter it would appear that after the departure of Mr. Henderson, the Dover Church was occasionally visited by the missionary at New Castle, and possibly was under his supervision.

In 1717 the church was in danger of decay because of the inroads made by the Dissenters. A long vacancy in the post of missionary was the opportunity for its opponents, both

ecclesiastical and secular, to check its growth, and in 1722 a petition from Thomas French and one hundred and twenty-five others, from Kent County, requesting that an orthodox minister be sent among them, set forth the destitute condition of the church and the dangers which threatened its existence in Kent County. It states, "We have, since 1711, been wholly destitute. A great number of our people are by this means gone over to the Presbyterians and Quakers; our house, built for religious worship, is empty, meeting-houses are full; enthusiasts abound; the Sabbath is profaned; the interest which the Church of England once had here is in great danger to be entirely lost, and we have no opportunity to worship God publically in a manner agreeable to the word of God and our Consciences." Petition followed upon petition, and finally, in 1733, the Rev. George Frazier was sent to the Dover church.

Shortly after his arrival, a subscription was begun for the purpose of building a new brick church at Dover, the old one along the creek having fallen into a state of ruin. This new building was begun; but was not sufficiently completed for the purposes of use until after the arrival of the Rev. Arthur Usher in 1740. Under the Rev. Usher's ministry two chapels were begun and completed. Both of these chapels were within the territory under the care of the Dover rector. One of them built by the Duck Creek congregation between 1740 and 1744; the other one was built by the Mispillion congregation, near Milford, and was completed before 1745. Much delay was encountered in completing the brick church at Dover owing to the poverty of its communicants.

Usher was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, who was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Neill, who in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Inglis. Mr. Inglis arrived as missionary at Dover in 1759. During the years covered by the work of the first three men, the Episcopal church at Dover and its branches at Duck Creek and Mispillion experienced great discouragements. In 1751 the Rev.

Hugh Neill says "Dover Church is in a miserable condition. It looks more like a refuge for wild beasts than a house dedicated to the service of God." The two chapels were, presumably, in as destitute a condition as the main church.

With the coming of Charles Inglis, a man who seems to have been the greatest among the pioneer missionaries of Kent County, sent out by the venerable society, and who late in life attained to a position of lofty eminence in his church, the good Episcopalian people of Dover, Duck Creek and Mispillion seemed to take fresh hope and to rouse themselves to renewed activity. "The Dover Church which lay in a most shocking condition when I came here," says Mr. Inglis, "was repaired." In 1762 the congregation at Duck Creek was moved by the power of his preaching to subscribe liberally to building a "new brick church of larger dimensions," and the Mispillion congregation made an addition to their building. It seems that a fourth church, which Mr. Inglis called St. Paul's, was in process of building on the border of Maryland. Under the rectorship of Mr. Inglis the Duck Creek church was named St. Peter's, and the Mispillion church was named Christ Church, both of which names have been retained by the Smyrna and Milford churches respectively.

The Rev. Charles Inglis having terminated the period of his successful labors in Kent County in the year 1766, the Rev. Samuel Magaw took charge of the church in the same year. During his rectorate the Duck Creek church was completed. With the departure of Mr. Magaw, the church at Mispillion seems to have severed its connection with the Dover and Duck Creek churches, and from that time to the present it has been a separate station.

The Rev. Samuel Magaw served his churches from 1766 until about 1781. During his rectorate, about 1767, Dover church adopted the name Christ Church. The advent of the Revolution absorbed the attention of the people, and the churches consequently suffered. A lapse occurs in their records until the year 1786. From that date the names of

Christ Church, Dover, and St. Peter's, at Smyrna, are intimately associated. The Revolution having passed, these churches took steps to revive interest in their work, for they appointed a committee to attend to the securing of "a clergyman of piety, religion, morality, and sound principles." The outcome was the employment of the Rev. Samuel Roe at a salary of $300.00, two hundred to be paid by the Dover church, and one hundred by the Duck Creek or Smyrna church. Upon the termination of Mr. Roe's rectorship, about 1790, the history of the two churches becomes obscure. The Rev. Robert Pigott was the last clergyman to serve both the parishes of Dover and Duck Creek. From the termination of his rectorship, in 1833, the churches have a separate history.

As to the size of the Episcopal church in these years, we have the statement of Mr. Crawford in 1705 that Dover church had a congregation from thirty upwards as high as two hundred. In 1741 the Rev. Arthur Usher says that in his "parish there are three hundred and eighty-two adults of the Church . . . . My communicants are about thirty-two." In 1743 he says, "In the County there are five hundred and eight of the Church of England." At about 1761 the Rev. Charles Inglis says there are seven thousand souls in the county, and "upwards of one-third are members of the Church of England." The Rev. Samuel Magaw states, in 1769, that his communicants numbered ninety-four. In 1818 about twenty families were attached to Christ Church at Dover.

At a comparatively early date in the religious history of Kent County, the Presbyterians make their appearance. By 1711 a goodly number of that sect were residing in Dover, and it was the Presbyterians, as well as the Friends, whom the Episcopalians designated as the "dissenters," who made such inroads upon their congregations. In 1723 there was a sufficient number of Presbyterians in Kent County to warrant a request to the Presbytery that a minister be sent them who could devote the whole of his time to them instead of a minister who could come into the county only once a month.

Down to 1726, however, they were compelled to content themselves with occasional supplies. But in that year one McCook, a licentiate, was ordered by the Presbytery to "supply the people of Kent, on Delaware, for ordinary (regularly) until the next meeting." On June 8, 1727, Mr. McCook was duly ordained and installed the first regular pastor of the Presbyterians of Kent County.

The exact date of the construction of the various church buildings under Mr. McCook's charge is largely a matter of doubt, as is also the exact date of the organization of the congregations themselves. By the year 1727 there were Presbyterian meetings at Dover, Duck Creek, Murderkill, and at a place called St. Jones. Where the St. Jones church was is problematical. There seems to be some authority for its identity with the Dover church. All the facts considered, however, it is more reasonable to believe that it was a distinct church, located probably in what is now "Jones Neck."

Subsequent to the formation of these congregations, the "Three Runs" church in Mispillion, near Milford, was organized. Its name appears of record as early as 1793, when it is spoken of as one of the churches under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. McKee. All of these churches were under the care of one minister, and Dover was the central point for his activities. The church in Dover was the parent church, dating its birth probably to the year 1714 or 1715.

McCook served the people of Kent County until his death in 1729, a little over two years after his installation. The congregations were then served by supplies for two years, when Robert Cathcart was called. He declined to come. The church records are silent from this time down to the year 1758. During this period of silence, though the Presbyterians of Kent County may have been compelled at intervals to content themselves with occasional supplies, yet they had at times resident ministers. From 1734 until his death in 1744, the Rev. Robert Jamison preached near Smyrna, and a part of that time at least in Dover, for in 1743 a deed confirming the

title to the Dover church lot was made to "Robert Jamison, minister," and others. Jamison was probably the first regular minister to officiate in the new church edifice near Smyrna. This building was erected about the year 1733, a little south of the town of Smyrna, on a tract known as Holy Hill, now used as a cemetery. His duties extended to the care of all the Kent County congregations.

Five years after his death, the Rev. John Miller took charge of the congregations, receiving a call from the Dover and Smyrna churches in the year 1749. He served them for over forty-two years. Under his pastorate the old log church in Dover, that stood just south of the present Presbyterian church, was torn down and replaced by a brick one in 1790. John Miller was succeeded by his son, Samuel Miller, who later became the distinguished professor of Princeton Seminary. He remained but a short time, for a call from the United Presbyterian congregations of New York induced him to leave Kent County.

Various attempts were made to secure a suitable successor to Mr. Miller. Mr. Francis McMullen Gardner, Mr. McKee, one Mr. Hindman, and the Rev. John C. Brush, served in turn for short periods each, the last of whom was removed because of the erroneous doctrines of Priestly, which he entertained. After this date there seems to have fallen upon the Presbyterians of Kent County a depression of spirit. At all events the churches ceased to be active. In 1818 it was recorded that "the congregations of Dover and the Three Runs were for some time extinct." The Smyrna church shared also in the decline of interest, and the Murderkill church entirely and permanently succumbed.

In the year 1818, however, there was a general revival. The Rev. Elisha P. Swift resuscitated Dover, and the churches at Three Runs and Smyrna were revived. Dover, however, soon relapsed into its former state, as also did Three Runs and Smyrna. In 1823 there was no Presbyterian church in Dover, and Presbyterians had the privilege of hearing service con-

ducted by a preacher of their own faith only "once or twice a year, when some missionary passed along." The services at Dover at about this time were conducted in the State house, the church having fallen into a state of decay. But in 1825, through the influence of Mrs. Leah W. Morris, the church was reopened, and regular services held therein. The preacher was probably Rev. Alexander Campbell, who preached also at Smyrna. From 1825 to 1846 Presbyterianism in Kent County, it seems, barely maintained itself. In this period Dover church dwindled so in membership, that about 1831 the Legislature appointed a committee to look after the church property, inasmuch as there was no congregation to do so. The constitutional convention of that year held its sessions in the Presbyterian church, as had the convention of 1792. In 1834 only two members of the Presbyterian church could be found in Dover, but the next year it was reorganized by Dr. John Patton with a membership of ten. But its fortunes continued precarious, the church having only occasional services under the charge of preachers who came and went, until 1844, when the Rev. Thomas G. Murphey came to its assistance. From the time of his coming the church was put on a permanent basis and has continued an unbroken career down to the present, excepting during the years 1860 and 1861, immediately following Mr. Murphey's retirement from the charge.

During these years the church at Smyrna materially decreased, the Dover pastor ministering also in Smyrna. With the arrival of Mr. Murphey, the Smyrna church, like the Dover church, took a fresh start. It purchased, in 1846, a building from the Methodist Protestants on Mount Vernon street in Smyrna. Mr. Murphey served the Smyrna congregation until October 5, 1859. From this date the Smyrna church, originally called Duck Creek, maintained a separate existence from the Dover church.

The history of the Three Runs Church, afterwards known as the Milford Church, during the years last mentioned, is almost unknown. It shared, however, in the revival that

came to Presbyterianism in the county in the year 1818, for in 1819 there was an election of trustees in the Three Runs church. But from that date down to 1849 the church was inactive, probably favored with occasional meetings under the charge of the Dover and Smyrna preacher. From 1849 this church has a separate history of its own.

Methodism did not make its appearance in Kent County until the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The churches of the other denominations, above spoken of, had already attained a comparatively firm footing. But it was not long before the Methodists had attained to a remarkable growth. A history of the State, published in 1807, is authority for the statement that "the Methodists compose nearly one-half of the population of the counties of Kent and Sussex." The method of work with the Methodists was characteristic of them, decidedly evangelistic. Freeborn Garretson, Francis Asbury, Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Coke, were among the pioneer preachers of this denomination in Kent County. They went about preaching wherever they could gather together an audience; in the open, as when Garretson preached to the mob from the steps of the old academy in Dover in 1778, and Asbury to a congregation of three hundred in an orchard near Smyrna in 1780; or in the homes of people throughout the county, as was done at the home of Judge Thomas White in Mispillion. The church grew rapidly, and meeting-houses soon began to spring up all over the county. In 1779 Thomas Chapel was built; in 1780 Barratt's Chapel, Bethel Church, White's Chapel, and Green's Chapel at Canterbury. Dover and Severson's followed soon after, and then came Milford and Blackistons and Camden, all before the year 1800. Thus, in about a quarter of a century, Methodism made phenomenal gains, and continued its development until at present the Methodists constitute a large majority of the church-going population of the county.

These churches were, in 1773, a part of the Baltimore circuit, and the preachers in charge were Francis Asbury, Robert

Strawbridge, Abraham Whitworth and Joseph Yearby. The next year the old Kent County, Maryland, circuit, was formed, in which was included all the territory now embraced within the limits of the Wilmington Conference. This circuit was divided in 1778, and the Kent County, Delaware, churches were thrown into the new Caroline circuit. In the following year the Delaware circuit was formed. Kent County was within its bounds. In the year 1781 three circuits were formed out of Delaware circuit, namely, Kent, Delaware, and Sussex circuits. In 1782 Kent was merged into Sussex circuit. The whole State of Delaware is now included within the bounds of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CIVIL LIST OF KENT COUNTY.

Prothonotaries.

William Rodeney	1693–1702	Charles Kimmey	1842–1846
Benjamin Shurmer	1702–1735	Robert H. Moore	1846–1847
Hugh Durburrow	1735–1736	Samuel Biddle	1847–1851
John Houseman	1736–1738	Alexander J. Taylor	1851–1856
Samuel Chew	1738–1743	Richard N. Merriken	1856–1861
Nicholas Ridgley	1743–1755	William Sharp	1861–1866
John Vining	1755–1770	Benjamin Donoho	1866–1871
Samuel Chew	1770–1777	William D. Fowler	1871–1876
James Sykes	1777–1793	John D. Burton	1876–1881
Joseph Hale	1793–1803	Joseph Burchenal	1881–1891
John Hamin	1803–1805	Stephen K. Betts	1891–1896
Jonathan Pollen	1805–1807	William T. Hutson	1896–1899
James Harper	1807–1810	William Virden	1899–1901
Nathaniel Smithers	1810–1820	William H. Moore	1901–1905
Joseph Smithers	1820–1830	Walter Pardoe	1905–
John H. Ecclestine	1830–1842		

Recorders of Deeds.

William Rodeney	1693–1702	Simon W. Wilson	1780–1790
Benjamin Shurmer	1702–1735	Francis Maury	1790–1794
Hugh Durburrow	1735–1736	Simon W. Wilson	1794–1802
John Houseman	1736–1754	John Caton	1802–1805
John Vining	1754–1755	William Russell	1805–1811
Theodore Maurice	1755–1764	Mascal Clark	1811–1813
Caesar Rodney	1764–1775	Archibald McCall	1813–1814
William Berry	1775–1780	John W. Boyer	1814–1815

John W. Maury	1815–1823	Andrew J. Wright	1865–1870
Charles Kimmey	1823–1833	John Slay	1870–1875
Henry M. Ridgely	1833–1837	Andrew J. Wilson	1875–1880
Peter Adams	1837–1838	John C. Gooden	1880–1885
William H. Cooper	1838–1845	Presley Spruance	1885–1890
James B. Ralston	1845–1848	John H. Bewley	1890–1891
Warner M. Cowgill	1848–1851	James Virden	1891–1896
James Legg	1851–1852	James Lord	1896–1903
George M. Collier	1852–1856	David Cooper	1903–1907
George E. Ralston	1856–1860	James H. Aron	1907–
George B. Dickson	1860–1865		

Registers of Wills.

Benjamin Shurmer	1702–1735	Henry M. Ridgely	1833–1838
Hugh Durburrow	1735–1736	William H. J. Comegys	1838–1843
John Houseman	1736–1755	Charles Polk	1843–1848
Theodore Maurice	1755–1766	John Raughley	1848–1853
Caesar Rodney	1766–1779	Robert W. Reynolds	1853–1858
Thomas Rodney	1779–1788	Daniel C. Godwin	1858–1863
Francis Maury	1788–1794	James L. Heverin	1863–1868
Thomas White	1794–1795	Moses Harrington	1868–1873
John Laws	1795–1799	John C. Pennewill	1873–1883
Isaac Davis	1799–1804	J. Frank Wilds	1883–1888
Thomas Comerford	1804–1806	James L. Heverin	1888–1891
Nathaniel Smithers	1806–1810	Ezekiel T. Cooper	1891–1896
James Harper	1810–1815	Charles J. Harrington	1896–1900
John Clark	1815–1820	W. Watson Harrington	1900–1901
Arthur Johns	1820–1828	Daniel M. Wilson	1901–1905
William K. Lockwood	1828–1833	William D. Hudson	1905–

Registers of Court of Chancery and Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

Joseph Hale	1794–1805	John K. Jarvis	1853–1857
Jonathan Pollen	1805–1807	James F. Allee	1857–1862
James Harper	1807–1810	William H. J. Comegys	1862–1863
William P. Russell	1810–1811	William R. Cahoon	1863–1868
Mascal Clark	1811–1813	Alexander J. Taylor	1868–1873
Archibald McCall	1813–1816	Henry Todd	1873–1883
Nathaniel Smithers, Jr.	1816–1821	William H. Hobson	1883–1888
Joseph Harper	1821–1831	Robert O. P. Wilson	1888–1893
Joseph L. Harper	1831–1836	William E. Riggs	1893–1896
Foster Pritchett	1836–1838	James A. Smith	1896–1903
William K. Lockwood	1838–1842	Albert A. Watson	1903–1907
James F. Allee	1842–1848	James Townsend	1907–
John A. Moore	1848–1853		

Clerks of the Peace.

John Brinkloe	1680–1686	Thomas L. Hillyard	1833–1838
William Berry	1686–1691	George M. Manlove	1838–1843
Arthur Meston	1691–1693	Liston N. Houston	1843–1848
William Rodeney	1693–1702	Henry Todd	1848–1858
Benjamin Shurmer	1702–1735	John S. Bell	1858–1862
Hugh Durburrow	1735–1744	William N. W. Dorsey	1862–1867
Nicholas Ridgely	1744–1755	John S. Jester	1867–1872
John Vining	1755–1770	William A. Moore	1872–1877
Caesar Rodney	1770–1771	Robert Raughley	1877–1882
Samuel Chew	1771–1777	Cornelius J. Hall	1882–1887
James Sykes	1777–1792	Alfred H. Cahall	1887–1892
Joseph Harper	1792–1805	William M. Dickson	1892–1899
Jonathan Pollen	1805–1807	Robert S. Downs	1899–1903
James Harper	1807–1825	James V. McCommons	1903–1907
Joseph Smithers	1825–1830	Samuel W. Darby	1907–
John Adams	1830–1833		

Sheriffs.

Peter Bowcomb	1680–1684	William Clark	1807–1810
Richard Mitchell	1684–1685	Cornelius Battell	1810–1813
George Martin	1685–1686	John Reed, Jr.	1813–1816
John Hill	1686–1694	Enoch Joyce	1816–1819
Arthur Meston	1694–1704	Reuben Anderson	1819–1820
William Wilson	1704–1723	Richard Harrington	1820–1821
Charles Hilyard	1723–1724	Thomas Fisher	1821–1821
William Rodeney	1724–1731	William Saulsbury	1821–1824
John Hall	1731–1735	Thomas Fisher	1824–1827
Daniel Rodney	1735–1739	Nehemiah Clark	1827–1830
Jonathan Raymond	1739–1753	William Burton	1830–1834
John Clayton	1753–1755	Robert W. Reynolds	1834–1836
Caesar Rodney	1755–1758	Thomas L. Semple	1836–1838
Thomas Parke	1758–1760	David H. Stayton	1838–1840
William Rhodes	1760–1763	Caleb Wolcott	1840–1842
Daniel Robinson	1763–1764	Alexander Johnson	1842–1844
Thomas Collins	1764–1767	Caleb Smithers	1844–1846
James Wells	1767–1770	Ignatius Taylor	1846–1847
James Caldwell	1770–1772	Alexander Taylor	1847–1848
John Cook	1772–1778	James Green	1848–1850
Philip Barratt	1778–1780	John C. Kersey	1850–1852
Ezekiel Anderson	1780–1780	Henry Pratt	1852–1854
Andrew Barratt	1780–1792	John Reynolds	1854–1856
Ezekiel Anderson	1792–1795	John Green	1856–1858
Risdon Bishop	1795–1800	William A. Atkinson	1858–1860
Brinckle Roe	1800–1804	Purnell Emerson	1860–1862
David Lockwood	1804–1807	John C. Pennewill	1862–1864

William Whitaker	1864–1866	Joseph McDaniel	1886–1888
Purnell Emerson	1866–1868	John W. Fennimore	1888–1890
William Wilds	1868–1870	Amos Cole	1890–1892
Samuel Hargadine	1870–1872	Robert B. Dunn	1892–1893
Charles Williamson	1872–1874	Alfred C. Dunn	1893–1894
Peter L. Cooper	1874–1876	Samuel L. Shaw	1894–1899
Benjamin F. Blackiston	1876–1878	John B. Wharton	1899–1901
Francis M. Dunn	1878–1880	Frank Reedy	1901–1903
Thomas T. Lacey	1880–1882	Riley Melvin	1903–1905
John S. Herrington	1882–1884	Frank Baker	1905–1907
James C. Robinson	1884–1886	William F. Hartnett	1907–

Coroners.

Robert Bedwell	1684–1738	David F. Smith	1844–1846
Thomas Tarrent	1738–1745	T. R. Finsthwait	1846–1848
Nicholas Loockerman	1745–1755	James L. Richardson	1848–1850
William Wills	1755–1760	Robert McBoyer	1850–1852
Jabez Jenkins	1760–1762	James I. Williams	1852–1854
John Gray	1762–1764	William Arthurs	1854–1856
Matthew Manlove	1764–1766	Edward Reed	1856–1858
Solomon Wallace	1766–1769	John Husbands	1858–1860
Jonathan Sipple	1769–1770	John Dorothy	1860–1862
John Smithers	1770–1772	Nathan B. Fleming	1862–1864
Caleb Furbee	1772–1784	Jenifer S. Taylor	1864–1866
Jonathan Clamphitt	1784–1791	Thomas J. Catts	1866–1868
John Chicken	1791–1795	Purnell Thompson	1868–1870
Evan Morgan	1795–1803	James M. Killen	1870–1872
John Wild	1803–1806	Stephen Catts	1872–1874
George Smith	1806–1809	Peter Creadick	1874–1876
Philip Buddy	1809–1812	Henry Ewbanks	1876–1878
George Manlove	1812–1815	John Wilcuts	1878–1880
Philip Thomas	1815–1818	J. W. Jackson	1880–1882
James Stewart	1818–1821	Amos Hinsley	1882–1884
William Smithers	1821–1824	Zadock L. Butler	1884–1886
George Truitt	1824–1827	Thomas H. Wright	1886–1888
Thomas Causey	1827–1830	John B. Jacobs	1888–1890
John Covington	1830–1832	William Fox	1890–1892
Purnell Hall	1832–1832	John W. Clark	1892–1894
Levi Lister	1832–1834	William D. Walls	1894–1899
Denny Stevenson	1834–1836	David H. Knotts	1899–1901
William Anderson	1836–1838	Charles W. Baynard	1901–1903
Armwell Lockwood	1838–1840	H. H. Abbott	1903–1905
John B. Hodge	1840–1842	William T. Bradley	1905–1907
Israel Peterson	1842–1844	James A. Calloway	1907–

Treasurers of Kent County.

John David	1744–	Robert Wilson	1871–1873
William Betts		William C. Brown	1873–1875
Charles Ridgely	1769–1774	Thomas H. Dorman	1875–1877
Benjamin Vining	1774–1780	William E. Hall	1877–1879
William Jordan	1780–1784	Benjamin C. Cubbage	1879–1881
John Baning	1784–1788	David Rees	1881–1883
Joseph Taylor	1788–1797	James R. Powell	1883–1885
Ebenezer Blackiston	1797–1809	Eben Hughes	1885–1887
Gideon Cullen	1809–	William R. Dickson	1887–1889
William Keith	1853–1855	Daniel M. Ridgely	1889–1891
George M. Manlove	1855–1857	Albert Harrington	1891–1893
William Satterfield	1857–1861	J. Thomas Lowe	1893–1895
Henry Whitaker	1861–1863	James Starling	1895–1897
Martin Harrington	1863–1865	John M. Arthurs	1897–1899
Whiteley W. Meredith	1865–1867	Pennell Emerson	1899–1903
Alexander J Wilson	1867–1869	Benjamin T. Conwell	1903–1907
John M. Voshell	1869–1871	John T. Buckson	1907–

HUNDREDS OF KENT COUNTY.

DUCK CREEK HUNDRED.

Of the nine Hundreds of Kent County, Duck Creek Hundred first invites attention. The first record of the Hundred appeared in 1685 when the term "Hundred of Duck Creek" is used to define the land lying between Duck creek and the southwest branch of this stream known as Little Duck creek or Leipsic creek, and from the Delaware bay to the Maryland line. Ten years earlier than this, however, on December 15, 1675, land grants were made by Governor Andros which mentioned the territory of the "Duck creek region."

Duck Creek Hundred maintained the above boundaries and territory until 1841, when an Act of the General Assembly changed the northern boundary and added to it part of New Castle County. This addition was the result largely of natural conditions. Duck creek proper is a tortuous stream. After flowing through the meadow lands of Kent County to within sight of the bay it changes its course and runs almost parallel to the bay for thirteen miles and finally joins the Dona river where it empties into the bay. The sharp turn so

near the bay suggested the cutting of a canal from the turn to the bay and on March 14, 1683, a petition of the inhabitants of the Duck creek region was presented to the Council at Philadelphia asking that a way be cut through the marsh. The route was shortened some time prior to 1740. But the main improvement was finished in 1820 under the direction of the Hon. Jacob Stout who cut Leipsic or Little Duck creek through to the bay. This placed what is known as Bombay Hook island, and then part of New Castle County, in the territory lying between Duck creek and the thoroughfare. In 1841 the thoroughfare was made part of the northern boundary of Kent County and of Duck Creek Hundred. In 1889 the part of the Hundred lying between the Delaware railroad and the Maryland State line was made part of Kenton Hundred.

The hundred is extremely well watered, in fact, much of the rich meadowland is reclaimed marsh and threaded by numerous streams, branches of Duck creek and its tributaries. Most of these streams or branches take the names of the families who first settled anong them, as for instance: Sheeney's branch, Iron's branch, Dawson's branch and Green's branch, the proper names in each case being those of the holders of the title to the land on the banks of the stream.

Duck creek has held an important place in the commerce of the Hundred. The stream is navigable as far as Smyrna Landing and upon it for years the products of Kent County were transported to market. Little Duck, or Leipsic, creek is navigable as far as Leipsic. Both of these streams have of late years been included in those marked for improvement by government appropriation. The Duck creek marshes furnished for many years one of the great industries of the Hundred—the capture of muskrat pelts. Fully one hundred thousand muskrat hides each year were shipped from Leipsic.

Several settlements were made in Duck Creek Hundred in 1675. In some cases the actual settlement on the land was made before the survey was made. One of the earliest tracts

located was the Bombay Hook tract. It was granted by patent from Governor Edward Cantwell, and contained six hundred acres. The Indian rights to this tract were given to Peter Bayard by Chief Sachem Mechacksit "for and in consideration of one gun, four handfuls of powder, three motts coats, one anchor of liquor and one kettle before signing."

Peter Bayard was the son of Nicholas Bayard, who married Anneke, sister of Peter Stuyvesant. Bayard built "Bohemia Manor" at Bombay Hook, where he lived for four years. Because of its location and pleasant surroundings, Bombay Hook became early a pleasure resort. During the war of 1812 British soldiers made constant depredations on this tract. At Bombay Hook landing a lighthouse was built in 1829. The tract was also known as Bombey's Hook, Bompeis Hook, and by the Indians was called Novsink.

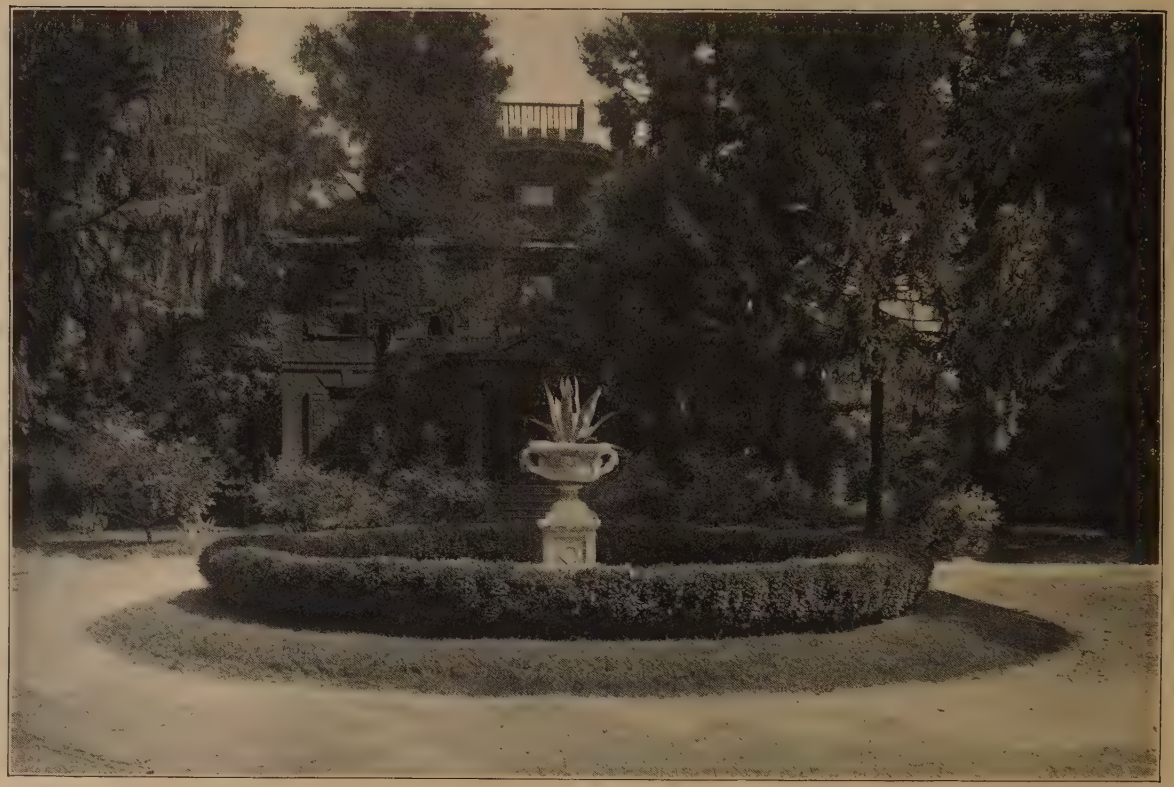
Among the early settlers in Duck Creek Hundred was Francis Whitwell, to whom one thousand acres was warranted in 1675, located in Whitehall Neck, and the name Whitehall is supposed to have been given by Whitwell to the home which he established there. Five years later Whitwell and John Richardson were granted two thousand acres in the western part of the Hundred. Another early settler was Nicholas Bartlett, and Jacob Allee, prior to 1760, was granted three tracts in this Hundred aggregating nearly eight hundred acres. William Frampton, John Hillyard and Simon Irons were also early settlers and large land owners. William Shurmer had warranted to him one thousand acres called Gravesend. This land afterward came into the possession of William Green and Francis Barney, and later part of it was owned by Benjamin Shurmer, and on the latter tract was laid out the first town in the Hundred, the town being known at that time as Duck Creek. This town has now sunken into insignificance, and has for many years been known as Salisbury. It is on the Kent side of Duck creek. In early days it was a flourishing hamlet, with several stores, a blacksmith shop, a Friends' meeting and an Episcopal church. The

town was laid out by Benjamin Shurmer prior to 1718. The name Duck Creek, as applied to the town, seems to have continued but a short while, as the village was called Salisbury as early as 1718.

Less than a mile below this original town the main State Road crosses another main road running east and west, and this point for many years was called Duck Creek Cross Roads, and the laying out of a town at this latter point seems to have sounded a death knell for the original town, for Duck Creek Cross Roads grew rapidly, and in course of time assumed the more dignified name of Smyrna. The old brick store-house still standing at the southwest corner of the roads in Salisbury was for a generation and more occupied by Silas Spearman. His descendants have lived in and about Smyrna until within a few years. The grist-mill which for many years has been known as the Denney Mill, just across the creek in Blackbird Hundred, was operated for many years by Robert Holding.

The handsomest country seat in this Hundred, and possibly not exceeded for beauty and attractiveness by any other country residence in the State, is Belmont Hall, situated on the State Road about a half mile below Smyrna. It has for many years been the home of Mrs. Carrie E. P. Speakman. The mansion house was the residence of Governor Thomas Collins, who purchased it in 1781 from John Moore. At the death of Governor Collins the property descended to his son, Dr. William Collins, and from him it went to John Cloak, and from the latter it descended to Mrs. Speakman, who has been the owner since 1867. The original house was built in 1753, but it was much enlarged and improved during the ownership of Governor Collins. The stately trees and beautiful park that surround it make it a most charming residence, and it is the pride of the neighborhood. Mrs. Speakman dispenses a rare hospitality and fittingly presides over the stately mansion.

A Friends' meeting was established at the town of Duck Creek as early as 1705. It is uncertain whether it continued without interruption from that date. In 1769 a lot was con-



BELMONT HALL, NEAR SMYRNA.

veyed to trustees on which to build a meeting-house. The meeting undoubtedly continued from the latter date until after 1800, but the meeting-house gradually went to decay, and in 1830 only the ruins of it remained. All vestige of it is now gone. The graveyard surrounding the building is intact, and a depression in the ground indicates where the former meeting-house stood, but only one or two tombstones remain to indicate that it was once a graveyard. It is claimed that the Friends, in addition to their meeting-house, had a school-house on lands adjoining, but that, too, has long since disappeared.

Between Bombay Hook Lighthouse and Smyrna was a strip of land known as "Bear Garden." It was owned by William Frampton and surveyed by him to his daughter Elizabeth, who owned "Whitwell's Chance," April 24, 1687. "Robert's Chance" which afterwards became noted as the residence of John Jay was located on the south side of Duck creek and took its name from Robert Palmatry to whom it was surveyed November 6, 1679. Palmatry afterwards sold this tract to David Fury who sold it in November, 1773, to John Jay.

The principal town of the Hundred is Smyrna, known until 1806 as Duck Creek Cross Roads. The greater part of Smyrna lies in what is known as the "Gravesend" tract which was taken up in 1680 by William Green. James Green, a son of William owned the land through which the King's road passed, and at the point where the King's road was intersected by another road from the landing on Duck creek to Maryland. Green began the sale of lands in 1768 to the settlers of Duck Creek Cross Roads. On January 16, 1806, by Act of Assembly, the name was changed to Smyrna and on January 29, 1817, the town was incorporated. Its location can be placed as eight and one-half miles from Delaware Bay, on Green's branch of Duck creek and about half way between Wilmington and Milford. Rothwell's Landing is now the landing-place for Smyrna. Between Smyrna and the landing is an old settlement called Wapping, named after a suburb of

London. It was at one time a flourishing little settlement but has since gone into decay.

Closely following the Friends came the Episcopalians. The Rev. Thomas Crawford was the first missionary to Kent County and was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, from London, in 1704. He was succeeded in 1711 by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who in 1733 was succeeded by the Rev. George Frazer. All of these visited and held services in the homes of the members of their faith in Duck Creek Hundred. The establishment of the first Episcopal Church in the Hundred dates to May 17, 1740, when Thomas Green deeded one square acre of land of the "Gravesend tract" for the purpose of building a chapel and burying ground for Saint Peter's Church at Duck creek."

The first chapel was built under the Rev. Arthur Usher in 1744. In 1762 the Rev. Charles Inglis began the movement for the erection of a new brick church. The brick church that followed was dedicated Trinity Sunday, 1764, under the rectorship of the Rev. Samuel Magaw. During the war of the Revolution the church languished and services were entirely abandoned for some years. In 1786 the vestry of Christ Church, Dover, conferred with the vestry of St. Peter's Church at Duck creek regarding the call of the Rev. Samuel Roe as rector of both parishes. This was done and he served the churches jointly until his death February 8, 1791. From that date until 1827 St. Peter's showed but little life, and in 1827 the brick church was torn down, and a new church erected in Smyrna called St. Peter's Church of Smyrna.

The church has been served by some notable preachers, among whom were Dr. Charles Inglis, who afterwards served as rector of Trinity Church in New York City, and later was Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. Robert S. Piggott, a descendant of Piggott, Baron of Boorne of Normandy, and a man of scholarly attainments, a prominent Mason and an engraver of no mean ability. In a beautiful cemetery on the site of the original church edifice are the remains of many who

were linked with the history of the State, among whom are the Commins family, the wife of Governor John Clark, Governor William Temple, Major James Chambers, Surgeon George S. Culbreth, U. S. N., and many others.

The honors for second place in the establishment of religious services are about equally divided between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians. Data, however, is not available as to the exact date of the establishment of the old Duck Creek Presbyterian Church. It was built on a part of the land heretofore referred to as "Pearman's Choice," and was probably organized in 1733. A church was erected that year on Holy Hill, south of Smyrna, and was served for ten years by the Rev. Robert Jamison. From 1791 to 1818 the interest waned and few services were held. In 1846 property on Mt. Vernon street, Smyrna, was purchased, and the church was reorganized. In 1883 a new edifice was erected on Main street, and opened for worship April 6, 1884. The graveyard now used by the Smyrna Presbyterians is the original site of the old church, and is one of the prettiest spots in Kent County. Beneath the green sod on Holy Hill sleep many distinguished colonists and citizens of Delaware. Governor John Clark and United States Senator Presley Spruance lie in this God's-acre.

Methodist adherents point to two congregations of members of their faith in the early days of Duck Creek Hundred. Severson's Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the first frame churches erected in Kent County. It was situated about a mile and a-half from Rothwell's Landing, and was erected in 1784. In the early days it was known as Carrollton, but in 1874 the frame structure gave way to a brick edifice, which was renamed Severson's after the donor of the land on which the first structure had stood.

The other Methodist Church was Raymond's, built in 1825 on ground donated by James Snow. The building was a product of the zeal and industry of the members of the congregation. Most of the building materials were manufactured on

the ground; bricks were burnt and timbers hewn by the individual members of the congregation.

The Methodists began holding religious services at Duck Creek Cross Roads prior to 1780. The first meetings were held in the house of James L. Stevenson, a small log-house located near the present church site. The denomination soon gained a foothold and Francis Asbury, in his journal, narrates that he spoke there in 1780 to over three hundred people. The first church, a frame structure, was built in 1786 and stood in the present Methodist Cemetery. In 1819 the church was enlarged and served the congregation until 1843 when a lot was bought on Mt. Vernon street, and a new brick church erected on the present church site. In 1871 the old church was torn down and the present building erected although it has been materially improved and enlarged since that time. It has been a separate station since 1845. It is one of the strongest churches in the Wilmington Conference, and has been served by the ablest ministers in that conference.

Roman Catholics did not hold worship in Duck Creek Hundred until 1863, when services were held in Smyrna. Twenty years later they purchased the Mt. Vernon street property of the Presbyterians and organized what is known as St. Polycarp's Roman Catholic Church of Smyrna. The first Sunday-school in the county was organized in 1820 by eight young women of Smyrna. After seven years of activity as a non-sectarian organization, the school disbanded, the members becoming affiliated with the various denominations of the town.

Duck Creek Hundred has never been noted as a manufacturing or industrial region. Its rich meadow lands and many streams tend more to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. However, the water-power of the many branches and tributaries of Duck creek was utilized and on Green's branch at Salisbury were situated, perhaps the oldest mills in the county. They are located on the "Gravesend tract" and as early as 1717 Richard Empson conducted there, "grist mills, bolting mill, saw mills and other improvements" as disclosed by the old records.

In old Duck Creek, Peter and Daniel Lowber operated a tan-yard. Israel Peterson also ran a successful tannery at Smyrna. Shipyards were conducted at Smyrna and Rothwell's Landings.

Smyrna has had many small industries. Green's pottery, on Main street, existed for several years, and at one time pianos were made in the town by John H. Pennington. The earliest firm of carriage builders was Benson & Catts, later known as Benson & Co., and still later as Cahoon & Carrow. The business failed soon after the commencement of the Civil War. J. M. Denning was also an early carriage builder in Smyrna, and afterwards the Smyrna Buggy Co. conducted business in the town. Lassell & Curry began wagon building in Smyrna in 1871, and ten years later J. C. Lassell & Co. succeeded to the business. George W. Tilghman was a successful wagon builder for twenty-five years, beginning in 1865. Joseph L. Beckett was also a wagon builder in Smyrna. His enterprise started in 1882. Several small foundry enterprises were started, but none of them secured much of a foothold.

Richard Mitchell began, prior to 1870, the making of fruit-baskets in the town. In 1887 the firm of Worden & Evans began the manufacture of fruit-baskets in combination with a steam saw-mill and machine-shop that had been started by William Worden ten years before. The Worden Manufacturing Co. succeeded to the business in 1875, but three years later the firm of Tschudy & Catts bought the plant, and the latter firm conducted the business successfully for several years.

In 1847 James Taylor started a general wheelwrighting and wagon-building business on South Commerce street, and from this grew the larger business of manufacturing, not only wagons, but many lines of agricultural implements, by the firm of G. W. & S. Taylor. In November, 1887, the G. W. & S. Taylor Co. succeeded to the business. The old tannery was one of the institutions of Smyrna for many years. It was founded by John and Alexander Peterson in 1826. In 1837

John Peterson sold his interest to John Mustard, and the firm name became Peterson & Mustard, and so continued until 1868, when John Peterson died. Horace R. Mustard then became a partner with his father, and they together conducted the business until 1875, when it was discontinued. Afterwards the old tannery was used as a basket manufactory by Horace R. Mustard and A. Lee Cummins.

The first canning establishment was opened in Smyrna in 1867 by Joseph V. Hoffecker. A year later, John H. Hoffecker, a brother, was admitted as a partner, and in 1877 the latter became sole owner. In 1882 an evaporator was added to the equipment. This enterprise has been for years the most important industry of the town, giving employment to nearly two hundred persons, and proving a large wage-distributor. The business continued under the personal ownership and direction of John H. Hoffecker until his death, in 1900. Since that event, the business has been continued by the J. H. Hoffecker Canning Company, with Walter O. Hoffecker as president and J. Edwin Hoffecker, secretary and treasurer.

Smyrna has two banks; the National Bank of Smyrna, organized in 1821, absorbed an earlier bank, called "The Commercial Bank of Delaware," which had been chartered in 1812, and which had its main bank at Smyrna, with a branch at Milford. The Bank of Smyrna came under the national banking system in 1878. Isaac Davis was the first president, serving from 1822 to 1844, he was succeeded by Jacob Stout who served from 1844 to 1847. Jacob Raymond then served from 1847 to 1852, Presley Spruance from 1852 to 1856, Ayres Stockley from 1856 to 1875, George H. Raymond from 1875 to 1876 and David J. Cummins from 1876 until his death, when William H. Janney became president and still continues. The following have served as cashiers: Samuel H. Hodson, Ayres Stockley, William M. Bell, William H. Janney and Eugene Davis, who is the present cashier.

In 1876, a new bank was started in Smyrna and called, "The Fruit Grower's National Bank." George H. Raymond

was elected first president, and Nathaniel F. Wilds, cashier. John H. Hoffecker succeeded George H. Raymond as president and served until his death in 1900, when his son, Walter O. Hoffecker, the present efficient president, was elected to succeed him. The present cashier is S. Gilbert Wilds.

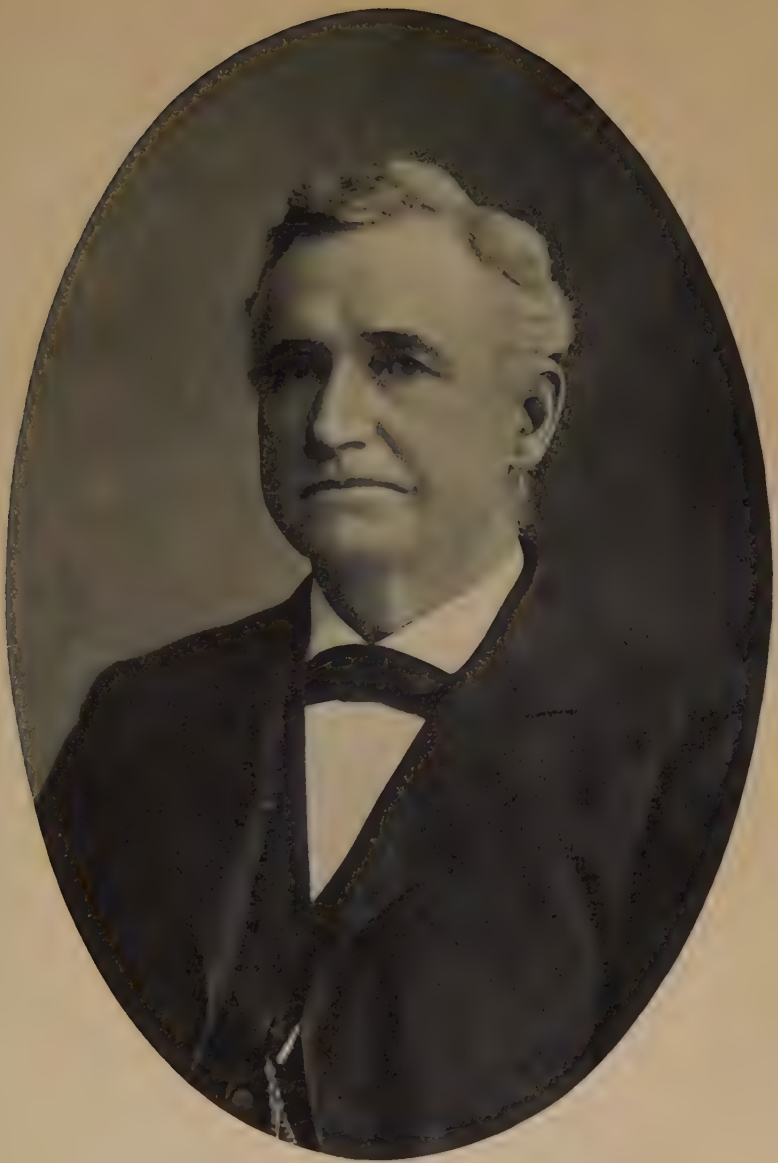
A town hall was erected in 1870, and contains an auditorium of sufficient size to accommodate public gatherings. A public library was founded in 1857, with Presley Spruance as president. It has been in successful operation since that time. Smyrna supports three hotels. The oldest of these is the Smyrna House. It was built in 1787, and at one time was known as the "Indian King Hotel." In earlier days it was kept by Thomas Hale, Mrs. Comfort Lockwood, Thomas L. Temple, Charles Foxwell, and Jefferson & Clayton. In later years J. Charles Armstrong and Cyrus P. Gears have been the proprietors. The Delaware House was opened as a hotel in 1837, and at first was called the Steamboat Hotel, but the name was changed in 1856, to the Delaware House. Thomas Jackson was the first proprietor. It was conducted for several years by William Fell. John C. Blizzard is the present proprietor. There is a smaller hotel on Mt. Vernon street, called the Chester House, of which Maria. F. Smith has been the proprietress for several years.

The names of Cummins, Blackiston, Catts, Raymond, Spruance and Hoffecker, have long been familiar in Duck Creek Hundred. Daniel Cummins the progenitor of the family of that name settled in the Hundred early in 1700. His son John Cummins showed unusual ability as a merchant, and built up a business that extended many miles around Smyrna and that made him a handsome fortune. John Cummins at his death left a large family; his sons, George W., David J., and Alexander G., being large land owners, and men of the highest standing in the community. David J. Cummins for many years prior to his death was the honored president of the Bank of Smyrna. Bishop Daniel B. Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was a descendant of John Cummins.

Duck Creek Hundred has contributed her fair share of men to public affairs. Thomas Collins, who gave honored service to the Revolutionary cause, and who was chosen Governor in 1786, had his residence near Smyrna, and was always a leading citizen of the Hundred. John Cook, who served as Governor for a few weeks in 1783 as the immediate successor of John Dickinson, was a near neighbor of Thomas Collins, living within sight of the town of Smyrna. John Clark, Governor of the State from 1817 to 1820, was a resident of Appoquinimink Hundred, but his business was transacted at Smyrna, as he lived but a few miles away, and his remains lie at rest in the Presbyterian graveyard just south of the town. William Temple, who served repeatedly in both branches of the General Assembly, and who as Speaker of the House of Representatives became Governor in 1846, was a life-long resident of Duck Creek Hundred, and for many years a leading merchant in Smyrna.

Smyrna has had no better citizen than John H. Hoffecker. He was a descendant of Henry Hoffecker, who came from Germany to America in the first half of the seventeenth century and settled in Kent County. John H. Hoffecker was born in 1827, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm near Smyrna, and he received only the education which the country schools of that time afforded. He continued on the farm, which came to him at his father's death, until 1868, when he joined with his brother, Joseph V. Hoffecker, in the canning business in Smyrna.

He at once gained the high regard of the community. For integrity and square dealing no man stood higher. He showed wise judgment in business, and was always interested in matters that tended towards public improvement. It was natural that he should be called to act as town commissioner and on the school board. He was one of the leaders in procuring water-works for the town and in the erection of the large and creditable school building that for twenty-five years past has accommodated the school population of the town.



JOHN H. HOFFECKER.

1827-1900.

His early political affiliations were with the Whig party, but in 1856 he cast his vote for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, and ever after was identified with the Republican party. His party was in the minority in the State during most of his life, but he was honored by selection to its National Conventions on many occasions, and was always recognized as a Kent County leader.

In 1888 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and being pre-eminently fitted for the place was elected Speaker. He was further honored by being named, in 1889, with Thomas F. Bayard and Beniah L. Lewis as one of the three Delaware Commissioners to resurvey and mark the circular boundary between this State and Pennsylvania.

In 1896 he was nominated by the Union Republican party for the office of Governor, an office for which he had peculiar fitness and to which he should have been elected, but owing to factional strife among the Republicans of the State another Republican ticket was placed in the field and the Democratic candidate, Ebe. W. Tunnell, was elected. Mr. Hoffecker polled a very large majority of the Republican votes in the State. Two years later both Republican parties in the State nominated him for Representative in Congress, and in a measure he was vindicated by being triumphantly elected to that office. He was a member of Congress at the time of his death.

Mr. Hoffecker was a man of handsome physique, and withal a Christian gentleman. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since boyhood, and nowhere was he more greatly missed than in Wesley M. E. Church in Smyrna, where for many years he had served as trustee, steward and superintendent of the Sunday-school. His useful life ended with his sudden death at his home in Smyrna on June 16, 1900, and his remains were laid to rest with his ancestors in the Methodist cemetery in that town.

KENTON HUNDRED.

Kenton Hundred follows Duck Creek Hundred geographically. This Hundred was created by an act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1869. It was formed from Duck Creek and Little Creek Hundreds, and comprises all the original territory of those Hundreds which lies west of the Delaware Railroad.

The boundaries of Kenton Hundred are: On the north, Blackbird Hundred of New Castle County and Duck Creek; on the east, the Delaware Railroad; on the southwest, Dover Hundred and Fork Branch of St. Jones creek, and on the west by the State of Maryland. Little Duck creek runs through the center of the Hundred, and its several branches keep the meadow lands well watered.

Early settlements in the new lands of America were usually made along the waterways, where the settlers had a convenient and easy means of transportation, and in grants of land in the Hundreds of Duck Creek and Little Creek the settlers followed the course of their neighbors in other Hundreds. Most of the settlers in Kenton Hundred were English, and the greater portion of the land was known as the "Manor of Freith." "Freith" was a tract of ten thousand acres laid off by William Penn under warrant and survey bearing date of May 3, 1683. A portion of this tract was purchased by the Bristol Naval Store Company in 1714, and Benjamin Shurmer took three thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres of the tract on a branch of Duck creek. Walter Dulany in 1706, took up a large tract of this land on Freith as did also Captain Richard Smith in 1710. South of the Dulany tract was what was known as the "Deer Park" tract comprising two thousand two hundred and fifty-five acres. This tract was granted to Benjamin Blackiston June 14, 1733, by Lord Baltimore. Samuel Chew also took up lands on the west side of the Hundred and in the Maryland territory. Other large property owners and early settlers in this hundred were William Ellinsworth who received one thousand and twenty-five acres of the

"Manor of Freith" on Little Duck creek, which he named "Duncaster." John Hillyard, a large land-owner in Duck Creek Hundred, in 1682, took up four hundred and twenty-six acres known as "Hillyard's Exchange."

James Green another large owner of land in Duck Creek Hundred owned a large tract in Kenton known as "Brenford," Philip Lewis took up several large tracts adjoining these and extending from a small settlement known as the "Seven Hickories," on the road from Dover to where the village of Kenton was eventually built on his land; and one thousand acres adjoining the settlement of "Seven Hickories" were owned by Moors who came to the Hundred direct from Spain in 1710, and who settled in a village known as Moortown on the Dover-Kenton road.

In 1785 these Moors owned large estates and had a prosperous and thriving community. John and Israel Durham were leading members of this settlement. They and their descendants refused to mingle with their white or black neighbors and have maintained to this day their pure Moorish blood. Several families now remain in this section as direct descendants of these Moors.

Clayton, the largest town in Kenton Hundred, is in the extreme northeastern part of the Hundred. The earliest settlement at or near the present town site was known as "Jintown" on the road to Smyrna Landing. The land on which this settlement was located was held by one Richard Tibbitt, with a reversion of the fee to one William Wartenby, in case Tibbitt had no heirs. In 1859 Tibbitt sold ground for a town site, the Delaware railroad was built and a town established along the railroad a quarter of a mile from the site of the old "Jintown" settlement. The town was named Smyrna Station. In 1860 the Postoffice Department recognized the town for postal purposes as Clayton but it was not until 1877 that an Act of the Legislature changed the name from Smyrna Station to Clayton, at which time the town was also incorporated.

Upon Tibbitt's death, without issue, William Wartenby

claimed title to the town site and after an interesting and bitter legal battle the entire tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, comprising the town of Clayton, was declared the property of William Wartenby; and his heirs still own a large portion of Clayton at the present time.

Lewis's Cross Roads was the oldest settlement in the Hundred. It was built on the tract of land owned by Philip Lewis and has passed through various experiences as to its name. In the early days it was known as the Cross Roads, then later as "Grogtown" and finally, in 1806, the Legislature changed the name to the more euphonious one of Kenton. The town is now an enterprising village on the Delaware and Chesapeake railway. The old Kenton Hotel was built in 1809 by Philip Lewis and was for years a landmark of the Hundred.

Other historic villages in the Hundred were "Blackiston's Cross Roads" built on the "Deer Park" tract, at the junction of the post roads running from Delaware to Maryland which were surveyed in 1764. The hamlet took its name from the owner of the tract, Benjamin Blackiston. Downs' Chapel was another cross-roads village, named after William Downs who built a store there in 1838 and a school house which was used as a place of worship. The chapel proper was built in 1842.

Brenford, another village of the Hundred, got its name from the Brenford farm, near the village, and of which the latter was at one time a part. Since 1866 it has been a great fruit shipping station of the Delaware railroad. The tract of land on which the town of Cheswold is situated, was owned by John S. Moore who began the town in 1856 after the completion of the Delaware railroad, by the erection of a general store which he conducted for several years.

Kenton Hundred people are largely devoted to farming and fruit-raising pursuits, with the result that aside from such industries as pertain exclusively to the Delaware Railroad and a few grist-mills, manufacturing enterprises are few indeed.

The old Griffin grist-mill, on Duck creek, is perhaps the oldest grist-mill in the Hundred. It was operated by mem-

bers of the Griffin family, in whose hands it remained until 1820. David S. Casperson purchased it in 1859, and after running it a year he was killed by his neighbor, George Buchanan, in a dispute over the boundary line of adjoining properties. It was known for years as Casperson's mill, and was located a mile and a-half above Clayton, but has now disappeared.

In 1790 Simon Kollock erected what is now known as the Cloak grist-mill, on Little Duck creek, near the Seven Hickories. This mill was run until 1886 by descendants of Ebenezer Cloak, who purchased it in 1824. Near the Cloak mill is another old mill known as Malcolm's mill. It was built by Thomas Alexander in 1806 and has been used as a grist mill, a carding mill and saw mill at various times in its history. Samuel Murphy built a mill a mile or so above the Casperson mill on Little Duck creek in 1832 which passed through the same vicissitudes as Malcolm's mill. Phosphate factories, canning establishments and plants for the evaporation of fruit exist in various parts of the Hundred.

About a mile northeast of the town of Kenton is Bryn Zion Church founded in 1733 by eight or nine families of Old Duck creek village who were members of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church of Pencader Hundred, in New Castle County. In 1747 a conveyance of one-half an acre of land was made by William Griffin to six men, trustees of the Baptist Society, for church uses after the confession of faith adopted by the Baptist Association at Philadelphia which met September 25, 1742. This land was never occupied by a church building, the Welsh Tract Baptists rebuilt and used the church built by the Independents and known as Mount Zion. The congregation and church were incorporated July 22, 1794. In the graveyard of this church repose all that was mortal of many of the old families of the Hundred.

The Methodists in the Hundred gathered for divine worship in the forest about two miles beyond Blackiston's Cross Roads and it was there that the largest chapel on the pen-

insula, for a number of years, was erected on the Blackiston tract. It was known as Blackiston's Chapel, was built in 1787, from designs furnished by Bishop Asbury, and was two and one-half miles from Blackiston's Cross Roads. The old church building which was forty by sixty feet was replaced in 1847 by a smaller structure.

On the road leading to Downs' Chapel in the town of Kenton in 1818, was built the Kenton M. E. Church. One of the donors of ground for this building was the Rev. John Durborough the grandfather of Bishop Cummins of Kentucky. Durborough was the first minister of the church.

Three miles from Kenton was erected in 1843 Downs' Chapel the oldest Methodist Protestant Church in this section. Through the efforts of Rev. David J. Ewell, was erected Ewell's Methodist Protestant Church at Clayton, in 1860, the first church in the town. There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church and a small Episcopal Church in Clayton.

EAST DOVER HUNDRED.

Prior to January 28, 1823, all the territory embraced in what is now known as East Dover and West Dover Hundreds formed part of Murderkill and St. Jones's Hundreds. St. Jones's Hundred was one of the original Hundreds and extended along Delaware Bay from St. Jones's creek to Little creek. By Act of Assembly, in 1823, Murderkill Hundred was divided so that a large area was added to St. Jones's Hundred and from another portion of the territory Dover Hundred was formed. To this Hundred of Dover, in 1831, a narrow strip of Murderkill was added by Act of Assembly.

February 18, 1859, Dover Hundred was divided into the East Dover election district and West Dover election district, by a line beginning at Allaband's mill stream and running thence with the road leading from Dover to Hazlettville to a point near Nathan Slaughter's gate; thence with the public road until it is intersected by the road near Dinah's Corner, leading to Casson's Corner, thence with the last named road

till it intersects the road from Casson's Corner to Dinah's Corner; thence with the road leading to Isaac Buckingham's until it is intersected by the road leading to the Seven Hickories; thence along that road past George Parris' farm to the branch dividing Dover and Little Creek Hundreds. The eastern portion by this division was known as the East Dover election district and the western portion as the West Dover election district from February 18, 1859, to February 7, 1877, when by Act of the General Assembly they were constituted separate Hundreds and Old Dover Hundred, as such, ceased to exist.

Dealing then with Dover Hundred in its form since 1877 we have the Hundred of East Dover bounded as follows: On the north by Little Creek Hundred; east by Delaware Bay; south by North Murderkill Hundred and west by West Dover Hundred. East Dover Hundred is the more important of the two Dover Hundreds inasmuch as the town of Dover, the capital of the State, is within its limits. The Hundred is well watered, being drained by St. Jones's creek on the south and Little creek on the north.

On the north side of St. Jones's creek a little above the mouth was the most important early settlement in the Hundred, that of "Towne Point." This tract was surveyed by Verhoofe, surveyor of Whorekill County, on September 29, 1679, to Edward Pack and John Briggs, and consisted of one hundred and forty acres. Pack resided on "Towne Point" and Briggs on the tract adjoining, which he called "Kingston upon Hull" and upon which Samuel Dickinson resided later. It is claimed that the first court for what is now Kent County convened in Pack's house on "Towne Point." In 1688 William Darvall was in possession of "Towne Point" and kept a noted public house and a ferry at the "Point."

The earliest date of a land warrant in Kent County is that of June 16, 1671, for a tract of land containing four hundred acres known as "Poplar Neck," and granted by Governor Francis Lovelace to Thomas Young. This tract was adjoined

by "Mulberry Swamp," later called "Hodges Desert" and "Jones, His Valley," by "Kitt's Hammock," "Brinkloe Range," "Poplar Ridge" and "St. Jones's Landing," all of which were in the strip of territory known as "St. Jones's Neck."

Settlements were made upon tracts on both sides of Pipe Elm creek upon what was known as the "Little Pipe Elm" and the "Great Pipe Elm" tracts by William Winsmore, in 1680, and later by Charles Marim and John Nickerson. On the Little Pipe Elm tract on the northwest side of Little Pipe Elm creek was "Cherbourg," the manor of Charles Marim, whose son John, in 1807, sold the mansion and three hundred and forty-four acres of land adjoining, to Ruhamah and Cornelius P. Comegys. Benjamin B. Comegys, Dr. George J. Comegys and Mrs. Henry M. Ridgely were born at Cherbourg.

East of the "Pipe Elm" tracts was a tract of one thousand acres called "Uptown," surveyed to John Richardson September 9, 1686. Samuel Dickinson, a merchant of Talbot County, Maryland, in 1733 acquired title by purchase, to a great portion of the lands of St. Jones's Neck including "Towne Point," "Kingston upon Hull," "Burton's Delight" "Mulberry Swamp" and part of "Poplar Neck." He named a tract of one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight acres, "Dickinson Manor" and resided in a mansion built on the site of John Brigg's house at Towne Point. For several years he was a magistrate of Kent County. His body lies in the family graveyard on a portion of the tract. Samuel Dickinson was the father of the illustrious John Dickinson, the scholarly Revolutionary statesman.

Griffith Jones and John Glover, prior to 1680, took up a tract of six hundred and fifty acres west of Pipe Elm creek which was known as "Tynhead Court." Jones was a member of William Penn's council from 1687 to 1697. This tract was divided later and part of it was known as "Wethered Court," from John Wethered who received it by legacy. "Dover Landing" was on part of this land at the head of

navigation on Little creek. "Tynhead Court" is also on Little creek and forms part of the Ridgely farm.

Other tracts in East Dover Hundred of importance, before mentioning "Brother's Portion," the site of the town of Dover, county seat of Kent County and capital of the State, are "Aberdeen" on the road from "Kitt's Hammock" to Dover, warranted to John Briggs owner of "Kingston upon Hull," "Porter's Lodge" surveyed in 1680, to Robert Porter, and adjoining "Aberdeen," "Troy" warranted in 1679, to Thomas Tarrant and east of "Aberdeen," "Lisburns" adjoining "Troy," warranted to John Brickloe in 1684, and "Denbigh" on the west side of St. Jones's creek, warranted in December, 1683, to Daniel Jones whose daughter married William Rodney, grandfather of Cæsar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"Denbigh" came into possession of Cæsar Rodney who sold it to Benjamin Chew in 1765. Samuel Chew, father of Benjamin Chew, in 1741 purchased from Nathaniel Luff a portion of "Berry's Range" and was prothonotary of Kent County. Benjamin Chew, of Germantown, Pennsylvania fame, came into possession of the Luff lands from his father in 1770. This tract he sold to Charles Hillyard, reserving only the Chew family burying-ground.

Simon Irons on August 6, 1686, received a warrant for six hundred acres on St. Jones's creek adjoining "Berry's Range" afterwards known as the Nathaniel Drew lands, and later called "The Range" and owned by Nicholas Loockerman. The "Maidston" tract of eight hundred and seventy-seven acres warranted April 19, 1681, to John Albertson and John Munford, in later years came into the possession of Charles I. Du Pont and the grist mills on the tract became known as Du Pont's mills. "Canterbury" tract of two hundred and thirty-six acres in the St. Jones's forks was surveyed to Thomas Lucas in 1738. "The Shoemaker Hall" tract was taken up by Isaac Webb and lies north of Isaac's branch. "Rochester" tract of five hundred acres lies between the forks of Maidston

and St. Jones's creeks. All these tracts came at one time into the possession of the families of the early holders of lands in East Dover Hundred.

William Penn was the projector of the town of Dover. On the 11th of August, 1683, Penn issued a warrant as "Proprietary and Governor of ye Province of Pennsylvania and ye Territories thereunto belonging" directing "William Clarke, surveyor of ye counties of Kent and Sussex to lay out in ye land appointed for ye town of Dover in ye county of Kent, one high street, one hundred and fifty feet wide, and two back streets, each sixty-six feet broad, to run from ye water side throughout, and one cross street one hundred and fifty feet broad where ye high road crosseth ye said town land—also order ye Court House and Prison be built in ye cross street of ye said town."

This warrant prescribed that the town of Dover should be laid out, but contained no instructions as to its exact location with reference to lands or settlements in Kent County. The selection of the site was not made until 1694, and in reality was precipitated by the refusal of one of the Justices of the Peace of Kent County to sit at James Maxwell's Tavern on the "Berry's Range" tract on the east side of St. Jones's creek. A quorum could not be secured and a term of court was lost. The state of affairs was reported to the Lieutenant Governor and Provincial Council; the justices were ordered to hold their courts, but the provincial judges were commanded in their next circuit to inquire into the Kent troubles and see what might be the best and proper place for the holding of the Kent County Courts. Accordingly this was done, and the recommendation sent to the Lieutenant Governor and Provincial Council advised the holding of the court on some part of the land belonging to William Southby (or Southbee) on the south side of the head of Dover river, St. Jones's creek, as near the landing as possible.

The land of William Southby spoken of in the recommendation was warranted to John and Richard Walker in 1680,

and was part of a tract of eight hundred acres known as the "Brother's Portion." On February 20, 1683, the brothers purchased the Indian title of this tract from Christian (Petogogue), for three match-coats, twelve bottles of drink, and four handfuls of powder. In 1684 John Walker, who had become the sole owner, sold the whole tract of eight hundred acres to William Southbee of Philadelphia. Both Southbee and Walker were members of Penn's Council from Kent County.

Two hundred acres, therefore, of this land were purchased November 23, 1694, of Southbee by Richard Wilson for twenty-five pounds and by him conveyed February 4, 1695, to the County of Kent. The tract extended one hundred perches along the Dover river and one hundred and twenty perches westward.

In 1697 a court house was built but no town had then been laid out. A petition was sent by the inhabitants of Kent County to the Council at Philadelphia, May 15, 1699, asking among other things that the land on which the court house stands be erected into a township, laid out in lots, with a common, or market place, with streets and public landings; that a fair may be held twice a year; and that the place be called "Canterbury." The petitioners' requests were granted except the name, which was declared to be "Dover," on June 20, 1699.

Although Penn had provided for the laying out of the town of Dover in Kent County, and notwithstanding the granting of the petition of the inhabitants in 1699, it was not until 1717 that the town was laid out, when by Act of Assembly three commissioners were appointed to "lay out into lots the two hundred acre tract adjoining the court house in Kent County." The survey was to be completed by the 10th of March, 1718. The commissioners were Benjamin Shurmer, William Brinckloe and Richard Richardson, who proceeded at once with their work.

The town was laid out one hundred perches wide and two hundred perches westward, an area of one hundred and twenty-

five acres, leaving seventy-five acres for future division. In laying out the town the commissioners laid the long street in such a way that Penn's instructions concerning the court house should be followed. The King's road from Philadelphia to Lewes passed through the plot and has continued to the present time the main street of Dover. Two of the public lots were laid out, one of which was called "Church Square" and the other "Meeting House Square." In 1718 John Mifflin bought sixty-nine acres of the seventy-five, left unplotted. That tract is now known as the Ridgely farm. Ephraim Emerson purchased the remaining six acres the same year.

Early holders of property in Dover in addition to the above were Richard Richardson, Absalom Cuff, Samuel Greenwood, John Lindsay, Thomas Wells, John Bell, Thomas Tarrant, Charles Hillyard, Francis Richardson, Waitman Sipple, Joseph Booth Jr., Thomas Barle, David Rees, Robert Bohannon, Daniel and Neil Books, William Rodney, Thomas Nixon, Robert Willcocks, John Houseman, Thomas Noxon, Cornelius Empson, Margaret Caton and Samuel Dickinson. The first addition to the town was made by the selling of a few lots north of the north road and on the King's road, and was part of "Morgan's Pasture Land" but the town grew but little for many years. By Act of the General Assembly February 16, 1829 the town was incorporated.

In 1703 the first mention is made of church needs in Dover, and this is found in the records of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." A memorial signed by twenty-two inhabitants of Dover was presented to the Bishop of London asking for a minister of the Gospel. In 1704 they sent another memorial containing the information that fifty-five pounds and seventeen shillings had been raised toward his support. Those memorials were the beginnings of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Dover. That same year, 1704, Col. Robert French, founder of Immanuel Church, New Castle, donated a tract of one hundred and ten acres on the east side of St. Jones creek, a mile

and a-half below Dover, as the glebe. In 1705 the Rev. Thomas Crawford was sent over from London as missionary at Dover. He remained until 1711, when he returned to England, leaving the church in poor straits. He was followed by a Rev. Mr. Henderson, who was driven out by the uncharitableness of the people, and the church at Dover was allowed to languish until 1733, when the Rev. George Frazier arrived and started the erection of a brick building to replace the decayed old frame structure.

By 1740 the Rev. Arthur Usher writes from Dover that the new brick church has been completed, and a wooden chapel at Duck creek and one at Mispillion begun. The year 1748 is the date on the earliest tombstone in the church-yard, and records the demise of "Capt. Thomas Benson from Whitehaven, died September 18, 1748, aged twenty-five years." From 1751 to 1759 conditions were miserable, indeed; sickness, dissension and poverty had their effect upon the prosperity of the church. In 1759 the Rev. Charles Inglis was sent from London by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to the County of Kent. He proved to be the most popular of the early churchmen in the State. After seven years of arduous endeavor, in which he firmly established the church in Kent County, he moved to New York city, where he was called to serve as assistant rector in Trinity church. He afterwards became rector, and later, upon his return to England, was sent out to Nova Scotia as the first missionary bishop of the Church of England.

The Rev. Samuel Magaw succeeded Dr. Inglis in 1767. It was during this year that the first documentary evidence of the name of the church appears. The inscription in the Bible, still in use in the church, presented that year, reads as follows: "The gift of Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, merchant, at the city of Philadelphia, to Christ's church at Dover in Kent County, Delaware, Annoque Domini 1767." In 1781 Mr. Magaw went to Philadelphia, where he served as rector of St. Paul's from 1781 to 1804.

The record is incomplete until 1786. That year the church appeared to be in a flourishing condition, and the Rev. Samuel Roe was called as minister of St. Peter's Church at Duck Creek Cross Roads and Christ Church at Dover. Two hundred pounds of Mr. Roe's salary was raised by Christ Church and one hundred by St. Peter's at Duck creek. Mr. Roe died in 1791, and was buried in Christ church-yard. From 1791 to 1859 the details are meager, and show the church in a weak and neglected condition. In 1860 the church, repaired and renovated, was reconsecrated, and with this a change for the better in the affairs and history of Christ Church began. The glebe was sold in 1859. In 1879 the present rectory was purchased, and the parish has grown steadily. The present rector, Rev. George M. Bond, has rendered the church excellent service.

Dover, in 1711 had a large Presbyterian or Dissenter following, and from then until 1717, they were so strong as to venture an attempt to dispossess and disperse their opponents, the Episcopalians. The Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1714 appointed the Rev. James Anderson to supply the people with preaching once a month for a year. Supplies of this character were furnished until 1723 when the Presbytery was asked to appoint a minister to serve the people. Mr. Archibald McCook was sent to them and duly ordained and installed June 8, 1727. As early as 1717 the Presbyterians had built a house of worship, for, when the town of Dover was laid out "Church Square," where Christ Church stood, and "Meeting House Square" where the Presbyterian Church stands, were parts of the careful plot of the commissioners.

The Rev. Archibald McCook was therefore the first Presbyterian pastor in Dover and Kent County. He died in 1729. The next pastor of record was the Rev. Robert Jamison, mentioned as one of the grantees in the deed to the lot of the old church on May 12, 1743. Jamison probably served the Presbyterians in and about Dover from 1734, until his death in 1744. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Miller of Bos-

ton, April 26, 1749, who served the church for more than forty-two years. He died while pastor and was buried in the church yard. He rendered invaluable services to the Presbyterian Churches in Delaware.

From Dr. Miller's death in 1791, to March 20, 1798, when the Rev. John C. Brush was called as minister the church was without a pastor. Mr. Brush, however, proved not to be orthodox and was removed by the church and Presbytery of New Castle in 1792. His teaching is said to have scattered the church and from the date of his removal 1825 the Dover Presbyterian Church was practically extinct again.

Rev. Alexander Campbell helped resuscitate the church in 1827, but in 1831 the convention which framed the new Constitution of Delaware of that year fitted up and cleaned the church building for use for its sessions, from November 9th to December 2d, after which the Legislature appointed three trustees to care for the property. Only two members could be found by the Rev. John Patton, who acted as stated supply there for a year, from 1834. From that date until 1843 the church had a nominal existence, but with the settlement and ordination of Rev. Thomas G. Murphy in June, 1844, down to the present time, the church has been a power in the community.

Methodism found a foothold in Dover in the year 1778, when the Rev. Freeborn Garretson delivered a sermon from the steps of the old academy, in the southern part of the town, to an audience that had at first threatened his life as a Tory. The church was organized September 13, 1778, the day following Garretson's famous sermon, and preaching services were conducted at the Hilliard home above Dover. The first M. E. church building in Dover was erected by Richard Bassett, afterwards Governor of Delaware, on the northwest corner of North and Queen streets. The ground was donated by Vincent Loockerman, June 1, 1782. The church was incorporated, in 1799, as Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Whatcoat died in Dover, and was buried under the

altar of the old church building. In 1850 the old building was torn down and a new building erected on State street, the present site. The church has grown steadily; a chapel has been erected, a parsonage bought, and a large membership is now in attendance at church and Sunday-school services.

The year 1832 may be said to be the beginning of the movement toward the establishment of a Baptist Church in Dover. Two families, the Stites and Parris families, requested the Baptist Home Missionary Society to send a missionary to labor there. From 1832 to 1847 the Rev. John P. Thompson labored there as missionary. He was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Walter. In 1850 a lot on the south side of the public square was bought and a church edifice erected, the dedication of which was had in January, 1853. From the time of its organization the building served the needs of the denomination until the erection of the large brick church at the northeast corner of Bradford and Division streets in 1892. The old building is now used by the Women's New Century Club.

The colored people of Dover erected their first meeting-house in 1852 on the southwest corner of the lot occupied by the first site of the Wesley M. E. Church. Prior to that time colored communicants worshiped with the white congregation of their faith, but that year a separate organization was secured, and the colored Methodists named the church "Whatcoat Methodist Church," taking the name from the famous Bishop Whatcoat, who is buried in the lot on which their edifice is built. The first building was in use until 1872, when it was removed and converted into a parsonage, and a new structure, more commodious in appointment, erected.

Following this movement by the colored Methodists, the Bethel African M. E. Church was organized in 1873, and a chapel erected on Kirkwood street. The colored Baptists, who were, it is said, largely recruited from the Methodists, met for worship in 1883 in private houses. By the aid of the Baptist Association and public-spirited citizens of Dover, in 1886, a

lot was purchased for them, and Calvary Baptist Church organized. A frame building was erected on the lot at the corner of Queen and Fulton streets, and dedicated June 29, 1887.

The Catholic Church of the Holy Cross was erected in 1871 under the supervision of the Bishop of the diocese of Wilmington, the Right Reverend Thomas A. Becker. Father Edward Taylor was the first priest in charge. The parish included Smyrna, Magnolia, Salisbury, Westover, Princess Anne, Berlin, Ocean City and Cape Charles City.

Numerous buildings of historic interest add to the beauty of Dover. The Capitol Hotel, on King and North streets, stands on the original site purchased by Thomas Wells on February 16, 1724. The Hotel Richardson, on the triangle formed by State and King streets, the State House, the Holy Cross Church, the old Academy, and the Wilmington Conference Academy are all buildings of interest.

East Dover Hundred, like West Dover Hundred, depends upon its fertile soil for the prosperity of its population, and it is a great fruit shipping and canning center. Numerous old mills abound throughout the Hundred. The mill built by Charles Hilliard, in 1787, on St. Jones's creek, and known as Sipple's mill, and also as Cowgill's mill, has been in active operation as a grist mill almost continuously since it was built. William McIntire Shakespeare purchased this mill about 1870 and it has since been known as the Dover Flouring mill.

John Pennell built a saw mill on the Isaac Webb property, on Isaac's branch, in 1772. This was eventually turned into a grist mill, and a carding mill added later. The mill to-day is a flour mill. Another mill on Isaac's branch was the Howell mill and has survived as a full-fledged roller process flour mill. Judge Richard Cooper ran a saw mill on Puncheon run, in the Hundred, which was abandoned in 1820. A grist mill, fulling mill and distillery were operated by William Allaband, on what was known as Wharton's mill pond on the stream above Camden, in 1800. This was run in part as late as 1880.

In the town of Dover the Dover Glass Works Company established a plant in 1883 and for a few years supplied quantities of window glass to the trade but the plant was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. In 1871 Joseph M. Chambers erected a factory for the packing of hermetically sealed products, and this factory, in 1881, became the property of the J. M. Chambers Packing Company but ten years later ceased to do business. William G. Hazel and Caleb S. Pennewill established a sash, door, and blind factory, and planing mill, in 1868, and began the manufacture of fruit baskets under the name of Hazel & Pennewill. The business has been continued of late years by Caleb S. Pennewill alone. The E. H. Sellers Evaporating Works was for a number of years in active operation at Dover. Because of its importance as the county seat of Kent County, and as the capital of the State, the families who have lived in and around Dover have figured more or less prominently in the history of the State. Samuel Dickinson, Waitman Sipple, Nicholas Ridgely, John Richardson, Cornelius P. Comegys, Albanus Logan, Joseph Barker, Cæsar Knight, George Laws, John Patten, Manlove Hayes, Cæsar Rodney, Vincent Lookerman, John Clayton, Richard Wilson, Nathaniel Luff, Perrin Cooper, John Burton and their descendants founded families whose members have honored places in the history of East Dover Hundred.

The Farmer's Bank at Dover was incorporated February 4, 1807. The Act provided for a main bank at Dover and branches at Georgetown and New Castle. In 1813 a branch was established at Wilmington. The State of Delaware holds fifty-seven per centum of the stock of the bank. Originally the capital stock of the bank was $680,000, but in 1897 the capital was reduced to $500,000. The institution now has a surplus exceeding $500,000. It has always had strong financial standing, but within the past ten years has made very rapid strides forward.

The main bank at Dover has had but four presidents during its century of existence. Henry M. Ridgely served as

president from its organization until 1847. He was succeeded by Jonathan Jenkins, who held the place until his death in 1848. As his successor, Henry Ridgely, son of the first president, was elected in 1848, and served until his death in October, 1904. Caleb S. Pennewill was then elected, and still occupies the place.

The cashiers have been Peter Caverly, James Harper, Joshua G. Brinckle, Cornelius P. Comegys, John Manlove, James P. Wilds, and Walter Morris. The latter has been cashier since 1879.

The First National Bank of Dover was organized in 1865, with a capital of $100,000.00. Hunn Jenkins was elected president, and served until 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Jump. The latter continued until 1887, when Nathaniel B. Smithers was elected, and served until his death in 1896, when Harry A. Richardson became president, and still continues in the place. Charles Kimmey was the first cashier, serving from 1865 to 1868. His successor was John H. Bateman, who served until 1897, when John S. Collins became cashier, and still continues.

Among the industries of East Dover Hundred is the Richardson & Robbins canning factory of Dover, the excellence of whose products have won international approval. This great industrial establishment, now occupying nine acres of ground, had its beginnings in Dover, in a tin and hardware business on Lockerman street, in 1856, conducted by Alden B. Richardson and James W. Robbins. The business really began at Camden a year or so earlier, when Alden B. Richardson opened a small shop in that town for the making of tinware. Into some of the tin cans made by him he put peaches that at that time were beginning to attract the attention of growers, and then canned them upon the small stove that formed part of his tin-shop equipment, and in that primitive way began the great business of Richardson & Robbins that has now attained a world-wide fame.

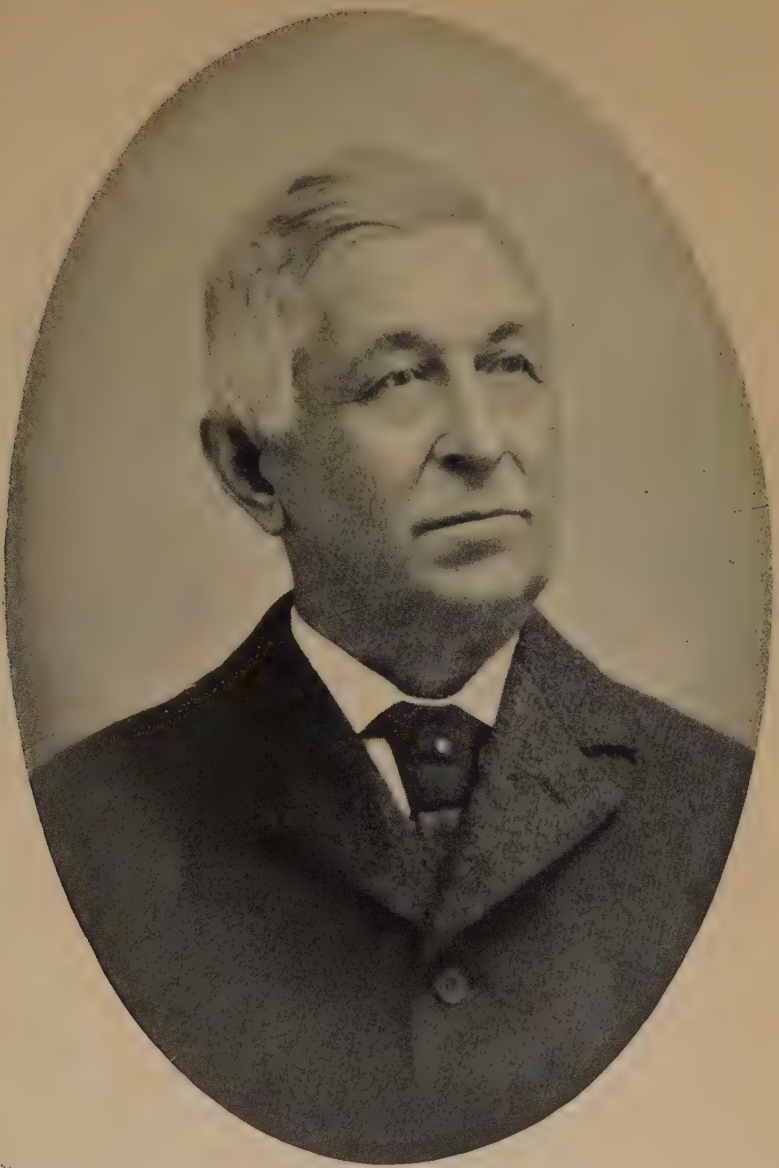
In 1856 the canning business was started in earnest, and

that year six hundred cans were put on the market. The excellence of the output created such a demand that it was found necessary to increase the business, and a larger building was purchased. In 1862 the output had grown to 40,000 cans, and a still larger building was required. The business continued to grow.

Mr. Robbins died in the summer of 1876, and by agreement the firm name remained unchanged, although Harry A. Richardson, son of the founder, stepped into the place of Mr. Robbins, and thereafter the business was conducted by the father and son under the old firm name during the lifetime of the father. In 1881 the present site of nine acres on King street was secured, and the present commodious buildings were planned and started. The old factory was demolished, and gave place to the handsome Hotel Richardson, built by Alden B. Richardson.

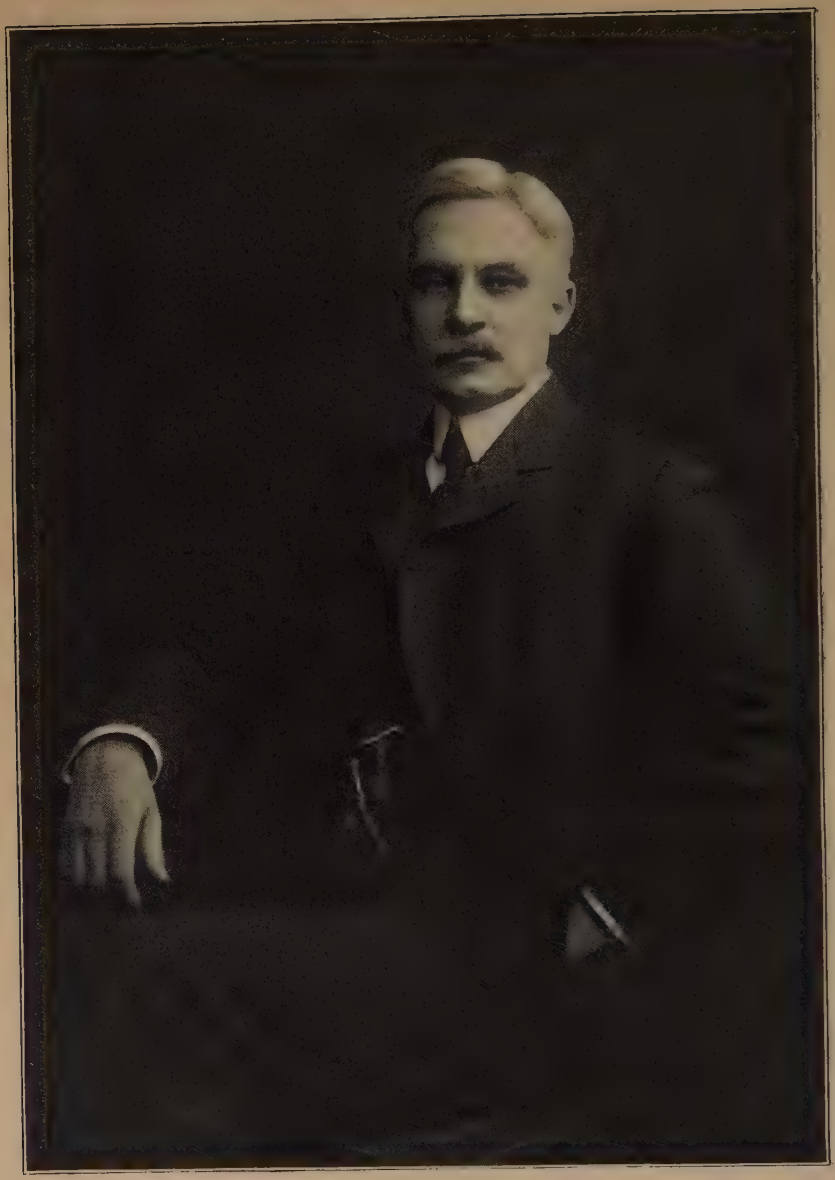
Alden Bradford Richardson, senior member of the firm, was born at Wakefield, Mass., September 27, 1825. His father was the noted New England physician, Dr. Nathan Richardson, and his mother, a daughter of Simon Alden, traced her descent to John Alden, one of the arrivals in the Mayflower. Mr. Richardson spent his early life in Massachusetts, coming to Wilmington, Delaware, from New Bedford in 1850. He engaged in the hardware business in Wilmington until 1852, when he moved to Camden, from which place he removed to Dover in 1856, associating himself with James W. Robbins, under the firm name of Richardson & Robbins.

The business prospered, as noted above, and Mr. Richardson amassed a fortune. He earned an enviable reputation for fair dealing, and always evinced a liberal public spirit. In 1882 he built the handsome hotel at the intersection of King and State streets, which has always borne the name of the Hotel Richardson, and during the remainder of his life he made the hotel his home. In 1888 he was elected State Senator, as a Republican, from East Dover Hundred, and served one term in that office. His short term in public life



ALDEN B. RICHARDSON.

1825-1894.



HARRY A. RICHARDSON.

won popular applause. It was through him that the Dover gas-works were securely established, and other modern improvements introduced in the town. His death occurred September 14, 1894, and no man's departure could have been more sincerely mourned.

Harry A. Richardson was the only child of Alden B. Richardson. He was born at Camden, Delaware, January 1, 1853. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Stetson, is a descendant of Elizabeth Penn, an aunt of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The mother is still living, and is a great favorite in the social life in Dover. Harry A. Richardson was tutored, as a boy, by the Rev. Cyrus Huntingdon, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dover, and a man of fine classical learning, and afterwards attended school at Norwich, Connecticut. He became an active partner with his father in the canning business on the death of James W. Robbins, in 1876, and became the sole proprietor of the business on the death of his father, in 1894.

Although a man of large wealth, he is most unpretentious in his manners and habits. A man of very few words, and unusually quiet and reserved, he has made a deep impression upon the business world, and has shown his ability to cope with the wisest and most astute of business people. His address is pleasing, and he is popular wherever known. His interest in young people has been shown in many ways. He has been, since its organization, the president of the Kent club, a social body including in its membership nearly all of the young men of Dover. Mr. Richardson ranks high in the business life of Dover. He is president of the Dover Gas Light Company, of the First National Bank, of the Diamond State Telephone Company, and of the Delaware Insurance Company. The signal success of these many enterprises, is in no small measure due to the sagacity and good judgment of Mr. Richardson.

While a pronounced Republican in politics, he has avoided the factional strife in the party that has waged so fiercely

for many years, and has maintained the respect of both factions, by his fair and independent course. In 1890, he was made the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, and although not successful, made a handsome poll, that led to the election of the Republican candidate four years later.

In January, 1907, he was nominated, almost unanimously, by the Republican majority in the General Assembly for the exalted position of United States Senator, and on the fifteenth of that month was triumphantly elected for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1907.

Mr. Richardson was married, in 1874, to Priscilla A. Walker, daughter of William Walker. There are three children of this marriage, Alden B. Richardson, William W. Richardson, and Lucy Richardson. Both sons are married, and engaged in business with their father. The home life of Senator Richardson is ideal.

WEST DOVER HUNDRED.

The Hundred of West Dover was created February 7, 1877, when the East and West Dover election districts of Dover Hundred were, by Act of Assembly, made separate Hundreds. Gravelly run, a branch of the Choptank river, and the headwaters of St. Jones's creek, and Kenton Hundred, bound West Dover Hundred on the north; on the east, East Dover Hundred; on the south, North Murderkill and Culbreth's Ditch, and on the west Maryland, are its respective boundaries. In the western part of the Hundred is the highest plateau in the State, all the streams flowing either westward into the Choptank and Chesapeake, or eastward into Delaware Bay; the plane forming a watershed.

Most of the land in the Hundred was in dispute as to its title for almost a century, Lord Calvert claiming it as his territory, and William Penn as his, and in some instances both claimants gave patents for tracts within it. The boundary line between the two colonies was run in 1763 and confirmed in 1775, and it was not until the latter date that the greater

part of West Dover Hundred was conceded to be Delaware territory. "Scotten's Outlet" was settled in 1737 by Richard Scotten, on a Maryland patent and survey, and is, perhaps, the earliest settled tract in West Dover Hundred. "Smith's Outlet" a tract of one hundred and two acres, situated near the Maryland line, in the western part of the Hundred, was patented April 2, 1746, by Samuel Robinson on a Maryland warrant. In July, 1770, it was resurveyed to Richard Smith, who in the next six years acquired title to tracts adjoining "Smith's Outlet" known as "Holly Island," "Smith's Advantage" and "Long Ridge," and several others, near the Maryland line.

Penelope Freeman, February 14, 1745, took title to a tract of two hundred and twenty-four acres adjoining the Smith lands near the Maryland line and called the tract "Penelope's Advantage." On part of this tract is the site of Thomas' chapel. "Proctor's Purchase," on Heron Point, on which the town of Hartley is situated, was warranted to John Durborrow December 3, 1734, and transferred to Thomas Proctor. "Springfield," a tract of one hundred and forty acres on the north side of Culbreth's Ditch, of the Choptank river, was warranted to Hugh Durborrow in 1737, and "Burrowfield" and the "Home Tract" on the north side of the Tappahanna, were located by John Day in 1790. "Tappahanna," a large tract of six hundred acres on Tappahanna creek, was taken by Waitman Sipple in 1763. In 1800, the Tappahanna Ditch Company was incorporated, and the ditch opened on this tract soon afterwards. It adjoined the "Home Tract" and "Burrowfield."

"Beaver Swamp" tract, on a branch of the Choptank, known as Culbreth's Swamp Branch, was also warranted to Waitman Sipple. This tract was southwest of the present town of Hazlettville. All of the above tracts were in the western part of the Hundred, and most of them were granted under Maryland patents. In the eastern part of the Hundred the tracts were large ones, and extend into East Dover Hun-

dred, where they have been mentioned. Adjoining the "Proctor's Purchase" tract were "Canterbury" and "Hopewell," the former of which was taken up by Benjamin Shummer, and contained over five hundred acres, extending into East Dover Hundred. The "Long Reach" tract of one thousand acres on Isaac's Branch contained the Allaband property and mill, and is spoken of under the head of East Dover Hundred.

Penelope Freeman, who became the wife of Owen Irons, donated a half acre of her tract, "Penelope's Adventure," December 24, 1779, to be used for religious purposes. Under the guidance of the Rev. William Thomas a log chapel had been built on this tract some time before this date, and the deed of gift gives "a half-acre, together with the preaching-house or chapel erected thereon," to the Rev. William Thomas. He conveyed the property to nine trustees the same day. This was in reality the first Methodist chapel built in Delaware. The chapel was known as the "Log Chapel," the logs being dovetailed together and without nails. Francis Asbury and Freeborn Garrettson were among the prominent exponents of Methodism who preached in this building. The first instance of a negro preaching to whites is recorded as having taken place in the "Log Chapel," May 13, 1781, when a negro, Harry, preached upon the "Barren Fig Tree," at the close of a sermon by Asbury. In 1798 the log chapel was replaced by a frame building, and in 1825 this was succeeded by a brick building, which was rebuilt in 1877. The old burying ground was open to bond and free, and many of the headstones are unrecognizable from stress of the weather.

Union M. E. Church was probably in existence in 1847, as the headstone of a grave in the churchyard contains the inscription, "John Seward, the first placed in this yard, and who died February 23, 1847." The first house of worship was frame, and was afterwards purchased by William Slay and removed to his farm in 1859, where it was used as a barn. A new frame building was erected that year on the old site, and

is still in use. Asbury Chapel, known then as McElever's Chapel, was built by the Methodists in 1829. It derived its name from the minister who served the circuit at the time it was erected. It was built on land donated, October 10, 1829, by one Joseph Rash.

The earliest mention of the communicants of Methodist Protestantism in West Dover Hundred is, that about 1860, they were worshiping in the Tappahanna Marsh school house. In 1864 the Bethesda Church was erected on ground donated by Mrs. Annie J. Cox, daughter of Judge Joseph J. Rowland. The church was rebuilt in 1883. Hawkins M. E. Church, Hartley, was organized in 1840. Services were held in Jones' school house at first. In 1840 the members built a chapel, where services were held until 1886, when another chapel was built slightly east of the old one.

Wesley Chapel (Parker's) is the first of the two congregations of colored people founded in West Dover Hundred. Joshua Parker donated the ground in 1880 on condition that it be used also for school purposes. This was done and a church and colored school were established that year. The other colored church is the Lockwood Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South of Marydel, was organized in 1868, and held services in Marydel school house. It did not retain its entity long and the members identified themselves with the old side church of Maryland.

But four of the settlements in West Dover Hundred have developed into towns worthy of mention. These are: Hazlettville, Marydel or Halltown, Hartley or Arthurville or Butterpat, and Slaughters Station. About nine miles west of Dover is a hamlet once known as Sewardville, and Georgetown, which the Legislature, in 1854, named Hazlettville in honor of Governor Haslet who had been dead thirty years and more. The site of the village is on the tract once owned by John Kersey. A store was opened by James Bedwell in 1806, which is the first authentic mention of a settlement on the town site. Marydel, or Halltown, lies on the State line in the

southwestern part of the hundred; most of the town having grown over the Maryland line. William Hall, from whom the village got its former name, was the first white settler there. He purchased over two hundred acres of ground and started farming in 1850. In 1865 the railroad was completed to that point, and Hall sold his land. After the advent of the railroad it became Marydel. An iron foundry was erected by Thomas Lockwood and John Slay, at Marydel, in 1843, but remained in operation but one year. A packing house was operated there in 1835 by Isaac Lockwood and in 1848, John S. Kersey established Kersey's Wagon Works. These works were in operation many years, and were at the time the largest of their kind in rural Delaware. In 1884 William George erected and put in operation a saw mill and lumber yard. A large canning establishment was established there in 1872. The factory is now running continuously and does a large business.

On a portion of the "Proctor's Purchase" tract, three miles north of Marydel, on the Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad, the town of Hartley is situated. It was first called Butterpat, afterwards Arthurville, and lastly Hartley. James Foraker built the first building on the town-site, being a log house, William Arthurs the next, and William Mallalieu the next. Until 1882, there were but two houses in the village, but since the establishment of the railroad station, and the discontinuance of Slaughter's Station, the town has grown rapidly. It is now the largest town in the Hundred. Slaughter's Station, a half mile south of Hartley, was named after William Slaughter, who built a store there in 1866. It is now only a flag station. "Dodd's Saw Mill" is the only industry conducted there.

Westville and Pierson's Crossroads are hamlets in the Hundred, containing but a few houses. Fruit raising and the canning and packing of the products raised on the fertile soil of the Hundred, constitute the main industries of the population of the Hundred. The Kerseys, Bedwells, Hubbards,

Downs, Slays, Irons and Aarons families have been prominent in the affairs of the Hundred.

LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED.

Originally Little Creek Hundred extended from the Delaware bay westward between Little creek and Little Duck creek to the Maryland line. By act of Assembly in 1869 this Hundred was reduced to the smallest Hundred in Kent County by the formation of Kenton Hundred from all that part of the Hundred lying between the Delaware railroad and the Maryland line. Thus Little Creek Hundred now lies on Delaware bay between Little creek and Little Duck creek and has for its western boundary the Delaware Railroad.

Most of the Hundred is marsh land formed by tidal streams from the bay, and the early history of the Hundred is replete with efforts to reclaim the marshes and turn them into pasture lands. At various times canals were cut through the Hundred from Little creek to the bay. "York" was one of the first tracts laid out in the present Hundred. This was warranted to William Stevens, of Maryland, in April, 1676, and contained six hundred acres. It was near the early settlement of Little Creek, and was sold to John Richardson. A portion of it has retained the name of "York Seat."

Another tract which was settled early was the "Willingbrook" tract of two thousand acres. On this tract was located the settlement called "Cowgill's Corner," near Little Creek Landing. John Richardson, who purchased the "York" tract, had "Willing Brook" surveyed to him in 1676. For several years the ownership of the tract was disputed by John Stevens, but Richardson came out victor. "Chipping Norton" or "Fiddler's Neck" was another settlement north of "Willingbrook" on the tract of Samuel Irons.

"Cowgill's Corner," near Little Creek Landing, was named after the settlement established there by Henry Cowgill in 1794. Dona Landing, on Little creek, near the bay, was for a long time the port of entry for passengers by stage and boat

line from Philadelphia to Norfolk. Passengers were landed at Dona, taken, by stage, by way of Dover, to Seaford where they re-embarked for Norfolk and the South. The stage and boat lines were abandoned upon completion of the Delaware Railroad.

Upon the road which divided what was known as the "London" and "Simpson's Choice" tracts taken up by John Stevens, of Maryland, in 1699, and William Simpson in 1680, respectively, grew up the flourishing settlement of "Little Creek Landing." John Bell opened a store, built a wharf and store-house on the west side of the road on the "London" tract land in 1837. These buildings were followed by many others, and for many years it has been one of the most flourishing small towns in the state. It is the center of the oyster industry and great quantities of grain and marsh hay are harvested from the marshes of the Hundred.

Leipsic, named because of its being a great shipping point for furs, was originally part of a tract of three hundred acres patented to John Hillyard in October, 1687. This tract was conveyed in 1723 to George Gano and Jacob Stout, and the latter laid out the town. It was called at first "Fast Landing," being the first firm land above the bay, but after a futile attempt to change the name to "Vienna," by act of assembly, the name "Leipsic" was given it on January 28, 1814. Between 1830 and 1850 the town was one of the most important on the Peninsula.

About a mile above Little Creek Landing was situated the Gun Swamp Methodist Church built in 1820. The building was used as a school house in 1836. It was moved to Little Creek Landing and in 1875 was opened for service. In 1884 a new building was erected, and the church has prospered. The Muddy Branch M. E. church was established in 1800 on Muddy Branch, on an arm of Little creek, and a short distance above Leipsic. In 1837 it was abandoned, and the congregation moved to Leipsic, where a building was erected which is one of the land-marks of the town.

In March, 1714, the Society of Friends of Little Creek became a distinct meeting, having worshipped before with the Duck Creek Hundred Friends. A meeting-house was built in 1772, but was later abandoned, and in 1862 another meeting-house was erected, and used until 1888, when the Society of Friends became so reduced in numbers that meetings were discontinued in the Hundred. The old burying ground is still in use.

In the house of Joseph Farrow on the State road, below Little Duck creek, Bethel M. E. church was organized. A church known as Farrow's M. E. church was built in 1780. It retained that name until 1853, when the church was rebuilt, and the present commodious edifice completed. Sutton's chapel, now Manship's chapel, of the African M. E. church was built at Bishop's Corner in this Hundred in 1830. A new edifice was built on the old site in 1876 and the name changed from Sutton's to Manship's chapel.

A list of the influential old families of the Hundred include the Farrows, Garrisons, Smiths, Boggs, Montgomerys, Jeffersons, Cowgills, Bells and Fennimores. Governor Jacob Stout was for many years a very large land owner and an influential resident of the Hundred. The nature of the soil in the Hundred is conducive to the raising of fruit and grain, and from Little Creek Landing and Leipsic many tons of marsh hay, for ropes and packing, are shipped; together with thousands of bushels of grain and dried and canned fruits. At Little Creek the oyster industry is in a flourishing state, and many are engaged in planting and harvesting the luscious bivalve, in the beds, near Little Creek Landing, which are under the protection of the state.

NORTH MURDERKILL HUNDRED.

Murderkill Hundred, one of the original divisions of Kent County, included all the present territory of North and South Murderkill Hundred, part of West Dover Hundred, and the portion of East Dover Hundred lying south and west of St.

Jones creek. By act of General Assembly passed January 28, 1823, all that portion of the original Hundred lying to the north of the present North Murderkill Hundred, except a narrow strip apportioned to West Dover Hundred, by act of January 28, 1831, was taken off to form Dover Hundred.

Murderkill Hundred as it then stood was further divided, March 2, 1855, into two election districts known as the north and south election districts, after the manner of the division of Dover Hundred. March 20, 1867, these two election districts were designated as separate and independent Hundreds with the following division lines: Beginning at Dover river, at the White Shore Landing, and running thence with the road to Locustville; thence with the road from Locustville to Canterbury until it reaches the forks of the said road near town; thence by the southern road leading into said town, until it reaches the main road leading from Canterbury to Frederica; thence with said road to White Hall; thence with the road running past the school house, in district twenty-four, to Mount Moriah to Sandtown; thence with the road leading from Sandtown to the Maryland line, and thence to the said state line.

The territory lying north of this divisional line was declared to be North Murderkill Hundred, and that south of it South Murderkill Hundred. The boundaries of North Murderkill Hundred are Culbreth's Ditch and Isaac's Branch separating it from West and East Dover Hundreds on the north; St. Jones creek or Dover river separating it on the east from East Dover Hundred; South Murderkill Hundred on the south, and the State of Maryland on the west.

"Folly Neck" was about the first tract of land taken up in North Murderkill. It was warranted by Sir Edmund Andros to Robert Bedwell the 20th day of the sixth month, 1679, and contained one thousand and fifty acres on the southwest side of Dover river between Beaver Dam Branch and Cypress Branch. "The Caroon Manor," "The Plains" and "Cypress Neck" tracts adjoined this tract on the southeast, southwest

and northwest respectively. The road leading from Canterbury through Woodley Town to Lowber's Landing (later White Store Landing) crosses this tract, as does also the "lower King's Road" from Dover through Frederica to Lewes. "Cypress Neck" was a tract of four hundred acres surveyed January 24, 1679–80 to Abraham Bratt on Dover river north of Cypress Branch. The Lower Kings road from Dover to Frederica crosses the western portion of this tract.

Adjoining "Cypress Neck" is the "Tidbury" tract, warranted to Thomas Williams by the court of Kent June 21, 1683. Williams, the following year, sold one hundred acres to Richard Levick, who gave one hundred acres of it to the use of Kent County for the laying-out of the town of Dover, it being intended that its site should be near Rising Sun, or Five Points. The "Tidbury" tract was resurveyed for John Houseman, April 18, 1746, after having been sold to him by William Coe and Thomas Williams, and was confirmed by letters patent from Thomas and Richard Penn, December 18, 1747. It was said to contain four hundred and eighty acres and was crossed by the "Lower King's Road."

Camden, known in the early days as Mifflin's Cross Roads, and also as Piccadilly, is located on the "Brecknock" tract, warranted in 1680 to Alexander Humphreys, which tract lay on Isaac's Branch and extended two miles or more to Betty Smith's Branch. In February, 1783, one hundred and twelve acres of this tract came into possession of Daniel Mifflin, the son of Daniel Mifflin, of Accomac County, Virginia. Mifflin laid out this tract into lots and between 1783 and 1788 sold a sufficient number to secure the establishment of a considerable settlement there. In 1786 the village was called "Piccadilly," but even then was more commonly known as Mifflin's Cross Roads. December 11, 1788 is the date of the first mention of its present name—Camden. It appears in a deed to George Truitt and wife for a lot in the village some time "heretofore called Mifflin's Cross Roads (alias Piccadilly), but now called and known by the name of Camden."

Prior to 1856 the trade of the town consisted largely in the shipping of large quantities of cord-wood, staves, black oak and spanish-oak bark and grain from "Forest Landing" on the Tidbury Branch of the Dover river. With the building of the Delaware railroad the town thrived and a market was created for the farm and dairy products and the fruit produced in such abundance in the vicinity. Camden was settled by members of the Society of Friends, and the descendants of the Mifflins, the Hunns, the Lowbers, the Dolbys, the Howells, the Jenkinses and the Nocks, still are to be found as prosperous merchants and land-owners in the vicinity of the original settlement.

On the Lower King's Road from Dover to Lewes, on the east side of the road, and north of the Beaver Dam Branch, on an acre of the "Folly Neck" tract, was erected a house for the use of Friends who were worshipping in monthly meetings as early as June 18, 1712, at the house of Widow Needham at Murderkill creek. The minutes of the Society of Friends of Duck creek for the tenth month 19, 1705, show this to have been a fact, and also record the appointment of Robert Porter as overseer of the weekly meetings of Murder creek. A deed for the one-acre tract, above mentioned, was made to representatives of the Society of Friends by William Jackson May 12, 1760. A meeting-house was erected but was burned in 1760, to be succeeded by a brick structure used until 1844. The Motherkill Monthly Meeting composing the Motherkill and Tidbury Meetings met here for worship. In 1828, the meeting was joined to Duck Creek, and in 1830 the name was changed to the "Camden Monthly Meeting."

The "Camden Friends Meeting" absorbed all the other Friends Meetings in Kent County, although the last to be organized. Toward the latter part of 1805, the Friends decided to erect a building for school and meeting-house purposes. A petition was circulated for contributions toward that end, and signed by twenty-three Friends, who appointed three trustees to take title to land and carry out the wishes of the

CAMDEN FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

society. July 6, 1806, Jonathan Hunn, and Patience his wife, deeded to these trustees a lot, near the village of Camden, on the main road leading to the poorhouse, for the erection of such a building. The building was erected, and the Camden Friends Meeting has continued at that place ever since. It is at present the only Friends meeting in active existence in Kent County. The graveyard marking the site of the first Murderkill meeting is still preserved, the wall surrounding the same having within the past few years been restored by some of the descendants of Warner Mifflin; the latter being a member of the Mifflin family who became conspicuous as an abolitionist and as a preacher in the Friends denomination.

On the "Brecknock" tract on the southeast side of the public road from Camden to Dover is situated "The Camden Union Camp-ground for the Methodist Episcopal churches of Delaware and Philadelphia." "Camden Camp-meeting," as it was usually termed, was for many years a feature in Delaware religious meetings. The grove is a beautiful one, is watered by numerous springs, and bounded by Isaac's Branch. Tents of boards were erected, and for a period of ten days people tented there from the surrounding country, in some instances coming for many miles. It was not unusual at the Sunday services at Camden camp-meeting to find an attendance of ten thousand people, and the meetings were productive of much good. The association was incorporated February 3, 1859 and re-incorporated February 19, 1879. Of late years the meetings have not been held annually, and it would seem that the days for camp-meetings there are about over.

A tract of nine hundred acres adjoining "Brecknock" was surveyed to James Wells December 24, 1680. On a portion of this tract, June 1, 1856, the village of Wyoming was started. It began with the erection of a building for the offices of the Adams Express Company upon the completion of the Delaware railroad. The dwelling-houses occupied by the owner and the miller of a grist mill, on the opposite side of Isaac's Branch, in East Dover Hundred, were the only dwellings on

the tract at that time. In 1856 Wm. P. Lindall built a store and engaged in mercantile business there. The town was known as West Camden until 1865, and then for some time as "Camden Station," it being used largely as a freight-shipping point for Camden village which is one mile east of Wyoming. In 1860 Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover, which town is three miles northeast of Wyoming, laid out the town into a respectable village. It was incorporated March 22, 1869 and again in 1888.

Lebanon, another prosperous little village of North Murderkill Hundred, is located on the Dover river, south of the junction between Tidbury Branch and Dover river. It is situated on part of the "Tidbury" tract, before described, lying three and one-half miles southeast of Dover and over two miles east of Camden. Lebanon has long been noted as the shipping and receiving port for Camden and Rising Sun. A number of coastwise trading vessels have been built at Lebanon. In 1869 the largest fruit-canning establishment in the United States was established at Lebanon by Collins, Geddes & Company. In 1884 the plant was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

On the "Tidbury" tract is also located the village of Rising Sun, one mile southwest of Lebanon on the "Lower King's Road." The village was at one time called "Five Points," because of the fact that three other roads intersected the "Lower King's Road" at the village site. Until 1872, Rising Sun was but a cross-roads settlement, but that year the Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company was organized, and a large preserving and fruit-canning establishment was erected there, and as a result a village quickly sprang up.

The village of Woodside is located on a portion of the "Longacre" tract called "Exchange." A depot and station house of the Delaware railroad were established there in 1864, at which time there were two dwellings and about eight inhabitants. The town is now in the center of the peach belt of the peninsula, and noted for the quantity and quality of

the fruit and farm products shipped from there. Two evaporators and two canneries carry on a thriving business at Woodside, and the town is prosperous.

A warrant bearing date the 21st of the 12th month, 1681, to Robert Hudson, gave to him a large tract of land known as "Hudson's Lott." This land lay on the north side of Bannister's Branch, and upon both sides of the Upper King's Road, from Lewes to Dover, and contained some eight hundred acres. On this tract was located the village of Canterbury. The settlement was known in 1782 as "Joseph Caldwell's Tavern," kept by one John West, innkeeper. In 1789 it was called Irish Hill. Its present name appears first, in a deed from John Gildersleeve to James Foote, for a "lot or piece of ground in the village of Canterbury, being and lying on the east side of the State Road." The stage line to Lewes passed through the village, which was the distributing center for the mail for several towns and settlements between Dover and the Chesapeake Bay.

In 1796 the first Methodist Episcopal Church at Camden was built on a tract of half an acre of land, deeded by Daniel Lowber to five trustees "for the people called Methodists" in and about the village of Camden, on the road from Dover to Canterbury. This tract was added to, April 24, 1813, by the gift of another half acre. The church edifice was called Whatcoat Chapel, Camden. The church was used for worship until 1857, when it was razed and a brick building built farther up town. The new church was dedicated July 26, 1857, and it has been enlarged and improved several times. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Camden, was organized July 17, 1868, but no building was erected for several years, the communicants being attached to Christ Church, Dover. The new school Baptists built a meeting-house in Camden in 1881, and a small congregation was maintained there for a few years only.

In 1853 the colored people belonging to the old side Methodist Episcopal Church built a church in Camden. A split

from this congregation in 1863, built a meeting-house called "Star of the East" near "Green's Mill," and in 1883, another colored church, known as "St. James's Chapel," was built by a congregation of colored people belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. November 3, 1865, the Methodist Episcopal Plank Church of West Camden (Wyoming) was dedicated. In 1883 the old plank church was torn down and a new structure erected. Baptists worshiped at the homes of the various members of their faith, in Wyoming, until 1869, when Wyoming Collegiate Institute was purchased, and the chapel of the college building used. In 1880 the "Wyoming Baptist Church" was incorporated, and a church building was erected on a lot in the town of Camden in 1881. The lot was purchased from George Parris, of Dover, who bequeathed an annuity of three hundred dollars to the church. St. John's Reformed Church, of Wyoming, was organized July 18, 1869. June 9, 1872, the cornerstone of a meeting-house was laid. The church was dedicated April 19, 1874.

On Hudson's Branch on the "Golden Thicket" tract of land is situated the village of Viola. It is located ten miles south of Dover on the Delaware railroad. A station of the railroad was established there in 1856, and the village was then laid out. Three farm-houses and the station formed the nucleus for what has since grown to a prosperous little hamlet.

Two miles west of Viola, at Magee's Cross Roads, Magee's Chapel, or the Viola Methodist Episcopal Church, was built in 1858. In 1884 the church was remodeled to conform with the growth of the village.

Nine and a-half miles southwest of Dover, and over three miles west of Woodside, the village of Willow Grove is situated. In 1798 a general merchandise business was carried on near the present town site, and tanneries and mills for the manufacture of barrel staves and ship timber were erected as early as 1824. Thomas Lockwood, who bought the Alexander Jackson mansion and tannery, on the Choptank Road, near Willow Grove, was one of the town's prominent merchants.

In 1844 a lumber and saw-mill was erected by John Aaron and Alexander Jackson. In 1865 J. Colby Smith erected a barrel stave and head factory, and also erected a mill for the manufacture of peach baskets at Willow Grove.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this place was organized from a group of the followers of that society which met until 1824, in the home of Thomas Lockwood, and for one year after that in the home of William J. Needles. August 2, 1824, Thomas Jackson conveyed a tract of land to seven trustees in trust for the erection of a meeting-house for "the people called Methodists." A church building was erected, but in 1850 torn down, the lot added to, and a more commodious edifice erected. Thirty-three years later this was succeeded by the present structure. Ferdinand Griffith, who was engaged in the mercantile business in Willow Grove, was the first preacher mentioned in the early account of services held in the church. He delivered sermons to the congregation in 1829.

Two miles west of Willow Grove is the "Cooper Cemetery," which has been used for more than a century as a burial ground by the inhabitants within a radius of four miles of Willow Grove. On the road to "Greensboro," two miles southwest of Willow Grove, is the small hamlet of Petersburg. In 1840 it was called Meredith's Shops, after Peter Meredith, a Baptist preacher, who had a smith and wheelwright shop there. In 1872 the name was changed to Petersburg, from the number of descendants of Peter Lowber, owners of the tracts near the village.

Mount Moriah, a small village, which has passed through the successive stages of religious community and sporting rendezvous is located about five miles southwest of Willow Grove on the road to Greensboro. The fourth Baptist meeting in Delaware was organized at this place, July 18, 1781, and was known as the Baptist Meeting at Cow Marsh. The organization was the outcome of a series of meetings conducted by the pastors of the Welsh Tract Meeting, held between 1770 and 1781.

Between 1781 and 1791 services were held at the house of Job Meredith, Sr., and the charge was connected with the meeting at Duck creek. December 10, 1791, Joseph Hood was licensed by the church to preach. November 10, 1792, the church decided to build a meeting-house and appointed trustees to hold the property. Two acres of land were accordingly donated by Job Meredith September 7, 1793, for that purpose, and by the following year the building was erected. In June, 1796, it was called the "Baptist Meeting at Mount Moriah" in deeds of that date. The old building was replaced in 1872 by a new edifice. As early as 1802 the church had a total membership of one hundred and sixteen.

For some years Mount Moriah became a resort for members of the sporting fraternity of three states, and horse racing, gaming, the chase, and all kinds of conviviality were indulged in, in the neighborhood of this quiet village.

SOUTH MURDERKILL HUNDRED.

South Murderkill Hundred extends in a westerly direction from the Delaware Bay to the Delaware and Maryland line, a distance of about eighteen miles and varies in width from three to five miles. By Act of the General Assembly passed at Dover, March 20, 1867, South Murderkill, which from March 2, 1855, until then had been known as the South Murderkill election district, was made a Hundred. The history of the division into election districts of the original Hundred of Murderkill, of which it formed the southern part, is found under the sketch of North Murderkill.

South Murderkill is bounded on the north by North Murderkill Hundred; northeast by St. Jones's creek, or Dover river, which divides it from East Dover Hundred; east, by Delaware Bay; southeast and south by Murderkill creek, and the road leading from Felton to Whitelysburg, this road separating the Hundred from Milford and Mispillion Hundreds; and on the west, by the State of Maryland.

Two navigable streams traverse the Hundred, viz., St. Jones

creek, or Dover river, navigable to Dover, a distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and Murderkill creek navigable for a distance of twenty-five miles, from its mouth to three miles above Frederica. These two streams on the northeastern and southeastern portions of the Hundred, respectively, and their numerous tributaries, or branches, together with the Choptank river, and its branches, in the western part of the Hundred, afford excellent drainage, and provide abundant water power for numerous industries in the Hundred.

The first tract of land in South Murderkill Hundred to be settled was "Whitwell's Delight," located and taken up by Francis Whitwell under warrant from Governor Edmund Andros in 1675. It comprised the tract lying between the Dover river and Murderkill creek and is now known as Bowers' Beach. This tract was assigned by Whitwell, in 1685, to William Frampton and patented to him January 5, 1686, as "Dover Peere." It contained one thousand three hundred and seventy-four acres. Frampton did an extensive business in the Hundred from 1683 to 1686. Upon his death in 1686, his executors sold the property to William Bassett. This strip of land was opposite "Towne Point" where the county courts were held at the time of his residence in this Hundred. "Dover Peere" had descended to Joseph Booth, who, on August 2, 1750, sold the tract to Benjamin Chew. Four hundred and twenty acres of marsh-land and meadow were purchased by Nathaniel Hunn prior to Booth's acquiring title to the balance. Hunn's children, August 16, 1734, sold three hundred and twenty acres of this land at "Mulberrie Point" to John Bowers, from which time it has been known as Bowers' Beach The property remained in the possession of the Bowers family until 1847, when it passed to a son-in-law Joshua Adams, husband of Elizabeth Bowers, granddaughter of the first John Bowers.

On November 7, 1727, Bowers bought a portion of the "New Seven Haven" tract, and on February 14, 1734, he also bought a portion of the "Great Geneva" and "Breck-

nock" tracts. "Bowers," as Bower's Beach has come to be called, is now a thriving village and popular summer resort. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing and oyster dredging during the winter, while a large tourist population fills hotels and cottages from June to October.

"Big Thursday," for many years, was a day of great importance at this resort. This gala day was the second Thursday in August, and was the occasion for the assembling of many thousands of people who engaged in recreation, good cheer, and amusements of all kinds. It was the annual picnic day for Kent County folks, and was taken advantage of to renew old acquaintances and form new ones.

The origin of the festival grew out of an Act of the General Assembly of the State providing for the open season for catching oysters in Delaware Bay. In the year 1852 an act was passed making it unlawful for any person to catch or take oysters in any creek or pond in the State between the first of May and the 10th of August in any year. This law remained on the statute books until 1877. The period of prohibition thus expired on the 10th of each August, and as the first year the open season began on the second Thursday, and in no year could the second Thursday be earlier than the 8th day, the oyster gatherers and their families made the second Thursday the gala day, and it became by custom "Big Thursday" at Bowers'.

"Caroone Manor," another of the tracts settled early, consisted of two tracts, "Croone," of twelve hundred acres, and "Caroone Manor," containing eight hundred acres. Joshua Barkstead received a grant for this tract between 1683 and 1689, at which later date, William Darvall was in possession of it. He mortgaged it to Richard Daughgate et al., of London. In 1694 it was sold at sheriff's sale, and purchased by William Rodney for the use of William Penn. On the Manor tract are located the two villages of "Magnolia" and "Barker's Landing."

Magnolia is located on a tract of one hundred and ten acres

of the Caroone Manor tract, sold November 19, 1818, to James Millichop by the Rev. James Bateman and Hannah Marim, heirs of John Marim, who owned a goodly portion of the Caroone Manor tract, about eighteen hundred acres. For a long time the site of Magnolia was known as "Millichop's Woods." The town is seven miles from Dover on the State Road, between Dover and Frederica. Matthew Lowber built a brick mansion on the site of the town in 1774, and this one building was the extent of the town until 1845, when five buildings, a store, public hall, and school-house, were erected. Ten years later the town began to show substantial growth. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built there in 1855, and succeeded "Banning's Chapel," which was built on the road toward Dover over a mile from Magnolia. The Magnolia Baptist Church was built February 15, 1874. The town of Magnolia was incorporated April 3, 1885.

"Barker's Landing," sometimes called "Florence," was the other settlement on the Caroone Manor tract. Prior to 1800 it was owned by Thomas Barker, who built a warehouse, wharf and granary, on Dover River, on this tract. The tract was owned by Thomas Collins, Governor of Delaware; and Mary Collins Barker, eldest daughter of the governor, is buried in the family graveyard on a portion of the tract. The landing is used by the merchants of Magnolia for importing and exporting their products.

The Old Presbyterian Church at Murderkill was the first church of that denomination in Kent County and was built in South Murderkill Hundred on the road from "Barker's Landing" to Canterbury about four hundred yards north of the site of "Montague Mills." In 1762, two acres of land were purchased on Hudson's Branch, from the land of Bedwell Maxwell. Here the second church was erected, but no signs of this now remain. The site of the first meeting house, built prior to 1762, is marked by the indecipherable tombstones and old vault in the abandoned cemetery on the Barkers-Canterbury road. The last interment there was made in 1874. The

church existed until some date near 1818. The Rev. Mr. McKee officiated there in 1793.

"Barratt's Chapel" a noted landmark in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, was built in South Murderkill Hundred upon the tract of land known as "William's Chance" about a mile north of the town of Frederica or "Johnny Cake Landing," as it was then known; on the road leading to Dover. The land for the building of the chapel was conveyed by Philip Barratt August 17, 1780, to eight of his fellow Methodists, as trustees "to the intent and express purpose of building a preaching house or chapel thereon." It was also provided that the preacher who should use the pulpit of the said preaching house "should preach no other doctrine than is contained in the Rev. John Wesley's notes on the New Testament and Four Volumes of Sermons." The building was forty-two by forty-eight feet, two stories in height and built of bricks. It is still preserved in good condition.

The first quarterly meeting was held in the chapel in November, 1784, and was attended by over one thousand Methodists. The seat or wooden bench upon which Bishops Coke and Asbury and other pioneers of the church sat, is still preserved in the chapel. In 1785 Coke and Asbury were consecrated to the episcopacy, and Rev. Ezekiel Cooper was ordained to the ministry in the chapel. This was a great event in the history of the denomination, for these three men became the head of the forward movement of the church throughout the world.

The village of Frederica stands on the tract of land known as "St. Collom" on the southwest side of the northwest branch of Murderkill creek. This tract was warranted to Benoni Bishop, in 1681, and surveyed to him as a tract of fourteen hundred acres, December 10, 1684. It extended from Indian Point, the junction of northwest branch and Murderkill creek, westwardly into the country for two miles. Jonathan Emerson purchased a portion of "St. Collom," and in 1770, laid out a town with streets and lots.

BARRATT'S CHAPEL, A. D, 1780. THE CRADLE OF METHODISM.

The town was called "Johnny Cake Landing" and "Indian Point" being in the strip known as "Johnny Cake Neck" and near the crossing from Frederica to Milford. The first purchase of lots in Frederica was made by Zachariah Goforth, February 13, 1772. The town was made a corporation by Act of General Assembly, February 9, 1826. On March 2, 1855, this was repealed and March 8, 1865, another act of incorporation was passed by the General Assembly and the limits of the town were defined, a plot ordered made, and commissioners appointed.

The first church in Frederica was erected by the Methodists in 1812, on a lot deeded for the purpose by Benjamin Dill. This building was replaced by another in 1836, and by the present handsome edifice in 1856. Frederica until 1857, was a commercial center of importance. It was the shipping port of vast quantities of produce, and wharves and warehouses existed in goodly numbers. Upon the completion of the Delaware railroad much of this commerce was diverted, but in its place other industries developed in the town of Frederica itself. Three canneries were opened, that of Samuel W. Hall being the largest tomato cannery in the United States at the time it was built, in 1887. Fertilizers are manufactured here and plows, brushes and mattresses have been put out in large quantities from this place. Ship-building gave employment to many between 1844 and 1887.

"Plymouth" was a settlement founded by some Massachusetts colonists in the early sixties, southwest of Canterbury. The town was laid out in 1866, and was made a station by the Delaware railroad. Baptist and congregational churches were established here in 1867, but disbanded six years later, the members joining the churches at Magnolia.

Six miles west of Frederica, on the road leading to Whiteleysburg, and on both sides of the Delaware railroad, is the town of Felton. The site of the town was owned by the heirs of Joseph Simpson and Alfred O. Clifton. The town was laid out August 1, 1856, with the establishment of the railroad

and Adams express offices. Saw mills, basket and canning factories, and one of the largest greenhouses on the peninsula, form part of the industry of the pretty village. Many handsome residences have been built there. The M. E. Church was built in 1861. The Presbyterian Church was organized November 15, 1860, and erected a frame building the following year. Felton was incorporated before 1861, the exact date being hard to determine, as the town records are incomplete.

About one-half mile from Felton, on the southeastern corner of a tract known as the "Bear Garden," on the road from Felton to Whiteleysburg, is "Berrytown," a very old settlement. In 1766 Peter Lowber kept an ordinary there. In 1767 Preston Berry bought half an acre of ground there, and built a house and shop. In 1774 Timothy Caldwell kept store there. As late as 1811, one William Anderson was keeping a hotel there. Up to the time Felton was created, Berrytown was a thriving hamlet, but with the establishment of the Felton railroad station, all the industrial plants moved to Felton.

"Murderkill Neck" is the southeastern end of South Murderkill Hundred. It is that strip of territory included between Dover river, Montague Mill stream, Murderkill creek and Delaware Bay. In this neck of land lived and died early settlers whose names stand for influence, culture, thrift and industry in the affairs of the Hundred. Among the family names of the inhabitants of these neck lands are those of Warren, Barratt, Nowell, Sipple, Gray, Chambers, Van Natti, Neill, Walton, Darnell, Cramer, Montague, Boone, Lockwood, Edmunds, Hewston, Fisher, Cole, Lindale, Smith, Anderson, Smithers, Wilson, George, Manlove, Bowers, Reed, Grier, Clark, Harper, Melvin, Burchenal, Hirons, Vickery, Williams, West, Baker, and Emory.

Three of Delaware's Governors have been chosen from South Murderkill Hundred. George Truitt, elected Governor in 1807, was a leading farmer of the Hundred, and lived be-

tween Felton and Canterbury. He had the fullest respect of the people, and occupied many prominent public positions. John W. Hall who became Governor in 1879 was for almost his whole life a resident of Frederica, where he rose from a clerk in a store to be one of the wealthy men of the State, and won by honesty, industry and frugality, an honored name among Delawareans. Robert J. Reynolds, who served as Governor from 1891 to 1895, is still living on his broad acres near Petersburg and is now one of the oldest representatives of the Reynolds family, a family that for generations has contributed good citizens to the agricultural, mercantile and professional life of this and adjoining States.

MISPILLION HUNDRED.

The largest of the Hundreds of Kent County, as well as the largest of the original Hundreds, is Mispillion Hundred. As originally constituted, it comprised all the territory now included in its present area, as well as the area of Milford Hundred, and extended from the Delaware Bay to the Maryland line, and from the boundary line of the original Murderkill Hundred to the northern line of Sussex County. On January 28, 1830, by Act of Assembly, the Hundred was divided in such a manner that all the territory lying west of the road leading from the South Murderkill Hundred southern boundary, to Williamsville, once used and occupied by the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steamboat and Transportation Company, should be known as Mispillion Hundred, and all territory east of the said road should be known as Milford Hundred.

Mispillion Hundred, as now constituted, therefore, is bounded on the north by South Murderkill, on the east by the road to Williamsville, on the south by Sussex County, and on the west by the State of Maryland. Mispillion, because of its vast forests of oak and pine, was early designated in all land grants as "the forest of Mispillion." Most of these grand forests have disappeared before the axes of the early

settlers, and vanished into lumber before the saw mills of the settlements. Vast tracts of Mispillion are under a state of rich cultivation, and in many parts where once grand oaks and pines covered the land, peach orchards and other fruit trees yield abundant harvest.

Murderkill and Mispillion creeks, and their branches, afford facilities for irrigation, and Marshy Hope Ditch and its many tributaries water the Hundred bountifully. In the western part of the Hundred, Ingram's Branch of the Choptank river opened up a rich iron-ore region, which was early exhausted, but which, until 1838, kept furnaces in Milford and Baltimore well supplied with ore. Two railroads furnish transportation facilities for the products of the Hundred, the main line of the Delaware railroad passing through the eastern part of the Hundred, and the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia making the western central portion of the Hundred its northern terminus.

Most of the early settlements in the Hundred were made in the northeastern part, on tracts now in Milford Hundred. In most instances these were on patents granted by Lord Baltimore, who claimed the greater part of the present Hundred. Luke Watson, of Lewes, received the first grant of land within the present Hundred. The tract was called "Hunting Quarter" and was fifteen hundred acres in area, but five hundred of which were in the present Mispillion territory. "Fairfield" a thousand-acre tract on the south side of Brown's branch was the next taken up, and was warranted to William D. Durrell and William Clark, November first, 1684.

John Townsend received a warrant for a tract of five hundred acres on the south side of the main branch of Murderkill creek, December third, 1693. This tract was called "John's Purchase" and was resurveyed to Hugh Durborrow, August 19, 1737. A tract of two hundred acres on the south side of Murderkill creek was warranted October 30, 1817, to James Thistlewood. The tract was known as Salisbury Plains, and upon it a mill was built by Thistlewood.

In August, 1735, John Randolph Bundelin received two hundred acres of land by warrant on the south side of Marshy Hope, adjoining Cowland. Bundelin held many tracts in this and Murderkill Hundred and sold some of his land to Peter Gallaway whose descendants, now called Callaways, are still in possession of some of the original "Mispillion Forest" grant. "Coon's Den," "Wolfpit Ridge," "Turkey Point," "Merritt's Adventure," "Mill's Purchase," "McKimmey's Outlet," "Boyer's Adventure," and "Rejected Bundle" were tracts of land warranted to early settlers in Mispillion Forest, 1700 and 1776, and were important tracts, in that some portion of the original grant has descended to members of the family of the original settlers.

In the centre of the Hundred was the only town in the Hundred for many years. It was called "Vincent's Causeway," from an old man named Joshua Vincent, who settled there in 1780, opened a store, and built a boardwalk along the front of his property. Shortly prior to 1814 the name was changed to Vernon, for in that year, on Thursday of each week, two justices of the peace would hold court in Vernon, and the village assumed considerable importance by the large attendance of lawyers and suitors from Dover and Georgetown who were interested in the business before the justices. In 1830 a store was built a short distance out of Vernon by Reuben Anderson, and the place was named Greenville. Political rivalry kept the postoffice alternating between this point and Vernon until 1864, at which time Greenville ceased to exist. The entire vote of the original Hundred of Mispillion was cast at Vernon until the division of the Hundred was made. With the growth of Harrington, Vernon rapidly lost its importance and influence, and to-day is nothing more than a corner store.

Farmington is located on a tract of land granted to William Fleming, who came to Mispillion Hundred from Scotland in 1739. The grant included some four hundred acres, and the town site is on the extreme eastern portion of the tract. The

town practically arose from a railroad station built on the Delaware railroad at that place and called "Flatiron." This was erected in 1855. Three years later a postoffice was established, and the village, which had come with the completion of the railroad, was named Farmington. The town supports several industries, two canning factories, an evaporator, a sawmill and a lumber yard.

Harrington, formerly called Clark's Corner, grew from a corner store to a fair-sized town within practically thirty years. Benjamin Clark patented the land on which the town is located in 1760. This land lay on the eastern and western sides of the present town, and that of Benjamin Harrington on the north and south of it. Clark erected a hotel in 1810, and the place took the name of Clark's Corner. In 1856, with the building of the Delaware railroad, the town began to boom. Matthew J. Clark laid out a number of lots, in a town site, and by 1860 a good-sized village was in evidence. In 1862 the name was changed from Clark's Corner to Harrington by the Legislature, in honor of Samuel M. Harrington, then Chancellor of the State. Seven years later Harrington was incorporated.

With the growth of the town industrially came a large material growth; many well-to-do farm-owners in the Hundred erected handsome homes in Harrington and contributed to its substantial prosperity. When the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, formerly the Junction & Breakwater railroad, made the town its northern terminus, an added impetus was given to it. The large saw mill and spoke factory of Ezekiel Fleming, the canning and evaporating works of James C. Reed, the basket factory of William H. and Omer J. Franklin, and the Harrington Chemical Works, conducted by S. S. Harrington, constitute industries employing several hundred hands and representing the investment of many thousands of dollars in capital in this pretty town.

Mispillion Hundred figures conspicuously in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Delaware.

At the home of Thomas White, then a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Kent County, the meeting of the First Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, was held in 1780. Meetings were held in Judge White's home in 1777, and in April, 1778, the judge was arrested by Revolutionary soldiers and confined in jail on the charge of being a Methodist. In 1780 White's Chapel was built on the White farm, and during the troublous days for Methodism in Delaware, Bishop Asbury sought refuge with the judge and made his home there for two years. The present White's Chapel occupies an entirely different location.

Near the county line of Sussex, in the home of Levin Todd, meetings were held by the Methodists in 1800. Land was donated by Olive Jump for a chapel, and in 1808 Todd's Chapel was built. It continued in use until replaced May 30, 1858, by the present structure. The third Methodist chapel in the Hundred was Asbury, built on the road leading from Harrington to Felton, on land conveyed April 14, 1814, for the purpose, by William Masten. The building was about a mile and a half from Masten's Corner, and was the beginning of Asbury Church, rebuilt several years ago.

The Farmington M. E. Church was originally located a mile from the town on a site where a chapel known as Salem M. E. Chapel was erected in 1816. The land was given by Thomas Davis, and bears date May 21, 1817. The present church building was erected on the new site, in Farmington, in 1873. Manship's M. E. Church, or the old Black Swamp Church, stood at Whitaker's Gate early in the century. When Manship's Church was built, a few miles east of Hollandsville, the Black Swamp building was abandoned. The new Manship's was dedicated December 2, 1855, and took its name from the Rev. Andrew Manship.

Isaac Graham, of Vernon, donated the ground east of that village for the erection of Prospect M. E. Church which was built in 1834. In 1877 the present edifice was erected on the

site of the old chapel. At Masten's Corner, in 1873, was built Masten's M. E. Church. The donor of the ground was Joseph A. Masten. One of the first Methodist Protestant churches built in this country, was erected in 1830, about three miles northeast of Marshy Hope Bridge. The original building was torn down in 1871, to give place to the present structure.

The Farmington Presbyterian Church, was built near Farmington on the land of W. H. Powell in 1840. The present site and building in Farmington were dedicated in 1863. The Vernon Baptist Church, now known as Zion Church, Harrington, was formed from the Independent Methodists, and was organized March 28, 1871, and the present building was dedicated in November of that year. In October, 1765, on land conveyed for the purpose by John Reed, was erected St. Paul's P. E. Church. That year a building was erected, no vestige of which appears at present. Prior to 1836, the congregation had become extinct and the building had gone to decay.

The Harrington M. E. Church building was erected in 1870 as the outcome of meetings, and a Sunday-school held by Dr. F. J. Owens in the school house, during the ten years prior to 1870. A Sunday-school was organized by the Rev. Samuel Murdick, in the old school house in Harrington, in the winter of 1871. This led to the organization of the Harrington Presbyterian Church. Two years later the present church was erected and dedicated. In 1880 the Methodist Protestant Church of Harrington was organized. A building was erected in 1881. Ministers from Bethel held services here. St. Anne's P. E. Church was built at Harrington in 1876. Services were held until 1887 when the church disintegrated.

Mispillion Hundred contributed one of its influential citizens to the list of Delaware's Governors, William Tharp of Farmington. William Tharp, Governor of Delaware from 1847 to 1851, was the oldest son of James Tharp, and Eunice Tharp nee Fleming, of Mispillion Hundred. His grandfather Beniah Tharp was an influential citizen and large land holder

in the Hundred. The family came into possession of a great portion of the Luff and Anderson lands near Farmington and Harrington. These lands were surveyed for Henry Goldsborough in 1730, and afterwards granted to Nathaniel Luff in 1769, and James Anderson in 1750. William Tharp was born November 27, 1803, and died January 1, 1865. He and his brothers and sisters, of whom he had eleven, left honored names in the Hundred and State where their descendants now rank as influential land holders and citizens. Governor William Tharp Watson, who became Acting Governor in March, 1895, by the death of Governor Marvil, and who served in that high office until January, 1897, is a grandson of Governor William Tharp.

MILFORD HUNDRED.

This Hundred was, prior to July 28, 1830, part of the original Hundred of Mispillion, but by Act of Legislature, on the above-mentioned date, the road leading from the boundary line between Murderkill and Mispillion Hundreds to Williamsville was made the dividing line of the two Hundreds. All land west of the Williamsville road was henceforth to be known as Mispillion Hundred, and all east of the road was called Milford Hundred. Milford Hundred therefore has for its eastern boundary, Delaware bay; its southern, Mispillion creek; its western, Mispillion Hundred; and its northern, Murderkill creek.

The Hundred is well watered, and the streams on the north and south furnish ample means of transportation for the products of the Hundred. In 1638 a boat-load of colonists for the new country landed at Paradise, or Clark's Point, with a view to settling in Milford Hundred. The new colonists were Swedes, Finns and Livonians. They made no permanent settlement, and after a short stay proceeded farther up the Delaware, and landed some time later on "The Rocks," on the present site of Wilmington, where the first permanent settlement was made in Delaware.

Ralph Fretwell and Francis Gamble, of the island of Barbadoes, in 1685, interested several merchants in trade with the new colonists in the organization of a land and exploitation company, known as the "Barbadoes Company." Among the tracts of land purchased by this company in Milford Hundred were "Long Acre," one thousand acres; "Longfon," six hundred acres; "Plains of Jericho," twelve hundred acres; and "Edmond's Berry," one thousand acres. Francis Gamble, of this company, also bought "Longfield," a tract of one thousand acres, on the north side of Mispillion creek, patented April 2, 1686, and "Improvement," a tract of six hundred acres, July 9, 1686. These tracts, for the most part, were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Land Company, a company similar to the Barbadoes Company, which was formed in London shortly after William Penn's arrival in America. This company continued in operation until 1780, when the Revolutionary War put an end to its transactions in lands in Delaware and the other colonies. Most of these tracts were also old surveys, and were warranted and surveyed to the original purchasers between 1680 and 1685, the Pennsylvania Land Company taking long-term leases and mortgages on the tracts. These mortgages and leases were offered for sale in Philadelphia in 1762 and 1765.

"Saw Mill Range," west of the Longfield tract, came to be the most important of the tracts of the Hundred, owing to the fact that the town of Milford is located on a portion of this tract. Among other tracts of importance, in the early settlement of the Hundred, might be mentioned "Gooseberry," granted to Peter Groenendike, under warrant of December 21, 1680; "Springfield," "Middletown," "Mount Pleasant," "Increase," "Fairfield" and "Arundel," all of which were warranted before June, 1681. One Henry Bowman, on March 20, 1680, received a warrant for seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land along the north side of Mispillion creek. This tract was known as "Saw Mill Range," and passed from Henry to his son, John Bowman, May 5, 1730. John sold it

seven years later to Jacob Warrington, whose son-in-law, Joseph Oliver, purchased it from him in 1773.

About that time the Rev. Sydenham Thorne, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, moved from the eastern shore of Virginia to a tract of three hundred acres, on the west side of Tanner's Branch, and adjoining the Oliver tract. To this clergyman is due the credit of suggesting the building of a town on the Oliver lands. These two gentlemen entered into a compact by which a mill was to be erected by Oliver, a dam built by Thorne; and Oliver was to have his tract surveyed into lots for a town site. Each kept his part of the contract, and in 1787 Thorne built Tumbling Run dam, a mill was erected at Oliver's Landing, and James Johnson, an old schoolmaster, laid out the Saw Mill Range into building lots, and the town of Milford was thus begun. The town probably got its name from the fact that all merchants and farmers coming to the mill from Sussex County, were required to ford the stream at the landing.

In 1791, by act of the General Assembly, Oliver was given permission to erect a draw-bridge at the landing, but as this permission carried with it the power to charge tolls, the residents of both counties petitioned for a repeal of the act, and before the bridge could be built, the General Assembly acted favorably upon the petition, and provided for its erection and joint ownership by Kent and Sussex counties, free from the toll feature.

Joseph Oliver's mansion was the first house built in North (or old) Milford, and its site was Front street, near the present Central Hotel. In pursuance of a special act of the General Assembly, James Johnson began to survey and lay out the town proper of Milford May 28, 1817. Gallaudet Oliver's was the second dwelling erected, its site being on North and Second streets. Prior to 1800 Thomas Collins built his home in the town, and his sons, who were excellent brick-masons, helped to build almost every brick building in the town and surrounding country. Another old building was the "red

house" on the northwest corner of Second and Church streets, which was spoken of as early as 1813 as one of the landmarks of the town. Among other early settlers in Milford were Henry and Thomas May, descendants of Cornelius May, one of the first Europeans to sail up the Delaware. Cape May and May's Landing, New Jersey, take their names from this intrepid adventurer, forefather of Milford's early settlers.

The town of Milford as now existing, lies on both sides of Mispillion creek, and in two different counties and Hundreds, North Milford, being the old town, and lying in Milford Hundred, Kent County, and South Milford, in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County. South Milford was laid out by James Johnson several years after North Milford, and was resurveyed by Thomas J. Davis. The oldest house in South Milford was built by Levin Crapper in 1763. He was the original proprietor of South Milford and its surrounding lands, and was noted for years as the wealthiest man in Sussex County; his lands numbering many thousand acres, and his fortune being estimated at thirty-seven thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency. He built the large mansion-house which occupies the conspicuous triangle in the town at the intersection of South Walnut and Depot streets, and which was afterwards occupied by Lowder Layton, Governor Daniel Rogers, and Governor Peter F. Causey, and which is now the handsome and hospitable home of Joseph E. Holland.

In 1807 the town was first incorporated. Other and subsequent incorporation acts were passed in 1867 and 1887. Milford has been the scene of the early life of many of Delaware's most prominent men, and the town has contributed four of the galaxy of distinguished Governors of the State, to wit: Peter F. Causey, Daniel Rogers, William Burton, and William T. Watson.

The early settlers in Milford Hundred were deeply rooted and grounded in religious beliefs, and early in the history of the settlements we find mention of places of worship and of the donation of tracts of land for the purpose of erecting meet-

ing houses. Strange as it may seem, the sect earliest maintaining thriving religious services is now extinct throughout the Hundred. In the minutes of Duck Creek Meeting on the nineteenth of May, 1707, we find mention of Joseph Booth and Mark Manlove, appearing as representatives of "Mushmillion" (Mispillion), and of the assent of the quarterly meeting to the holding of weekly meetings at the house of Matthew Manlove, at Mushmillion creek. On the twentieth of November, 1710, the place of meeting was changed from Manlove's to the house of Reynear Williams. The records are incomplete as to the erection of a meeting house in the vicinity of Milford prior to 1790. The meetings may have been held in the homes of the prominent Friends along Mispillion creek, or a temporary edifice may have been erected upon land leased for the purpose. However, on the thirteenth of November, 1790, John Dickinson sold to the trustees of Murderkill Meeting, five acres of land, near Milford, for the erection of a meeting house and school house. The building then erected, was used for more than half a century, but has disappeared, and the worshipers have long since passed to dust. It was situated on Tanner's Branch, on the northwest side of Milford, in or near the burying-ground of which traces can be seen to-day.

A difference of opinion prevails as to the date when Baptist meetings were first held in Milford Hundred. In the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, report is made of preaching services of that denomination having been held during the year 1760, three miles east of the present site of Milford, in what was then known as the Old School Baptist Meeting-house. Scharf, however, gives 1781 as the date of the first Baptist meeting in the Hundred, and May 10, 1783, as the date of the organization of the first Baptist meeting in Milford Hundred. Eighteen families formed the congregation, and the church was incorporated in 1796. The following year a building was erected on the road from Dover to Milford, which, with the cemetery surrounding it, was used until thirty years ago. It was undoubtedly the old Baptist

meeting-house of Milford Neck remodeled and repaired. In October, 1873, the First Baptist Church of Milford was organized, and two years later a handsome church edifice was erected. At that time members of the Milford Neck congregation joined with the Milford Baptists, and gave up services in the old building. The old building was used for many years as a school house.

Famous in the records of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware is the Three Runs Meeting-house, where the Dissenters first met. It was located on the Old King's Highway from Dover to Lewes, on the south side of the Mispillion, and a quarter of a mile from Milford. In 1762 the Lewes Presbytery met in this church, and in 1764 the Rev. Mr. Huston was ordained and installed there as pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of Murderkill and Three Runs. The house of worship was abandoned between 1820 and 1825.

In 1849 but two members of the Three Runs Church were to be found in Milford, and after a year's effort on the part of the Rev. G. W. Kennedy, evangelist for the Presbytery of Wilmington, a church was organized at Milford with seven members. A church building and parsonage were erected in 1850. Among the prominent members connected with this enterprise were Governor and Mrs. William Tharp, Dr. James P. Lofland, Colonel Peter F. Causey (afterwards governor) John Hazzard, Robert King, Robert C. Hall, Rufus K. Baynum, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. V. Coulter, Mrs. Edward P. Morris, and Mrs. Purnell Lofland. Dr. William Marshall, John B. Smith, and William A. Humes have been honored members of the congregation in more recent years.

The organization of the parish of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Milford, can be traced to the efforts of the Rev. Sydenham Thorne, said by many to have been the most influential man in the county of Kent. Three miles west of the present town of Milford, at a point known as Church Hill, a small wooden chapel was erected soon after the Rev. Thomas Crawford, missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts, began holding services there about 1704 or 1705. This chapel was called "Christ Church Mispillion" in the missionary's reports, but locally called "The Savannah Church" because of Savannah Swamp, near which it was built.

In attendance at "The Savannah Church" was Joseph Oliver, friend of Thorne, and owner of the tract called Saw Mill Range. Thorne and Oliver were companions in every good movement for the benefit of Milford Hundred, and when the town of Milford was laid out on Oliver's land, Thorne suggested the donation of ground for an Episcopal Church and cemetery. Two lots were given by Oliver, and the foundation of Christ Church, Milford, was laid in 1791. Thorne died February 13, 1793, and the building was not completed, as originally intended, until 1835. The building was completed sufficiently to permit of services being held in it, and the list of rectors who have served this parish is an honorable one, among whom were the Rev. Sydenham Thorne, the Revs. Wm. Price, Henry R. Judah, Joseph Spencer, Daniel Higbee, Corry Chambers, John Reynolds, John Linn McKim, and John Layton McKim. Sydenham Thorne was buried in the family burial lot on the ground where the old Thorne mansion stands, and his death was lamented by a large following in Kent County.

At the home of Reynear Williams, three miles east of Milford, at Angleford Landing, the first services of what afterwards became the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milford were held in 1777. For almost ten years the services were held in the homes of followers of Methodism before a movement was started to build a house of worship. In 1787 an effort was made to erect a meeting-house in Milford. Joseph Oliver deeded a lot to trustees of the church for the "use and express purpose of building a preaching house or church thereon for the only proper use and benefit of the religious society of people called Methodists." By 1789 the church had been built, and Bishop Asbury conducted a stirring re-

vival in it in October of that year. That year all the churches or chapels within a wide extent of territory were attached to it, and the membership reported was 879 whites and 236 colored. In 1840 the former building was abandoned, and a second church erected across the street from the original structure. This latter edifice was replaced by the present church building, located south of the creek, in 1871.

The African M. E. Church of Milford was organized in 1867, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was formed from the membership of the white churches of the Milford circuit at the close of the Civil War. Other churches worthy of mention in Milford Hundred are Law's M. E. Chapel, built on land donated for the purpose, April 7, 1802, by Marcy Smithers, a resident in the southwestern part of the Hundred. This building remained in use until 1856, when it was torn down to be replaced by the present chapel. The Houston M. E. Church, erected in 1885, is located in the village of Houston, in the western part of Milford Hundred. In the northeastern part of the Hundred meetings were held in Sardis, later Wesley Chapel. This building was remodeled in 1840 and again in 1874.

Milford Hundred has few villages or towns. Houston, in the western part, is located on the "Hunting Quarter" tract granted to Luke Watson, January 21, 1681. The village was named in 1854, in honor of Judge John W. Houston. It is used largely as a shipping-point of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad. Aside from Houston, a few settlements at various early landings on the Mispillion, constituted the urban life of the Hundred, outside of Milford. Fork Landing, on Murderkill Creek, was one of these. Wharves were located there, and much shipping done between 1800 and 1830, but with the advent of the railroad and the growth of Milford, the wharves were abandoned and the settlement scattered.

Milford Hundred abounded in white oak timber, and the earliest industries were those pertaining to tanning and

lumber products. Grist mills there were in abundance, almost every stream having relics of a once prosperous mill, run by water-power. "Saw Mill Range," the tract on which the town of Milford is located, got its name from the mill which the conveyance of the land required should be built to perfect the title to the owner. The first dam built in Milford Hundred, of which we have record, was that erected by the Rev. Sydenham Thorne, across Mispillion creek, from the Oliver lands to his own in 1787. The old Red Mill as it is called, was built there by Thorne in the following year.

Husk factories, woolen mills, quercitron mills, foundries, engine shops, and tanneries, sprang up along the Mispillion after Milford was laid out into town lots. The making of pottery and baskets were industries that employed many hands. Fruit-drying factories, almost two-score in number, have existed in Milford. Agricultural implements and carriages are manufactured there, and the white oak timber afforded excellent material for the construction of coastwise trading vessels. Among the merchants of note of the Hundred are Charles Barker, J. B. Counselman, Zachariah Johnson, J. L. Smith, E. C. Peck, Samuel W. Darby, George S. Grier, Allen Tolbert, James H. Denning, Nathan Davis, Peter F. Causey, Nathan Adams, Molton Richards, Samuel Ratcliffe, Walter Sipple, Lowder Layton, Daniel Godwin, Trustin P. McColley, Isaac Lofland, Curtis Watson, and Joseph Bennett.

George William Marshall, born at Georgetown, Delaware, August 31, 1854, the son of Dr. William Marshall and Hester Angelina Marshall, nee McColley, received his primary education at the Milford Classical Academy, in the town of Milford, Delaware, whither his family had moved in 1866. He was graduated from Delaware College in 1874, with the degree "A. B.," and in 1876 received from that institution the degree "A. M." Dr. Marshall studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated by it with the degree "M. D." in 1876, after which he entered into the practice of his profession at Milford, where he has ever since resided and

continued in active practice. He holds prominent place as a physician, and was for a time President of the State Medical Society, has served as delegate from Delaware to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, is a member of his county and State medical societies, of the American Medical Association and of the American Academy of Medicine, and has for many years been surgeon of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was Grand Master of Masons for Delaware for two terms, and Colonel of the First Regiment, National Guards of Delaware, for some time. He has always been much interested in the educational institutions of the State, and has served as trustee of Delaware College twenty-four years, trustee of the State College for Colored Students fifteen years, and member of the Board of Education of the public schools of Milford twenty-eight years.

He is Vice-President of the Delaware Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Historical Society of Delaware, and, by appointment of the Governor, a member of the State Division of Public Records, and of several other State commissions dealing with matters of public and historical interest.

Dr. Marshall early took an active part in his State's political affairs. He organized and for four years was President of the State League of Republican Clubs, to which position he was re-elected last year. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Kent County Republican Committee, and for seventeen years its Chairman and member ex-officio of the State Committee. He has also served as delegate or alternate to National Conventions of his party.

He was elected in 1900 to the office of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Delaware for four years, renominated and re-elected in 1904 for another term, and has served during the last four years as ex-officio Banking Commissioner of the State.

During his term of office the supervision of his department has been extended to cover the affairs and operations of fraternal beneficiary associations, building and loan associations,

COURT-HOUSE, GEORGETOWN.

savings banks, trust companies and State banks, as well as insurance companies.

He has successfully established and exercised the enlarged supervision and power of the combined Insurance and Banking Department.

Dr. Marshall was wedded to Mary Louise Donnell, daughter of the late Andrew Donnell, of Newark, Delaware, April 25, 1878.

They have had four children, Andrew Donnell Marshall, aged 29, now practicing law at Dover and Milford, William Marshall, Jr., M. D., aged 27, now practicing medicine at Milford, George Chester Marshall, aged 25, now in business at Milford as an insurance and real-estate broker, and Samuel M. D. Marshall, aged 23, a junior at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Of the three counties of Delaware, Sussex is the most southerly. Its boundaries are, Kent County on the north; Maryland on the south; Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Maryland on the west. The territory which this county now occupies was known in its early history as the Hoornkill, or Horekill, and extended from Bombay Hook to Cape Henlopen. This name came, in all probability, from Hoorn, a little city in Holland, the birthplace of De Vries the director-general of the first expedition which landed on Delaware soil, on the present site of Lewes, in 1631. The name was afterwards corrupted into Whorekill or Horekill, but the most reliable authorities now substantially agree that the correct name was Hoorn Kill, and that it was first applied to the creek (now Lewes creek) on which the earliest settlement was made, and the name was afterwards applied to all the region lying south of Bombay Hook.

Until the establishment of the Mason and Dixon Line in 1775 (the boundary between Delaware and Maryland having been in dispute, and unsettled, in all the intervening years

from the earliest settlements), the southerly boundary line of Delaware was uncertain and undefined. It is claimed that Lord Baltimore, as Proprietor of Maryland, exercised ownership over all that part of the territory embraced in Sussex County, as at present constituted, lying south and west of a line drawn from the present town of Farmington in a southeasterly direction to the mouth of Rehoboth Bay. Many of the land records at Annapolis and data obtained from old church records tend to prove that prior to the Revolution, what is now southwestern Sussex, was part of Worcester County, Maryland. The part of the county lying northeast of the line, above described, was for a time called "Old Sussex," and the remaining portion was known as "New Sussex."

Some effort was made about the year 1786 to make a new county in the State by taking part of Sussex and part of Kent and giving the parts thus taken a new county seat. The movement met with some favor, but did not succeed. The first mention of the term Hundred was in 1690 when on April 9th of that year, the Provincial Council instructed the magistrates and grand juries of the counties to divide them into Hundreds. The term Hundred is supposed to be derived from a suggestion made by William Penn, that the land be divided between ten families in accordance with an old English custom, assuming that each family was ten in number, making one hundred. This is generally believed to be the origin of the term Hundred, as applied to the subdivisions of the counties of this State. The Hundreds of Sussex County are thirteen in number with the following names: Cedar Creek, Nanticoke, Northwest Fork, Seaford, Broadkiln, Lewes and Rehoboth, Indian River, Baltimore, Dagsborough, Georgetown, Broad Creek, Little Creek and Gumborough.

The records show that Lewes was the first county seat of Sussex, not by reason of any official action, but rather by general consent. This is probably due to the fact that it was formally made the place for the transaction of county affairs from its establishment as a trading-post in 1658, until the

county seat was moved to Georgetown. For a long period the Dutch commanders held their military courts in a fort which had been built at the Hoorn Kill (now Lewes), and this practice was subsequently followed by the English in 1664. Lewes remained the seat of county government until 1793. There is no certainty as to the exact time when Sussex County obtained its first court house. The project of building a court house was discussed for years, and while courts were held at public houses and village taverns for a long period of time, there is nothing to show that a court house was built in Sussex County until sometime between 1740 and 1750. The records establish the fact that a court house consisting of a frame structure, adequate to the needs of the county at that time, was built between the above-mentioned dates at Lewes, and that a jail was also erected about the same time.

In 1786 a spirited agitation arose in Sussex County for a change of the county seat. It was claimed that Lewes, being at the extreme eastern side of the county, was not convenient for a majority of the people. Petitions were presented to the Legislature of 1791 to that effect, and an act was passed January 29, 1791, authorizing George Mitchell, Robert Houston, William Moore, John Collins, Nathaniel Young, William. Peery, Rhodes Shankland, Woodman Stockley, Daniel Polk and Thomas Batson, to act as commissioners, and authority given to them to purchase in fee not exceeding one hundred acres of land near the center of the county for the purpose of building thereon a court house and jail. The purchase was made and the place called Georgetown, in honor of George Mitchell, in which place a court house and jail were completed in 1792. By an act of the General Assembly of 1793, the whipping-post and pillory were removed from Lewes to Georgetown. In 1835 there was a general demand throughout the county for a more commodious court house. This demand meeting general public favor, a brick structure, two stories high, with the public offices on the first floor, and the court room above, was erected. This building was completed

in 1839, and in the fall of the same year the first term of court was held therein, and it has continued in use since that time. In 1798, on the recommendation of the Levy Court, an addition was made to the jail. In 1854 a new jail was erected, which was destroyed by fire in November, 1865, and in the following year, 1866, the present jail was built at the same location.

At a very early period laws were enacted for the relief of the poor in Delaware. In December, 1793, the trustees of the poor for Sussex County purchased four hundred acres of land lying on White creek, in Baltimore Hundred, and established an almshouse on it, and it was used as such until 1800, when an exchange of property was made for four hundred acres of land in Broad Kiln Hundred (now Georgetown Hundred), on which new buildings were erected, which were used as the county almshouse until 1877. In 1878 the present building for the insane was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The present almshouse was erected in 1885, and the present almshouse farm consists of about three hundred and sixty-five acres. The almshouse record for Sussex County begins from June 1, 1791, when John Anderson was appointed first overseer. From the establishment of this institution to the present period, great credit is due those who have had charge of the same, for the excellent care which has been taken of the inmates and buildings. In the year 1793 an act was passed providing for the election of Levy Court Commissioners. From the organization of said court until 1798, the records are not given, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the provisions of the law of 1793 defining the number and duties of the Levy Court have continued substantially in force from its organization to the present.

The soil of Sussex is for the most part fertile, the staple products being corn, wheat, potatoes, pork, lumber and cattle. The main line of the Delaware railroad traverses the county from north to south, its terminus being at Delmar on the Maryland line. The Delaware, Maryland and Virginia rail-

road, being really a merger of the old Junction and Breakwater and Breakwater and Frankford roads, enters the county at Milford and serving as a main line for the county seat and Eastern Sussex, puts the populace in close touch with the Atlantic seaboard. A competing line, known as the Queen Anne's railroad, crosses the county from west to east and gives direct and easy access to the eastern shore and Baltimore. There has been a wonderful improvement in all the interests of Sussex County since its early settlement. With the progress of education has developed growth in all branches of business. Highly improved farms dot its surface in all directions. The hum of factories betokens activity and prosperity. In recent years Sussex County has developed largely as a fruit growing section, and large shipments of fruit, consisting of berries and peaches are made to various points. The railroads have materially assisted Sussex County in all stages of its growth by affording to the people rapid and convenient means of access to the various markets. Both early records and tradition unite in support of the assertion that Sussex County has not failed to keep pace with her sister counties in the development of agricultural and industrial enterprise, and in every measure of local improvement.

Previous to the adoption of the Free School Law of 1829, the school privileges in Sussex County were extremely limited. While the Constitution of 1792 recognized the necessity of taking steps looking towards the education of the people, it was not until 1817 that any action was taken with reference thereto, and even then, on a limited and unsatisfactory scale. In the above year the Legislature passed an act appropriating one thousand dollars to each county, for the establishment of schools for the instruction of poor children in "reading, writing and arithmetic." Under this law a few schools were organized, and the way was opened for further improvement, but the law being administered as "charity," did not meet with general approval. In 1829 the free school system came into existence, the Hon. Willard Hall being known as the

"father" thereof. This law provided for the laying out and establishing school districts in each county, and committed to the voters the whole power over common schools established in said districts.

While one important point was gained by the passage of this law, the recognized necessity for educating the masses, many defects were apparent, which greatly hampered its efficiency. Among these was the power given the school voters to determine whether or not a school should be opened each year, and for how long a time, by voting for or against a school tax. In many parts of the county this power was used to the injury of the district, and for several consecutive years, the tax was voted down, in some localities, thereby depriving the children, sometimes for a period of years, of all school privileges. The act of 1829 was amended by supplementary acts in 1830, 1832, 1833 and 1835, all of which tended to the improvement of the school system. In 1867 a large convention of progressive men of the State was held at Dover, at which many needed reforms in the school law were suggested; among which was the recommendation that a State superintendent be appointed and that a change be made in the mode of laying school taxes. In 1875 the present school system of the State was established, under which, with changes from time to time, the schools of Sussex County have been revolutionized.

It was no uncommon thing in the early days for teachers in this county to itinerate from district to district. The teachers were not examined, and often incompetent persons were hired by equally incompetent committeemen. The school buildings and furniture were of an inferior character. In recent years, many new and commodious school buildings have been erected in various Hundreds of the county; and the necessity of educating the masses has been generally recognized. Improved methods of teaching have been introduced and a systematic supervision of the schools established, all of which has contributed to elevate the standard of the pro-

fession of teaching and has given greater efficiency to the cause of education.

The old subscription schools and academies of Sussex County are remembered by many of the older people of the present day. Some of these were well conducted and are held in grateful remembrance, but time has clearly proven that this class of schools left the poorer classes without an opportunity to obtain an education, hence with the march of educational progress these institutions have disappeared, and given place to the present excellent system of free public instruction. Where the residents of a school district are intelligent and progressive, good schools are found thoroughly equipped with all the modern appliances for teaching, and accordingly an active interest is manifested in educational matters. Where this spirit is not dominant poor schools exist. It is but just to say, however, that within the past fifteen or twenty years, Sussex County has taken rapid strides in popular education; and this is shown in the increased expenditures from year to year for school purposes; and in the growing popularity of the free school system.

CIVIL LIST FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.

Prothonotaries.

Nehemiah Field	1694–1730	Stephen Green	1854–1861
Phillip Russell	1730–1753	Charles H. Richards	1861–1866
Ryves Holt	1753–1763	William F. Jones	1866–1872
Jacob Kollock	1763–1777	Shepherd P. Martin	1872–1877
David Hall	1777–1788	Henry W. Long	1877–1882
Nathaniel Mitchell	1788–1805	Joseph T. Adams	1882–1892
Francis Brown	1805–1825	Josiah P. Marvel	1892–1897
John Stockley	1825–1830	Jacob H. Adams	1897–1900
George R. Fisher	1830–1842	George W. Jones	1900–1901
Isaac M. Fisher	1842–1847	Stansbury J. Wheatly	1901–1905
Robert A. Houston	1847–1852	Daniel Short	1905–date
Isaac Giles	1852–1854		

Recorders of Deeds.

William Clark	1682–1687	Thomas Fisher	1710–1714
Norton Claypoole	1687–1694	John Hepburn	1714–1718
Nehemiah Field	1694–1710	Preserved Coggeshall	1718–1721

Philip Russell	1721–1732	Caleb B. Sipple	1838–1845
Jacob Kollock	1732–1764	William H. Swiggett	1845–1845
Wrixam Lewis	1764–1777	Henry Dunning	1845–1849
John Russell	1777–1793	Charles Tunnell	1849–1857
Philip Kollock	1793–1804	William Harris	1857–1861
Thomas Coulter	1804–1805	James C. Dunning	1861–1866
Philip Coulter	1805–1811	George M. Davis	1866–1871
William Bell	1811–1814	William H. Donovan	1871–1876
Jehu Stockley	1814–1821	Benjamin B. Burton	1876–1881
Stephen M. Harris	1821–1824	William H. Boyce	1881–1886
Philip Stockley	1824–1824	Joseph P. Morris	1886–1891
Philip Short	1824–1828	John J. Morris	1891–1896
Gustavus A. Ewing	1828–1833	Joseph B. Hearn	1896–1903
James P. W. Kollock	1833–1836	Alfred E. Archer	1903–1907
John H. Ellegood	1836–1837	John W. King	1907–
Nathaniel P. Harris	1837–1838		

Registers of Wills.

Nehemiah Field	1682–1705	William Dunning	1846–1851
Roger Corbett	1705–1717	James Anderson	1851–1856
Preserved Coggeshall	1717–1722	John Sorden	1856–1861
Philip Russell	1722–1724	John W. Scribner	1861–1866
Jacob Kollock	1724–1770	Hiram S. Short	1866–1866
Phillips Kollock	1770–1795	Major W. Allen	1866–1871
George Hazzard	1795–1801	Loxley R. Jacobs	1871–1876
Phillips Kollock	1801–1820	William H. Wheatley	1876–1881
Nathan Vickars	1820–1830	William A. Polk	1881–1891
Cornelius Paynter	1830–1835	Charles C. Stockley	1891–1896
David R. Smith	1835–1840	William F. Causey	1896–1902
Peter Parker	1840–1845	Daniel J. Layton	1902–1907
Henry Dunning	1845–1846	Thomas R. Purnell	1907–

Clerks of the Peace.

Cornelius Verhoofe	1680–1693	William Hitch	1852–1857
Nehemiah Field	1693–1710	William Ellegood	1857–1862
Roger Corbett	1710–1717	John M. Rawlins	1862–1867
William White	1717–1720	Aaron B. Marvel	1867–1872
Preserved Coggeshall	1720–	William P. Jones	1872–1877
George Hazzard	1797–1798	W. Fiske Townsend	1877–1879
J. M. Brown	1798–1799	William B. Tomlinson	1879–1884
Phillips Kollock	1799–1805	Nathaniel W. Hickman	1884–1886
William Russell	1805–1815	Ebe W. Tunnell	1886–1891
Kendall Batson	1815–1820	Edward W. Houston	1891–1896
Caleb S. Layton	1820–1822	John B. Dorman	1896–1901
Joshua S. Layton	1822–1837	James H. Wright	1901–1907
Shepherd P. Houston	1837–1846	John W. Green	1907–
William O. Redden	1846–1852		

Registers of the Court of Chancery and Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

Phillips Kollock	1773–1797	Isaac F. Jenkins	1857–1861
Kendall Batson	1797–1800	Thomas Robinson	1861–1866
William Hazzard	1800–1805	Hiram T. Downing	1866–1875
James L. Bayliss	1805–1821	Philip C. Penuel	1875–1885
Jehu Stockley	1821–1826	Charles W. Whiley, Jr.	1885–1890
George B. Rodney	1826–1830	Everett Hickman	1890–1895
Edward L. Wells	1830–1847	James H. McGlothen	1895–1901
John D. Rodney	1847–1852	Charles W. Jones	1901–1905
James Stewart	1852–1857	Albert Worth	1905–date

Sheriffs.

Hermanus Wiltbank	1669–1679	David Owens	1805–1809
John Vines	1679–1684	William B. Cooper	1809–1811
John Hill	1684–1686	William Burton	1811–1814
Francis Cornwell	1686–1688	John Robinson	1814–1817
Jonathan Bailey	1688–1690	Purnell Tindell	1817–1820
William Rodeney	1690–1694	William Ellegood	1820–1821
John Hill	1694–1696	Levin Stewart	1821–1823
William Dyre	1696–1700	James Maull	1823–1826
John Stewart	1700–1702	John Collins	1826–1829
Jonathan Bailey	1702–1703	Purnell Johnson	1829–1832
Luke Watson	1703–1705	Warren Jefferson	1832–1834
Thomas Fenwick	1705–1708	George Frame	1834–1836
Samuel Rowland	1708–1719	Purnell Johnson	1836–1838
John Hepburn	1719–1720	William O. Redden	1838–1840
John Jacobs	1720–1724	James Steel	1840–1842
Ryves Holt	1724–1736	Thomas W. Records	1842–1844
John Shankland	1736–1742	David R. Smith	1844–1846
Peter Hall	1742–1745	John West	1846–1848
William Shankland	1745–1748	Roger Adams	1848–1850
Peter Clowes	1748–1750	Philip C. Jones	1850–1852
William Shankland	1750–1754	George P. White	1852–1854
Jacob Kollock	1754–1758	John D. Rodney	1854–1856
John Rodney	1758–1760	Charles C. Stockley	1856–1858
Joseph Shankland	1760–1763	William Lofland	1858–1860
Daniel Nunez	1763–1770	William F. Jones	1860–1861
Boaz Manlove	1770–1776	Philip C. Jones	1861–1861
Dorman Lofland	1776–1779	William F. Jones	1861–1862
Luke Watson	1779–1784	Aaron B. Marvell	1862–1864
Cord Hazzard	1784–1786	James H. Russell	1864–1866
Peter T. Wright	1786–1788	George W. Willin	1866–1868
Thomas Evans	1788–1792	Samuel H. Layton	1868–1870
Thomas Laws	1792–1795	Josiah P. Marvel	1870–1872
Seth Griffith	1795–1800	Eli R. Sharp	1872–1874
Kendall Batson	1800–1802	William Gray	1874–1876
George Robinson	1802–1805	Beniah M. Truitt	1876–1878

Joseph Ellis	1878–1880	John H. Truitt	1892–1894
Samuel J. Martin	1880–1882	Joseph D. Truxton	1894–1896
Isaac Wootten	1882–1884	John H. Johnson	1896–1898
Thomas B. Windsor	1884–1884	Robert Short	1898–1901
Isaac Wootten	1884–1884	Peter J. Hart	1901–1903
John W. Short	1884–1886	John R. Steele	1903–1905
Charles T. Purnell	1886–1888	Elijah C. Lynch	1905–1907
James W. Ward	1888–1890	Thomas B. Pritchett	1907–
Alfred B. Robinson	1890–1892		

Coroners.

Joshua Barkstead	1685–1686	Jacob Faucett	1858–1860
John Vines	1686–1690	Winfield S. Wilson	1860–1862
Thomas Stratton	1690–1733	James Gordon	1862–1864
Joshua Fisher	1733–	William Forque	1864–1866
Elijah Evans	1804–1804	William S. Phillips	1866–1868
Eli McCaulley	1804–1807	Manaen B. Marvel	1868–1870
William Ely	1807–1810	James N. Pepper	1870–1872
Ishmael Steel	1810–1813	William M. Wilson	1872–1874
David Johnson	1813–1819	William S. Melson	1874–1876
Anthony Ingram	1819–1822	Edward Dill	1876–1878
Adam Short	1822–1825	Samuel J. Wilson	1878–1880
Warren Jefferson	1825–1828	George W. Hatfield	1880–1882
David Holland	1828–1831	Noah H. James	1882–1884
Jacob S. Burton	1831–1834	Joseph H. Lingo	1884–1886
John Day	1834–1836	William A. Truitt	1886–1888
James Pettyjohn	1836–1838	Samuel J. Bradford	1888–1890
Luke Lofland	1838–1840	Enoch W. Donovan	1890–1892
Caldwell W. Jones	1840–1842	James Willey	1892–1894
Zacariah F. Wilson	1842–1844	Rowland W. Joseph	1894–1896
Lazarus Turner	1844–1846	William H. Johnson	1896–1899
William Walton	1846–1848	George R. Walls	1899–1901
Theodore W. Marvel	1848–1850	Samuel P. Marsh	1901–1903
Stephen Goudy	1850–1852	Samuel J. Lank	1903–1905
John H. Burton	1852–1854	Alfred P. Pepper	1905–1907
J. D. Cordrey	1854–1856	Nathaniel Conoway	1907–
Caleb R. Stewart	1856–1858		

Treasurers of Sussex County

William Peery	1785–1796	Joel Prettyman	1841–1845
George Hazard	1796–1810	Nathaniel P. Harris	1845–1847
Isaac Tunnell	1810–1825	George P. White	1847–1850
Thomas Robinson	1825–1828	Thomas Walker	1850–1851
Purnell Johnson	1828–1830	Charles C. Stockley	1851–1853
James Maull	1830–1832	Thomas W. Burton	1853–1855
Joseph Houston	1832–1839	Thomas H. Fooks	1855–1857
Joshua G. Baker	1839–1841	David Pepper	1857–1859

James H. Boyce	1859–1861	John H. B. Mustard	1883–1885
Hiram S. Short	1861–1863	Levin S. Hitch	1885–1887
Josiah P. Marvel	1863–1866	Jesse B. Stevenson	1887–1889
William H. Wheatley	1866–1866	John R. Steele	1889–1891
Shepherd P. Martin	1866–1867	Jesse W. Allen	1891–1893
John L. Coulbourn	1867–1869	Cyrus Ward	1893–1895
Edward W. Houston	1869–1871	Isaac B. Short	1895–1897
George H. Vincent	1871–1873	Jesse T. Wells	1897–1899
Warren Kinder	1873–1875	Robert B. Spicer	1899–1901
John W. Short	1875–1877	Caleb L. McCabe	1901–1903
Daniel R. Burton	1877–1879	Alfred J. White	1903–1907
James Rawlins	1879–1881	Millard F. Murray	1907–
Cyrus Ward	1881–1883		

HUNDREDS OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

CEDAR CREEK HUNDRED.

This Hundred takes its name from Cedar creek, a stream which derived its appellation from the abundance of cedars that once lined its banks. It is the most northerly Hundred of Sussex County. Until 1683 all the territory in this Hundred, lying north of Cedar creek, formed part of St. Jones County, but when the names of Kent and Sussex were substituted for St. Jones and Whorekill Counties, Mispillion creek was the established line dividing the two counties. The boundaries of the Hundred are, Mispillion creek on the north, Delaware Bay on the east, Georgetown Hundred and Prime Hook creek on the South, and Nanticoke and Mispillion Hundreds on the west. The northern and southern portions of the Hundred are separated by Cedar creek which affords excellent facilities for shipping. The Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, running from north to south, through the central part of the Hundred, affords convenient advantages for travel and trade. The earliest settlement was made in 1671, in that portion of the Hundred lying between Prime Hook and Slaughter creeks. The land for the most part is in a good state of cultivation, yielding largely grains and vegetables, while fruit-growing in some parts is carried on profitably.

The early industries of the Hundred consisted of the erection and the operation of several grist and saw mills, many of

which in later years have been abandoned, and given place to factories of different kinds. Cedar creek afforded unusual advantages for mill-sites and in past generations many mills were built on its banks. The pioneer mill on this stream seems to have been Draper's Mill, at Cedar Creek village, and was in use prior to 1769. It was owned for many years by the Draper family, one of whom, Mary Draper, married Joseph Haslet, afterwards Governor of Delaware. Further up the same stream four other mills were founded about the time of the Revolutionary War, and continued successfully for many years, two at least of which are still in active operation.

The mill on Prime Hook creek dates as far back as 1759. It was erected by Caleb Cirwithin, and after descending to members of his family came to be known as the Waples Mill. The grist-mill on Herring Branch owned by Dr. William Marshall for many years, dates well back in the eighteenth century, and was owned at one time by Peter F. Causey, Governor of Delaware, and by Daniel Curry, a leading merchant at Milford.

The industries of the small villages are mostly confined to the operation of vegetable and fruit canneries, usually a profitable business. Lincoln is a thriving little village in this Hundred, and was laid out in 1865. Since its formation it has had a steady and permanent growth. It contains canning establishments, basket factories, two commodious churches and a school. This village has the honor of having the first postoffice established in the Hundred, in 1865. In the southern part is another flourishing little village, Ellendale, which is well located and is noted for the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants. It was laid out in 1867 by Dr. John S. Prettyman, who named it Ellendale in honor of his wife, Ellen. Material progress has marked its history since its settlement.

The educational interests of the Hundred are well cared for. Prior to the adoption of the free school system, in several parts of the Hundred subscription schools were held. There were but few school houses, and the advantages for obtaining an

education were of a very meager character. On the adoption of the public school system the Hundred was divided into six districts, commissioners having been appointed to lay out the same. In process of time the established districts have been redivided. New and comfortable school buildings have been substituted for the improvised school houses which formerly existed. The schools are under the supervision of competent instructors, and excellent educational advantages are afforded all classes of pupils.

The churches in the Hundred have kept pace with the schools in progress and interest. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was the first house of religious worship erected in the Hundred. This church was built in 1717 on what was then called Church creek, a tributary of Cedar creek, near Cedar Creek village. This ancient church has wholly disappeared, and the early records give but little account of its history. In 1770 a Protestant Episcopal Church was erected on the southern side of Cedar creek near Draper's old mill-pond, which continued to be used for religious worship until 1854, when the building was sold, and in 1864 moved to Milford. The land upon which the church stood is still owned by the Episcopal denomination, and several tombstones are still standing in the disused graveyard. The first place of religious worship erected by the Methodists in the Hundred was called Hickman's Meeting-house, and was erected about 1810. The first structure was of frame, and lasted for nearly fifty years, when a new church was built near the old site. In time the name was changed to Slaughter Neck Methodist Episcopal Church, and after being connected first with Milford circuit was shifted to Lewes circuit, afterwards to Milton circuit, and of late has been connected with Lincoln.

Another early Methodist Church was "Smith's Chapel," located on the Townsend Road, between Milford and Concord, about six miles from the former place. The original church, built about 1821, remained in use until 1837, when a new and larger edifice took its place, and it was then rechristened

Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and of late years has been connected with the Ellendale circuit.

A small Methodist Church was built in Cedar Neck eighty years or more ago, and is still maintained, and the same denomination built a small church at New Market at an early period, which met the wants of the community until 1881, when a new edifice was erected. In 1869 a Methodist Episcopal Church was built at Lincoln, where religious services were held until 1885, when it was deemed expedient to build a larger house of worship, and in that year the present neat and beautiful structure was erected. At Ellendale a Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1882, and is in a prosperous condition. A Presbyterian Church was erected at Lincoln in 1869, and in the same year a Baptist Church was built. Previous to the building of churches in the Hundred, religious services were held in private houses and public halls.

Cedar Creek Hundred has the honor of giving to Delaware one of its early governors in the person of Joseph Haslet, who was the son of Colonel John Haslet, the brave and patriotic soldier who fell at the battle of Princeton in 1777. Joseph Haslet was a prominent man in State affairs. He was elected Governor of the State in 1810, and discharged the duties of his office with great credit and ability. Highly honored and esteemed by all classes of people, he was again elected Governor in 1822, which is the only instance of an election by the people of this State of a Governor for a second term. During his gubernatorial terms he resided at Cedar Creek, which at one time was a place of much importance. In 1812 the State troops, at the call of Governor Haslet, were concentrated at Cedar Creek for the defence of Lewes.

Cedar Creek village being a central point in the Hundred supported for many years a famous inn or tavern, established prior to 1784, and here for many years the politicians held their meetings and public discussions were had. Daniel Rogers was the genial tavern keeper in early days, and after him came James Ward, Isaac Walls, Isaac Carpenter, William

B. Coulter and Robert D. Roberts. It was discontinued as a tavern at the outbreak of the Civil War and has since been occupied as a residence.

On the main road from Milford to Georgetown, in the southwesterly part of the Hundred, a short distance from the present town of Ellendale, was an ancient village or cross-roads, known as Fleatown, but this name, evidently forbidding in its sound and meaning, was afterwards charged to the more dignified Federalsburg. Here existed for many years two taverns, for the refreshment of both man and beast, and though neither has existed as a public house for sixty years, many are the stories that have come down to this generation of the wild orgies that were held beneath their roofs, and yet it is claimed that so keen was the competition that existed between Milloway White, mine host of the one, with Samuel Warren, the keeper of the other, that the stage-coach traveler was always assured of the cleanest of beds and a bill of fare that would tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicurean. The advent of the railroad ended Federalsburg and its taverns.

Thorn Point, on the shore of the bay, just below the mouth of the Mispillion has supported a hotel or tavern for a hundred years. In spite of fire and freshet successive buildings have been erected and maintained. A little to the south of this point has grown up in recent years a summer settlement known as Slaughter Beach, where in the summer months many residents of Milford, and adjoining towns, live in restful quiet, and in full enjoyment of the fishing and boating that the bay affords. A hotel has been maintained there for nearly fifty years.

Various tracts of land in this Hundred were patented and surveyed at an early date. There is abundant irrigation to the land by many small streams, and a number of well-built roads makes travel through the Hundred convenient. At one time the mouth of Cedar creek was so filled with sand as to greatly retard navigation. This for a long time was detrimental to the shipping interests of the Hundred. An act was

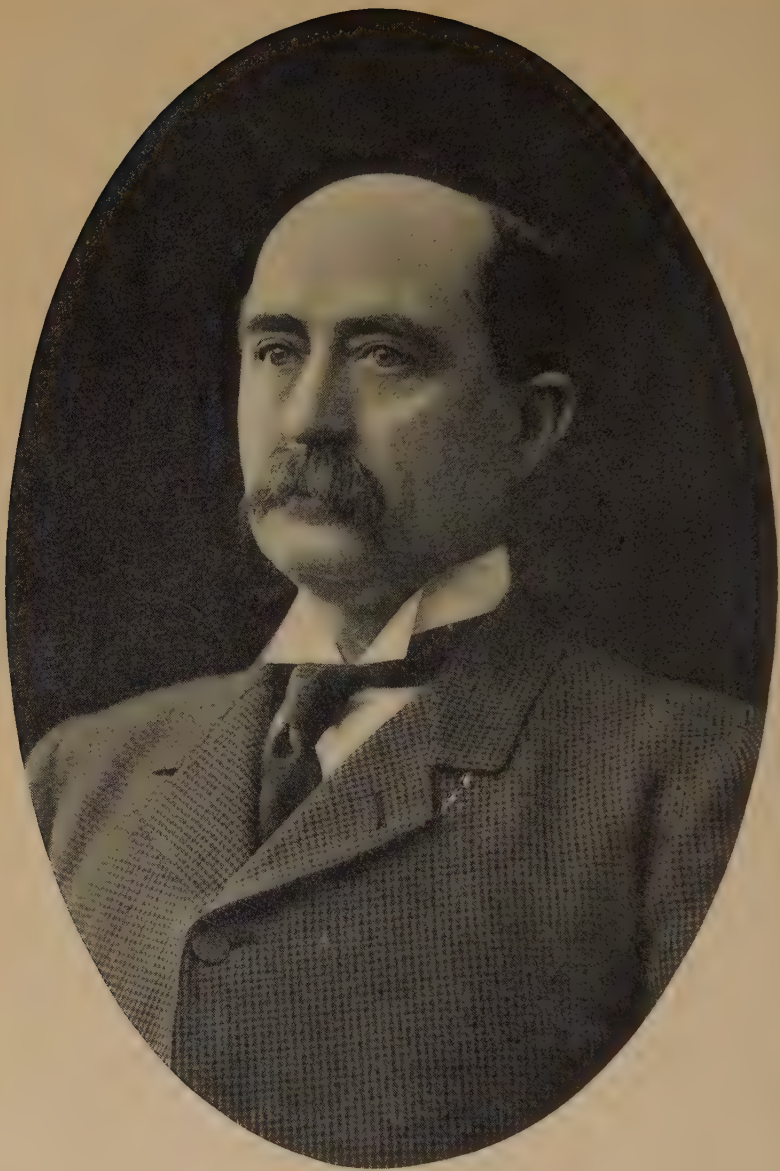
passed in 1793 for cutting a canal to obviate the difficulty. No action, however, was taken to carry out the provisions of the act until 1848, when preparations were made for digging a canal from a point in Cedar creek, called Lewis Ditch, to Mispillion creek. The Cedar Creek Navigation Company was incorporated in 1869 and by it the present channel was dug.

NANTICOKE HUNDRED.

This Hundred is situated in the northwestern part of Sussex County, and derives its name from the Nanticoke river, which has its source here. Kent County, Cedar Creek and Georgetown Hundreds form its northern, Cedar Creek, Georgetown and Dagsboro Hundreds its eastern, Broad Creek Hundred its southern, and the Nanticoke river its western boundaries. The territory embraced in this Hundred was for a long period in dispute, grants of land therein having been made by both Lord Baltimore and William Penn. The early records of the Hundred show that previous to 1705 there were but few settlers in this territory.

The first grant of land was made in 1695 by Lord Baltimore, and fully three-quarters of the area of the present territory was settled by old families from Virginia and Maryland by patents granted by Lord Baltimore. This Hundred was about on the dividing line of the disputed boundaries between Delaware and Maryland, hence grants of land were made indiscriminately by both proprietors, Penn and Lord Baltimore, and in several cases grants from both were given for the same land. When the line between the States was definitely established in 1775 the old settlers found it desirable to have warrants of resurvey granted by the Penns, which led to the taking up by them of many large tracts of vacant land, which at that period comprised one-half of the Hundred.

The soil in the northern part is clay sub-soil, while the general character of the soil in the Hundred is a sandy loam. The Nanticoke river and its tributaries afford good and abundant irrigation. Much of the land in this Hundred is



CALEB R. LAYTON.

well adapted to the cultivation of fruits, which is carried on quite extensively and profitably. In the early history of the Hundred there were a number of large farms, many of which were not sufficiently cultivated on account of their large size. The division of these lands into smaller tracts in later years has produced results for the better, and the farming interests have been rendered less onerous and more profitable.

The early records contain the names of several prominent families who settled in the Hundred, among whom are the Polks, Laytons, Adamses, Nutters, Ricords, Richards and Jacobs, the descendants of whom were numerous, and in many cases descendants are still living and in possession of the lands formerly occupied by their ancestors.

The Polk family became a large and important one. Its branches have extended to various parts of the United States. Charles Polk, a grandson of the first settler in Delaware, was twice Governor of Delaware, and for many years a member of the General Assembly. He was a leading and influential citizen for a generation. His latter years were spent in Kent County. Trusten Polk, of the same family, became Governor of Missouri, and was also in the United States Senate from that State. James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was closely connected with the Delaware line of Polks, as was Leonidas Polk, one of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Major-General in the Confederate service during the Civil War.

The Laytons have also figured prominently in State affairs. Caleb S. Layton served as Secretary of State under Governors Polk and Hazzard, and was an associate justice of the Superior Court for Sussex County for a period of over twenty years. His son, Daniel J. Layton, is now the oldest member of the Sussex County Bar, and his grandson, Caleb R. Layton, has been a leading figure in Republican politics in Sussex County for the past ten years, serving as Secretary of State under Governor John Hunn. The Laytons have been noted as a family of the strictest integrity, as well as representing the other homelier virtues that go to make up the best citizenship.

In the lower part of the Hundred dwelt for a lifetime Miles Messick, the representative in the third generation of the family of Messick in Delaware. He served as a Democrat in the General Assembly, and was during his entire life an earnest advocate of temperance principles. He possessed fully the respect of his neighbors. His son, Samuel Harrington Messick, a graduate of Delaware College, and an intelligent and successful farmer and fruit-grower, is the President of the State Board of Agriculture that was organized under an act of the General Assembly passed in 1899.

In the northern part of the county a few miles from the village of St. Johnstown, lived for many years Albert Curry, a large land-owner and successful agriculturist. He was a brother of Daniel Curry, a leading and wealthy merchant of Milford. In 1882 Albert Curry was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor and made a handsome poll, but was not elected. The old Curry homestead so long occupied by him is now in the possession of his son, Thomas Curry, a man of affairs who for many years has been a leading factor in Republican politics. A man of genial and kindly disposition, Thomas Curry is deservedly popular, not only in this Hundred but throughout the county.

Josiah Marvel was an almost life-long resident of this Hundred having been born there in 1825. A man of industrious habits, he was able to accumulate a modest fortune, and showing a live interest in all that tended to benefit the community. he exerted a strong influence, and was recognized for years as a leader in the Democratic party of the county. He served one term as sheriff of the county and also as county treasurer, and was a delegate to almost every county and State convention of his party for fifty years. He and his estimable wife, Harriet Ann Pepper, to whom he was married in 1850, raised a family of ten children. Their oldest son, David T. Marvel, served as Secretary of State under Governor Robert J. Reynolds, and was, by the latter, appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of Kent County, in 1893, to succeed John W.

Houston. He served most acceptably on the bench until 1897. Josiah Marvel, another son, is a prosperous member of the New Castle County Bar, having been admitted in 1894. He is associated with his brother, and they have been conspicuously successful in the organization of corporations under the Incorporation Act of 1898, to which, with kindred lines of legal practice, their time is fully given.

There are no towns of importance in the Hundred. St. Johnstown which is shown on all the ancient maps of the county is a very old settlement and antedates the Revolution. It was on the old stage line leading southwesterly through the county, and at one time supported the usual country tavern and several stores. It was an important center for a large scattered inland population, both in business and social life, as is shown by the establishment of a school there prior to 1776, and the founding of an Episcopal Church at the close of the Revolution, which remained in use until the beginning of the nineteenth century. It continued as the main town or village of the Hundred until the building of the Delaware railroad and the establishment of a railroad station at Greenwood, a little more than a mile away, when "its occupation gone," the place became depopulated and has now but two houses and a church.

Coverdale's Cross Roads, near the center of the Hundred, is another little hamlet that has lost its early significance. This place has had several names, the first of which was Bethel Cross Roads, afterwards changed to Passwater's, and subsequently to Coverdale's. When voting places for the various Hundreds were established in 1811, this village was designated as the voting place for Nanticoke Hundred. Knowles Cross Roads is a small settlement in the southeastern corner of the Hundred, but it has also lost its early business activity.

Prior to the Revolution there was much demand for a species of iron ore, known as "bog ore," and it was found in considerable quantities near the headwaters of the Nanticoke.

So promising was the development of this ore, that prior to 1763 several parties bought large tracts of land in this Hundred, and by the co-operation of outside capital formed a company and began the development of the bog-ore industry. The first company, organized in 1764, was known as "The Deep Creek Iron Works." It established what was known as the Deep Creek Furnace and the Nanticoke Forge, located on Deep creek, a tributary of the Nanticoke river, about four miles from the latter, and built a stone wharf on the Nanticoke, from which the products of the concern were shipped by water. Jonathan Vaughan, William Douglass and four others were the promoters of the enterprise. For ten years it proved a successful venture, and in dimensions it far exceeded any active industrial interest in Sussex County at that time. The breaking-out of the Revolutionary War put an unfortunate quietus on the enterprise, as the business of the colony was seriously interrupted, and the large body of men employed was considerably demoralized by quitting work and joining the army.

Several other enterprises of the same nature were started later. The Gravelly Delight Forge, at the mouth of Gravelly branch, was operated from 1808 to about 1820 by John and Shadrach Elliott. The Collins Forge, named for its owner and operator, Captain John Collins, was also on Gravelly branch. It ceased as an iron forge about 1804, but is now continued as a grist-mill. The Deep Creek Furnace tract came in 1810 into the possession of Jesse Green, and for many years was controlled by him and his family. Jesse Green was a prominent man; many times a member of the General Assembly, Brigadier-General of the State militia in the war of 1812, and a man of much influence in western Sussex. Several of his descendants are still living in Sussex County and some in Baltimore. The iron industry in Sussex covered a period of about forty years, from 1764 to 1804, but the discovery of iron of richer quality and in larger quantities in other sections of the United States made the mining of bog

ore unprofitable. A map of Delaware published in 1807 shows Lightfoot's Furnace and Douglass' Furnace as located close to the village of Concord at that time. Nanticoke Hundred has had its fair quota of grist and saw-mills. Some of them have survived, but many, through the diminution of the streams and the substitution of steam in the towns, have long since ceased to turn their wheels.

The first church in the Hundred was the Gravelly Branch Baptist Church, established July 30, 1785, near Coverdale's Cross Roads. The first movement towards the establishment of this church was under the leadership of Rev. Elijah Baker and Rev. Philip Hughes, two earnest Baptist evangelists who came to Delaware about 1780, the first meeting being held in the house of John Willis. The church started with a membership of twenty-three, and in six years had increased to sixty-nine. It had an existence of only thirty years, and all vestige of it has now disappeared.

The first Methodist church grew out of a series of meetings held at the house of William Laws near St. Johnstown, under the inspiring preaching of Francis Asbury, in 1779. A church building was erected at St. Johnstown about 1786, and a church of the Methodist denomination has been maintained at that place through all the intervening years. The present structure is a large and commodious one, and the membership is strong and prosperous. Following close after the church at St. Johnstown came the establishment of Union Methodist Church in the northeastern part of the Hundred. Cokesbury Methodist Church, near the center of the Hundred, on Deep creek, and Asbury Methodist Church, in the extreme southeastern section, were organized soon afterwards. Chaplain's Chapel took the place of an earlier Methodist church called Onins.

NORTHWEST FORK HUNDRED.

This Hundred lies in the northwestern part of Sussex County. Originally it formed a part of Maryland, and com-

prised all the section west of the northwest fork of the Nanticoke river. It derives its name from the northwest fork of said river, which is now known as Marshy Hope creek. It was formerly the largest Hundred in the county, and remained so until 1869, when by an act of the Legislature, Seaford Hundred was formed out of it. The boundaries of the Hundred are marked by Kent County on the north, Nanticoke Hundred on the east, Seaford Hundred on the south, and the State of Maryland on the west.

The largest and best body of farming land in the county lies in this Hundred. The soil being of a sandy loam and stiff clay is well adapted to the raising of wheat and corn, and the growing of fruits, large crops of which are produced. Being without any navigable streams, as the Nanticoke river and Marshy Hope creek, on account of their shallowness, did not afford sufficient means of irrigation and facilities for mill purposes, the farmers for many years were without any convenient means for the transportation of their products; but the Delaware railroad reaching Bridgeville in 1858, and passing through the eastern part of the Hundred, overcame the disadvantages under which the people were laboring, and since that time the Hundred has developed rapidly.

The early settlements in this Hundred were, until 1776, made under Maryland patents. The first land granted in the Hundred was to John Nutter in 1682, near the head of what was known as Clearbrook branch. This land did not, however, remain long in the possession of the Nutter family, as by a subsequent survey, it was found to be the property of one Daniel Polk. On this site Mr. Polk erected a handsome mansion, still standing. Among the early settlers about this time were Roger Adams, who took up large tracts of land, the Polks, who settled in this locality, the Rosses, the Laytons, the Rusts, and the Richards.

Bridgeville is the oldest town in western Sussex. Its original name was Bridge Branch, derived from an ancient bridge which crossed a branch of the Nanticoke as early as 1730. Its

name was changed to Bridgeville in 1810. About this time the growth of the town began, and for a few years it was a great center of business activity. From 1816 to 1858 the town showed no marked improvement in business. In 1858 the Delaware railroad was constructed through the place, which gave an impetus to the village. In recent years a material prosperity has marked its history, and its inhabitants are noted for their thrift, industry and activity.

Greenwood, one of the leading business places in the Hundred, is the outgrowth of St. Johnstown and was named by Simeon Pennewill, who in 1858 owned all the land upon which the town now stands. A spirit of public enterprise has developed rapidly in late years, in this growing village, and many of the descendants of its early settlers are still living and are prosperous. The advent of the Queen Anne's railroad in 1895 proved an inspiration, and following the building of that road many new houses were built and the town took on a new lease of life.

The industries of the Hundred consist of fruit factories and a few grist and saw mills. The nursery business has been carried on successfully for several years and both Bridgeville and Greenwood have been central and leading shipping points for small fruits and peaches for the past fifteen years.

No church existed in the Hundred, as at present constituted, until 1805, when a Methodist Episcopal church was erected at Bridgeville. This building was used for worship until 1871, when a larger structure was erected which served for nearly twenty-five years when the present attractive and commodious church building was erected. Outside of Bridgeville, this Hundred had no churches until 1843 when Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was built on the public road, running from Horsey's Cross Roads to Marshy Hope Bridge, at a point where it is intercepted by the Bridgeville road. This building was destroyed by fire in 1885, and in the same year a new church edifice was erected on the same site.

Previous to the passage of the free-school law of the State in

1829, there were but two schools in the Hundred, and these were supported by subscription and kept open but three months in the year. In 1829 the Hundred was divided into districts and afterwards re-divided, school buildings were erected and schools established. Time has wrought many notable changes in the educational advantages of the Hundred. Bridgeville can now boast one of the best schools in the State. The business interests and industries are in the hands of live and progressive men. Factories of various kinds are operated on a large scale and give evidence of general thrift and prosperity. Many of the farms in this section have by skilled tillage been advanced from an inferior condition to the front rank of handsome and productive estates. The development of the land in this Hundred, and the profitable results of fruit-growing, are due to the enterprising and intelligent spirit shown by the land-owners in the vicinity of Bridgeville, who by dint of untiring energy and modern methods have worked wonders in the past fifteen years.

This Hundred was the home of Governor Cannon, one of Delaware's successful men who resided at Bridgeville for many years, and whose honored sons, Henry P. Cannon and Philip L. Cannon, have conducted for many years at that place an extensive and successful canning factory. Many of the descendants of the early settlers are still living and are industrious and practical agriculturists and business men, and are very fully respected, alike for their works and character. At an early period Northwest Fork was a large slave-holding Hundred, the records showing that in 1796 there were two hundred and ninety slaves, in 1816 that number had increased to five hundred, but at the close of the Civil War in 1865, there were very few slaves remaining.

SEAFORD HUNDRED.

This Hundred was formed out of Northwest Fork Hundred by an Act of the Legislature of 1869, which provided that Northwest Fork should be divided into two Hundreds, and

that all the territory in the lower election district should constitute, and receive the name of, Seaford Hundred. The Hundred being claimed as a part of Maryland for a long time after its settlement, there were no warrants or surveys granted by the Penns. In 1775, as a result of the decision and confirmation of title, re-surveys were made, and lands that had been granted on Maryland patents were patented by the Pennsylvania authorities.

The soil is generally a rich sandy loam and is well adapted for the culture of fruit, which fact has led to the laying-out of large areas of land for that purpose. Originally extensive forest growths covered a considerable portion of the Hundred, but in recent years these have been cleared away and many good farms have been made and are cultivated. The streams, though small, serve a good purpose in those localities where mill sites have been established.

A settlement was made on the site of the present town of Seaford in 1720, and in 1799 Seaford was laid out, which is now a prosperous town situated on the Nanticoke river, near the head of navigation. This stream constitutes an important business outlet for the place, the shipments being grain and general farm products. Seaford is one of the most important stations on the Delaware railroad, and is the terminus of the Dorchester branch, connecting with Cambridge, Maryland, thirty miles distant. The land being adapted to fruit raising, this town has become an important shipping point. Among its profitable interests is the oyster-packing business which possesses the advantages of an abundance of water, communication by both boat and rail, and close proximity to the oyster-beds and markets. There are several large oyster packing houses in this town, all of which are doing a prosperous business, their products being widely and favorably known.

In the early history of the town the Nanticoke river was the means of communication with Norfolk and Baltimore. A line of steamers was established to Baltimore, and quite an extensive traffic was carried on. At an early period the river at

Seaford was crossed by means of a ferry, which for many years was under the management of the "Martin" family. In 1884 a fine iron bridge was erected on the site of the old ferry and a short distance above the railroad bridge, which is also provided with a draw-span to allow the passage of vessels. This town was for a long time noted for its vessel-building. Several sea-going vessels were built here, which gave employment to many and contributed to the prosperity of the town. Among those industries which have contributed to the development of the place may be mentioned the various fruit factories, phosphate works and canning establishments, all of which are in successful operation and conducted on an extensive scale. While agriculture forms the chief pursuit of the people, many fruit farms have been opened in late years, the aggregate profits of which have been large.

Seaford was the home of Governor William H. Ross, who owned one of the finest estates in the State, and is now in the possession of his son, James J. Ross, who is known as a large orchardist and fruit-grower. This town was the birthplace of Edward L. Martin, who, although a lawyer by profession, devoted himself principally to agriculture and horticulture. He was recognized as a most successful peach-grower, having for several years made this industry a study, both thoretically and practically. Mr. Martin was elected to Congress in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. He was a member of several National and State Democratic Conventions, and maintained an active interest in politics until his death. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a vestryman for many years, and on several occasions was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. His brother, Dr. Hugh Martin, was a prominent physician of Seaford, a member of both branches of the General Assembly of Delaware at different times, and was an active supporter of the cause of education.

For many years the Kinder, Noble and Davis families formed the chief part of the population in the northwestern

part of the Hundred. Many changes of ownership of land have taken place since the settlement in the Hundred by the early residents, but their descendants are quite numerous, many of them still living in the Hundred, engaged in industrial pursuits.

Middleford is a small hamlet in this Hundred, whose lands were taken up on warrants issued in 1764, and as early as 1770 grist and saw mills were in active operation at this place, which for a long time was the seat of an extensive milling business. The building of the railroad, and the village being remote from the main lines of travel, caused a cessation in business, and but half a dozen or more houses, now showing signs of decay, remain standing.

The village of Woodland was formerly called Cannon's Ferry, and is situated in this Hundred, six miles below Seaford, on the Nanticoke river. Half a century ago it was one of the most widely known points in the southern part of the State. For more than a hundred years a ferry across the river at this point has been maintained, the right to operate said ferry having been first granted in 1793, and subsequently renewed until now it is the property of the county. At one time a large scope of country north and south was tributary to this place as the center of its trading and shipping interests. A large business in merchandizing was carried on here for several years. In recent years the more active railroad towns have materially interfered with the business of this village, and it is to-day but a shadow of its former self.

Reliance is a small village, formerly known as Johnson's Cross Roads, which is situated on the Maryland line about six miles below Seaford. Its location is in the midst of a fertile farming country. This place marks the dividing line between the two states, and came into prominence over sixty years ago as the headquarters of parties engaged in the slave trade. It was here that the slaves, after being kidnapped, were secreted prior to their shipment to southern markets. Here lived the notorious Patty Cannon, who was the perpe-

trator, according to tradition, of many horrible crimes which brought untold suffering and sometimes death to her captives. Her ancestry is unknown, as well as the time of her advent into Delaware. For years she carried on her nefarious business. Her home, being situated in both states, gave her the advantage for a long period of eluding the authorities. After leading a life of infamy, and being a source of terror to the public for a long time, her career was ended in 1829, when she was arrested and convicted; but while confined in the jail at Georgetown, she died before the date set for her execution.

Cannon's Station is an active shipping point situated on the main line of the Delaware railroad, in the northern part of the Hundred. In late years the country surrounding this place has been greatly improved, a number of handsome houses have been erected on the farms in this vicinity, the shipping interests at this point have greatly increased, and a boom has been given to the station and the country contiguous to it.

Methodism was established at an early period in the Hundred. The first Methodist church was erected in 1781 near the Maryland line in the northwestern section of the Hundred and was known as Bethel Church, and subsequently as Brown's Chapel. In 1881 its first centennial anniversary was celebrated. Although this building was ready for occupancy in 1781, it was not fully completed until 1806. The prime mover in this enterprise was White Brown, a nephew of Judge Thomas White of Kent County. It was here that the pioneers of Methodism, Bishop Asbury, Freeborn Garretson, and others preached, and it was one of the central points from which missionary effort was put forth more than a century ago.

At Seaford, Woodland and Reliance are neat and commodious churches of religious worship. Several of the churches in this Hundred have had many circuit relations, and in connection with other churches have had a long line of ministers. The churches established at an early period, have been continuously maintained and are in a prosperous condition. The schools in the Hundred have gradually improved in quality

and efficiency and are at present in excellent condition. Many attractive school buildings have been erected in recent years, and the educational facilities have exhibited a marked advancement. The introduction of the free school system gave a new impetus to the work of education in all parts of the Hundred; the methods of teaching have improved, while the ability and capability of the teachers are of a much higher standard than formerly. The old and rudely built school houses have for the most part been replaced by new ones, and as the increased population has demanded greater school conveniences, former district boundaries have been changed and new school districts created.

BROAD KILN HUNDRED.

This Hundred is located in the northeastern part of the County of Sussex, and derives its name from a creek bearing the same name which flows through the central part of the Hundred, and is navigable as far as Milton. There are many small streams which flow through the Hundred, thus affording abundant irrigation. The larger part of the land in the Hundred is in a good state of cultivation, and produces the usual farm products and small fruits in abundance. The Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad runs through the southern portion of the Hundred, thereby affording advantages for shipping and travel in addition to the facilities supplied by water.

Among the earliest settlers in this Hundred was Hermanus Wiltbank and his son Cornelius, who took up land in the Hundred in 1673, a large portion of which is now in the possession of their descendants in the vicinity of Milton. The genealogy of this family dates back to quite an early period in the history of the county, and for over two centuries has been linked with its development and growth. The Clark, Ponder, Fisher and Paynter families were among the early settlers in the Hundred and owned large tracts of land, some of which are still held by their descendants. There are a number of

excellent farms in the Hundred that of late years have been materially improved, and present an attractive appearance.

The early industries of the Hundred consisted in the operation of grist and saw-mills and cotton and bark factories. These various industries gave employment to a large number of persons, and contributed to the growth of the small towns and villages.

Milton is the only town of importance in this Hundred. It is situated on Broad Kiln creek, and stands on a tract of land which was granted at a very early period to James Gray under the name of "Milford." In process of time these lands changed ownership, and various tracts were sold to different persons. This village was early known as Osbourne's Landing, Conwell's Landing, Upper Landing, and Head of Broad Kiln. In 1807 the name was changed from Head of Broad Kiln to Milton, and was so named in honor of the poet Milton. The records show that at an early date Milton was an important grain-shipping point, and was the seat of a thriving business in that industry until the construction of the railroad afforded new facilities for transportation.

In 1865 the place was incorporated as a town, and its growth gradually increased. For several years ship-building was one of the principal branches of industry. From 1861 to 1880 there were a large number of ships built there, which gave employment to many workmen and made the place one of great industrial activity. This industry has now almost entirely ceased. The abandonment of shipbuilding and the lack of industries have greatly retarded the advancement of the town. The fine facilities for shipment afforded by water, however, still exist, and are utilized in the shipment of large quantities of grain and other products. In this locality peach-growing is carried on to a considerable extent, which has led to the building of evaporators that are sources of profit under enterprising management.

This town was the home of Hon. James Ponder, who was an important factor in the industrial interests of the place,

contributing much to its growth and prosperity, and who was in 1866 elected Governor of the State, which position he filled with credit and honor. Another prominent citizen of Milton was David Hazzard, whose life was spent in this town. He served in the General Assembly and also as Governor for a full term, and later in life was an honored member of the bench. A devoted Methodist in religion, he was classed as a leading and influential member of that denomination. Dr. Joseph Maull practiced medicine in Milton and the surrounding country for many years, and was almost continually in public life, serving a brief term as Governor, his death occurring while he was acting Governor in 1846.

Drawbridge is a small village, situated on Broad Kiln creek, three miles east of Milton. Its name is derived from a draw-bridge which crosses the Broad Kiln at this point. Being an important landing place, large shipments of grain are made from it, and vessels ply regularly between this place and the larger cities.

Among those whose energy has contributed to the prosperity of the village may be mentioned the Paynters and the Dormans. The Paynters have owned land in Broad Kiln Hundred for two hundred years. Samuel Paynter was born on a farm near this village, and in his young days engaged in business at the Drawbridge, which grew into large proportions, and made him one of the leading men of the county. He served several terms in the General Assembly, and in 1823 was elected Governor of the State. He was the father of John H. Paynter, associate justice of the Superior Court from 1887 to 1890. The business conducted at this place for two or more generations by the Paynter family, afterwards came under the control of Burton and Dorman, the junior partner being John B. Dorman, who served a term in the State Senate, and afterwards was Clerk of the Peace for Sussex County. A well-equipped store is still carried on at the old stand.

Harbeson is a small village in this Hundred and was founded in 1869, deriving its origin from the establishment of a rail-

road station at this point in that year. It was named after Harbeson Hickman, who at that time owned the land on which the village stood.

Cool Spring is a small railroad station, which in 1870 was located near Cool Spring Branch and the present name given to it. Being situated in a lumbering district, large quantities of lumber have been shipped from this station.

At a very early period in the history of the Hundred religious matters engaged the attention of the people. In 1729 "St. John the Baptist" Protestant Episcopal Church was erected at the fording place of Long Bridge Branch, and placed under the charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Lewes. In this ancient building the families of Ponder, Pettyjohn and Palmer (originally Paramore) worshiped. The building was used for religious purposes until 1800, from which time it was used as a school house for many years. In later years the congregation was revived, and in 1877 the present building was erected in Milton and consecrated by Bishop Lee of Wilmington.

In 1742 the "Society of Friends" purchased a tract of land at Cool Spring and erected thereon a "meeting-house" where religious services were held for many years. This building has long since disappeared, and nothing remains to mark its existence, save a small plot for the burial of the dead which is still enclosed and cared for by the descendants of the early families.

The earliest Methodist church founded in the Hundred was Zion, erected in 1818. The original building was used for nearly thirty years when it was replaced by a larger structure still in use. White's Chapel between Drawbridge and Lewes was built in 1838 and has always been a strong country church. It was named after Rev. Henry White, a famous Methodist preacher of earlier days. The Methodist Church at Milton, founded in 1801, is the largest and strongest church in the Hundred, and it has attracted several of the strongest preachers of the conference. The graveyard which marks the

site of the original church is well cared for, and contains the remains of many of the old residents of the town. The Methodist Protestant denomination is also represented by churches in this Hundred.

A Protestant Episcopal church in Milton, known as "St. John the Baptist," was consecrated by Bishop Lee in 1877. It was the successor of one of the earliest churches of this denomination, founded by Rev. William Beckett in 1728, located near the present town of Milton and bearing the same name.

Prior to 1829 private schools were in operation in several sections of the Hundred and an academy was in existence at Milton, but in a short time after the adoption of the free-school system the academy was abandoned and nearly all the private schools closed. There was a change made in the original division of the school districts, and in later years several new school buildings have been erected and the educational facilities in the Hundred have been materially improved. The general advancement in school work has been recognized, and the residents of this portion of the county have shown themselves not to be behind the inhabitants of other Hundreds in the establishment and support of good schools. The citizens generally are active promotors and advocates of all public improvements.

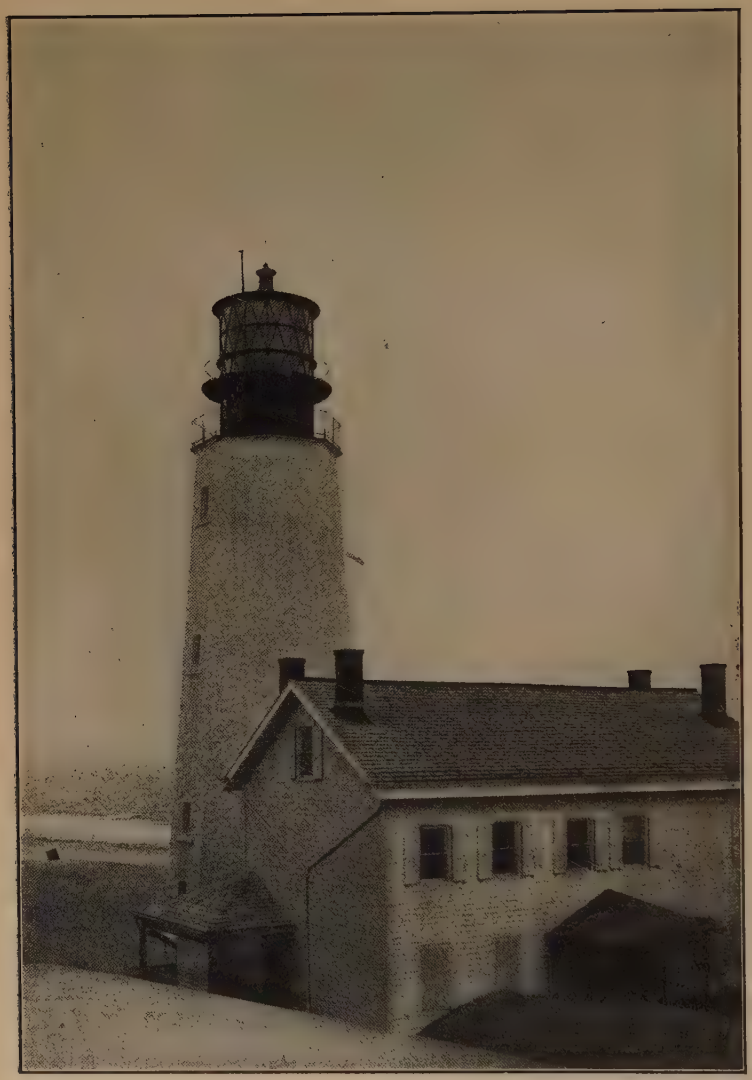
LEWES AND REHOBOTH HUNDRED.

While this may be one of the smallest Hundreds in territory in the county, it is by no means the least in historical interest. Rehoboth bay and Indian River Hundred form its southern and western boundaries, while Broad Kiln Hundred lies to the north. In view of the fact that this Hundred borders on the Delaware bay and the Atlantic ocean, it naturally partakes of many of the characteristics of this indented coast. The most noted and largest stream in the Hundred is Lewes creek, which derived its name from the present town located on its banks. This body of water was originally called the Hoorn

Kill, is about ten miles in length, and flows from south to north parallel with the ocean and Delaware bay. The farming lands of this section having been under cultivation for a long time, a few give evidence of being impoverished, but as a rule they are well managed and productive. Most of the farms are of good size, and are capable of producing a variety of products. The low lands of the Hundred grow a fine quality of marsh grass, which affords abundant pasturage.

On a high tract of land on Lewes creek is located the ancient town of Lewes. The occupancy of this section by the whites dates from 1622. The records show that in that year business was carried on between the Dutch traders and a neighboring tribe of Indians, and in 1631 what was known as the DeVries expedition settled on Lewes creek, but for reasons elsewhere more fully explained a bitter hostility sprang up between the white settlers and the Indians which resulted in the destruction of the whole colony, none being left to tell the tale. DeVries returned to the Hoorn Kill in 1633, but no permanent settlement was made until years afterwards. Peter Minuit made no stop when he sailed up the bay in 1638 with his little band of Swedish emigrants. In 1673 this territory came into the possession of the Dutch, who established a court at Lewes. The English having recaptured this section in 1674 continued the court at Lewes, and six years later the Whorekill County was divided, and what is now known as Sussex was called Deale. In 1682 all the territory along the Delaware river and bay as far south as Cape Henlopen was deeded by the Duke of York to William Penn, and the present names of the town and county were adopted and confirmed by the official sanction of William Penn.

After Penn had received title to the Delaware country, greater interest was developed in its settlement, and in a short time several titles for lots in Lewes were granted by the court. The population rapidly increased, and several industries in the mechanical trades were established. By an act of the Legislature passed February 2, 1818, Lewes was



HENLOPEN LIGHTHOUSE.

incorporated, and commissioners were named to make a proper survey of the boundaries and streets of the town. The same act authorized an election to be held in June of each year, of five persons, to be known as the "Trustees of the Town of Lewes." It was soon apparent that more general powers were needed in order to satisfy public demands, hence a new act was passed in 1871 by the Legislature, and amended two years later, by which the power of the town authorities was increased and new boundaries were established. The government of the town is now vested in a board of representative citizens, known as town commissioners, and the later charter authorizing and designating their official duties has been of marked benefit to the town.

The breakwater in the Delaware bay, opposite Lewes, is one of the most important and wonderful works of internal improvement in the United States. It is constructed of heavy granite masonry, and is twenty-eight hundred feet in length, exclusive of the "ice breaker." The latter is seventeen hundred feet long. This structure cost two and a-quarter millions of dollars, and was more than forty years in construction. The great benefit to navigation, and the protection afforded to thousands of vessels yearly by the Delaware breakwater, have been incalculable, while disasters to mariners on this dangerous coast have through its protection been wonderfully lessened.

The Cape Henlopen light-house is located about three miles east from the town upon a barren sand-hill. This pile of pure white sand has been increasing from year to year, and has resulted from the sand drifting westward from the shore of the ocean until it has completely submerged a pine forest, the sand now reaching to the tops of the tallest trees. The first light-house was erected in 1763, a tract of land of two hundred acres having been granted for that purpose. In 1777 it was almost entirely burned down by the British fleet, but in 1785 was rebuilt by the Philadelphia port wardens. It was constructed in the shape of a hexagonal pyramid, and was eight stories high. Afterwards a circular tower was built, and at

present it is equipped with one of the most powerful lights on the Atlantic coast, the machinery controlling the lenses and light being most intricate and interesting. At the base of the light-house tower is the house occupied by the keeper of the light and his family, but this house cannot be seen except when one is near at hand, as the sand-hill rises higher than the roof of the house, and it would be completely submerged if precautions were not taken from time to time to prevent the drifting sand from settling too near the dwelling.

Not far from the light-house, near the ocean front, for many years salt works were conducted, and proved highly profitable. In early days ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent, and in later years an occasional small craft is built at Lewes. The project of connecting the waters of Lewes creek and Rehoboth bay by cutting a canal has been discussed for more than a hundred years, it being claimed by so doing the commercial interests of Lewes would be greatly enhanced. Within the past fifteen years active steps were taken and an appropriation from the United States government secured, whereby the Assawoman canal was dug for some distance in Baltimore Hundred, the ultimate object being to continue this canal to Lewes. The scheme failed after work had been carried on for a few months, and it has not been renewed.

The town was known as Lewes as early as 1672. In that year a tract of land was granted to Hermanus Frederick Wiltbank by Governor Lovelace, on which part of the town was afterwards built. Luke Watson was one of the earliest settlers in the Hundred, and he became a large land-owner in the county. The courts established as early as 1658, continued at Lewes until 1791, when the county seat was changed to Georgetown. The neat, well-kept and attractive houses that line Front street, running parallel to Lewes creek, and extending northwardly from Ship Carpenter street, as laid down on the published plot of Lewes, constitute what is called Pilottown. Just where Lewes ends and Pilottown begins, it is difficult to say, but for a hundred years and more this has

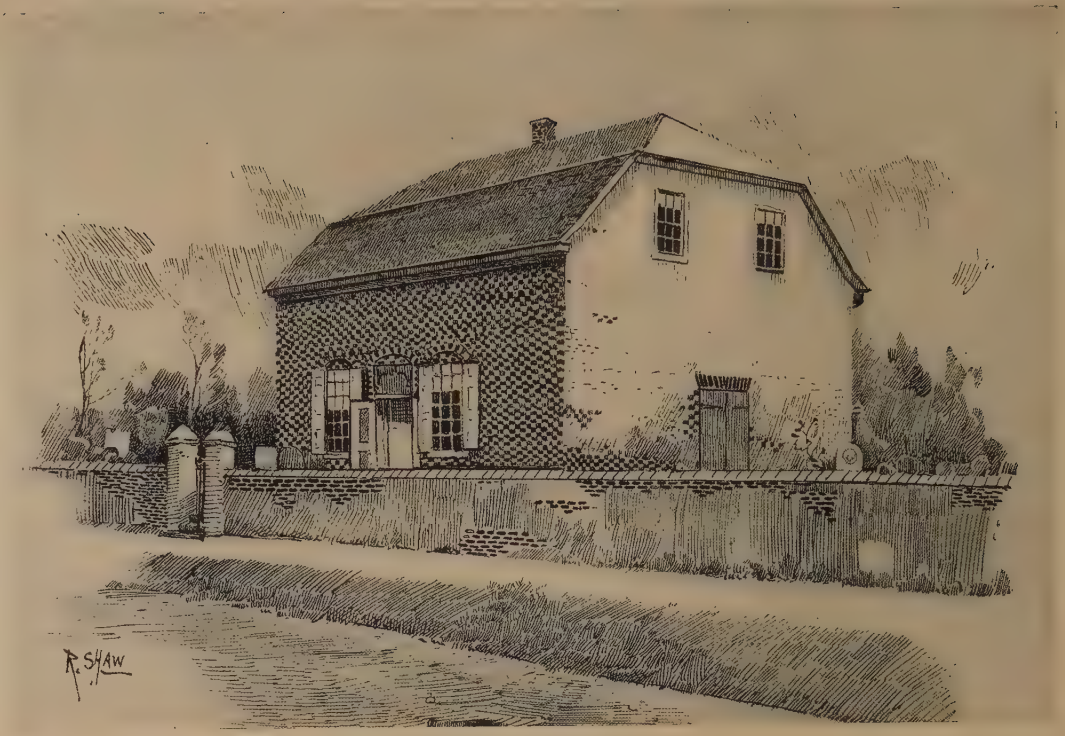
been the favored location for the homes of the pilots, and here generation after generation of seafaring men, hard-working, thrifty, saving, after the accumulation of a competence, have settled to spend the evening of their life in rest and quiet; in full view of the gaping mouth of the Delaware bay, with glimpses of the great ocean beyond.

There are no towns of importance in the Hundred except Lewes. Midway is a postoffice, and has two stores. It is located on the road from Lewes to Rehoboth Beach, about equidistant from either place. Nassau is a station on the railroad three miles from Lewes. Rehoboth Beach postoffice was established in 1873. A few years before Rehoboth City had been projected, and in 1869 Louis Tredenick opened rather rude quarters for the accommodation of gunners, and later for summer boarders. Then followed the Douglass House, owned for a few years by William C. Fountain. Rehoboth Beach proper was projected as a summer resort and for campmeeting purposes, the whole enterprise being under the control of leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wilmington and Baltimore. The first hotel built was called the "Surf House," then followed the Bright House and the Douglass House, and later the Hotel Henlopen. The Surf House was burned down in 1879, and the Bright House met the same fate several years later, and within the past three years the Douglass House was also burned, so that of the four original hotels, only one, the Hotel Henlopen, remains. Within the past ten years other hotels have been built. For ten years after the founding of Rehoboth City and Rehoboth Beach, the only means of reaching these places was by stage or private conveyance from Lewes. In 1879 a branch railroad was built to the outskirts of the settlement, and five years later the railroad was extended eastward on the main avenue at Rehoboth Beach almost to the ocean. This gave a new impetus to the place; several new hotels have been built, many cottages adorn the settlement and a large summer population is attracted to it, the bathing at this point being unexcelled on the Atlantic coast.

The Friends established a meeting at Lewes as early as 1692, the first meetings being held in the dwelling house of Cornelius Wiltbanks. The Fisher and Miers families were members of the society and the Lewes meeting was connected with Camden Monthly Meeting. The Lewes meeting was discontinued about 1800.

The Presbyterians built their first meeting house in Lewes in 1707, but this denomination had held meetings in the town as early as 1691, the first preacher being Rev. Samuel Davis. The first meeting house stood for twenty years, when it was replaced by a brick structure that was used for service a hundred years, and remained standing until 1871. The present building was dedicated in 1832, but in 1886 was so completely remodeled as to become in reality a new church. It is one of the handsomest and most commodious churches of the denomination south of Wilmington. About 1725, possibly earlier, a second Presbyterian church was built seven miles west of Lewes and called Cool Spring, taking its name from a spring of cool water near at hand. From 1734 it was connected with the Lewes church, the same minister serving both churches. For many years it was a strong church. Three buildings have successively occupied the same site, the present structure having been built in 1855. The Rehoboth Presbyterian Church, near Midway was built in 1855, and for twenty years was used as a chapel connected with Lewes. In 1876 it became independent, but of late years only occasional services have been held there.

The Methodists established Ebenezer church near Lewes in 1788. Three years later, another church was built in Lewes and called Bethel. For several years both churches were maintained but finally Ebenezer was abandoned, only the old graveyard on the same site remains. A new Ebenezer was established in the lower part of the Hundred in 1858. The Methodists removed to the location occupied by their present Bethel Church on Mulberry street in 1872. The church since then has twice been enlarged and improved, and is now one



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT LEWES.

Founded 1728. Rebuilt 1760. Demolished 1871.

of the best charges in the conference. There is a Methodist church at Nassau.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church occupies a conspicuous corner in the ancient town. The first church was built on the same lot and was completed in 1728, but services were held in the town by clergymen of the Church of England as early as 1708, possibly before that date. The first church of frame lasted for eighty years, and it was succeeded by a second frame church which served as the place of worship until 1858, when the present substantial brick structure was erected and consecrated by Bishop Lee. A tower was added in 1870 and of late years other improvements have been made. The colored people have three churches in Lewes and one near Nassau.

The United States government constructed a pier at Lewes in 1838. In 1870 it was replaced by an iron pier. In early days there was a steamboat line maintained between Lewes and Philadelphia. The Junction and Breakwater railroad was completed to Lewes in 1869 and has proved a great factor in the development of the town. Until the Junction and Breakwater railroad was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, boats of the Old Dominion steamboat line were run from Lewes to New York, and much of the fruit and grain from Lewes and the country round about was shipped to New York. The Queen Anne's railroad came to Lewes in 1896, by way of Milton, giving an additional impetus to the commerce of the town.

The town of Lewes has always been the home of many substantial and public-spirited citizens. In colonial days, Ryves Holt, the first chief justice of the "three counties of Delaware" resided at Lewes. Four governors of the State have been chosen from the ancient town, David Hall, Daniel Rodney, Caleb Rodney, and Ebe W. Tunnell. David Hall was the gallant Colonel of the Delaware Regiment in the Revolution. Daniel and Caleb Rodney were brothers and for many years were leading merchants. Ebe W. Tunnel, of later days, has the full respect of the whole populace. In the old Episcopal

graveyard, both the Rodney brothers lie buried, and in the same enclosure repose the remains of Governor Samuel Paynter, and Governor Joseph Maull. Governor David Hall was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard.

With the passing of the years, the ancient shingle-roof houses are giving way to the modern dwelling, the whistle of the locomotive responds to the signal on the breakwater, old Lewes has awakened and gives promise of keeping step to the livelier music of the twentieth century, and the Henlopen light beams upon a population intent upon keeping abreast of the sturdy progress of the times.

INDIAN RIVER HUNDRED.

This Hundred is situated in the southern part of Sussex County, and lies on two arms of the Atlantic ocean called Rehoboth bay and Indian River bay. The Hundred takes its name from the Indian river, which is now navigable only but a small part of its length. The general surface of the country is level, much of the soil being of a sandy nature. In some sections of the Hundred are good farms with substantial improvements thereon, while a large area of country remains covered with the original forests. In recent years much of this forest land has been cleared up and wood converted into charcoal, which has made a profitable industry.

The first patents for land in this Hundred were granted in 1667 to Nathaniel Carr and in 1677 to William Burton, the lands of the former being designated as "Cruder's Neck," while those of the latter were called "Long Neck." The Burton family was quite a numerous one, and at an early period settled along the Indian river, chiefly on Long Neck, where many thousands of acres of land were owned by it. From these have descended the numerous Burtons of the county, and to each generation belonged a number of "John Burtons," there being at one time not less than thirty persons bearing that name in the Hundred. Quite a number of this family have become prominent in State affairs. At the breaking-out

of the Civil war Dr. William Burton was the Governor of the State. Another well-known member of the family was Robert Burton, who was instrumental in having an act passed by the General Assembly to ditch the lowlands of Baltimore Hundred. His efforts to accomplish this met with great opposition on the part of some of the citizens, but the system of drainage which he secured by his untiring labors showed the result of his wisdom, and has made the lands of the Hundred among the most productive in the county. Dr. Hiram R. Burton, the present popular and capable member of Congress from Delaware, is a member of this family.

Another family which settled at an early period in the Hundred was the Robinsons. In 1693 William Robinson, a tanner, settled in Angola Neck on a tract of land which had been patented as early as 1677 and purchased by him. This estate was enlarged by subsequent purchases, and remained in the possession of the Robinson family several years. Peter Robinson, a son of Thomas Robinson, was a lawyer and jurist of distinction, and Peter Robinson, Jr., a brother of Thomas, was well known as a successful business man, and lived at the head of the Angola tract. Many of the descendants of this numerous and ancient family are still living, and engaged in various pursuits and vocations. Alfred P. Robinson, son of Judge Peter Robinson, was a member of the Sussex County Bar for many years. He served as Secretary of State under Governor William Tharp from 1851 to 1855, and was an influential citizen. His son, Alfred P. Robinson, Jr., was admitted to the bar in 1863, served as deputy Attorney-General of the State, and in 1893 was appointed Chief Justice, but served in that high office but a month, his death occurring March 1, 1893. Thomas Robinson, Jr., was a member of Congress from Delaware from 1838 to 1840. He also traced his lineage to the Robinsons of Indian River Hundred.

The "Frame" family settled in this Hundred at an early period, the first American ancestor of the old Delaware Frame family being George Frame, who emigrated from England at

an early date, and took up several thousand acres of patented land in what is now Indian River and Dagsboro Hundreds. His descendants were noted for their remarkable energy and business ability. Robert Frame, one of the most distinguished lawyers that Delaware has produced, was descended from the Frame family of Indian River Hundred. Appointed Attorney General of the State when but thirty years of age, he administered the affairs of that office with signal ability. His law preceptor, Hon. John M. Clayton, spoke of him as one of the ablest young men who had come under his notice, and as a lawyer none ranked higher. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Thomas Clayton, and his son, Dr. Thomas C. Frame, and his grandson Thomas C. Frame, Jr., are both now living at Dover, the former a medical practitioner, and the latter one of the most active and successful of the younger generation of lawyers of that place.

Among the Frame families, who have acquired considerable distinction, was the widely-known Paynter Frame, who was born in Indian River Hundred in 1826, and was a most successful agriculturist and horticulturist. Mr. Frame was well-known as the "Water Melon King," paying special attention to the growth of watermelons and producing many luscious and excellent varieties. He gave special attention to the cultivation of fruit, and was a most successful fruit-grower. Mr. Frame was quite active in the political affairs of his county, and in 1856 was elected a member of the General Assembly, and was again elected in 1866 and 1874. He was affable and social in temperament, highly popular and respected by all classes, and was one of the foremost and most enthusiastic farmers of Sussex County. He died at his home January 16, 1906.

In this Hundred lives a peculiar class of people, commonly called "Yellowmen," whose genealogy has been a subject of much speculation. While some believe them to be the descendants of the Indians who formerly inhabited this county, there are others who regard them as mulattoes, and not a few

believe them to be of Moorish descent. This race of people are noted for their extreme exclusiveness in social life, living entirely to themselves and supporting their own schools and churches. They are good citizens, and many of them excellent farmers. In recent years the number of this race has greatly decreased, although there are enough remaining to make this class of people a distinctive feature of the population.

The business interests of the Hundred were more extensive in its early history than at present. In its first settlement the milling interests contributed much to its business activity. Quite a number of mills were erected at different points on eligible sites, and for several years were successfully operated, but the business interests at present are confined to a few trading points and the operation of a small number of mills.

Millsboro is a small village located in both Indian River and Dagsboro Hundreds. It commenced its business career in the former Hundred. In 1820, on the Indian river side of this village, there was considerable business done, and it was an important trading point, but the principal industries are now operated on the Dagsboro side of the village. Near the central part of the Hundred is located the hamlet of Fairmount, whose business interests were begun in 1879 by Daniel C. Townsend. It rapidly grew to be a good business center. Angola and Warwick Landing are small villages in this Hundred, the former having a postoffice, a store and a few residences.

The earliest organized place of religious worship in the Hundred dates back to 1719, when the St. George's Chapel, Protestant Episcopal, was erected on the south side of Love's Branch, about nine miles from Lewes. This building was used for worship until 1792 when it was destroyed by fire and in 1794, the present edifice was built. For nearly a century, the people attended services in this chapel. It was an antique structure two stories high, with a tulip-shaped pulpit and galleries all around the church. In 1882, it was deemed expedient to make some necessary church repairs. The height

of the building was reduced, the galleries removed, and the church architecture changed to Gothic style.

The Methodist denomination has several neat and attractive church buildings, among which are the Unity Church at Fairmount, St. John's Church, located in the northwestern part of the Hundred, Connelly's at the head of Angola Neck, and three colored churches, all of which are creditable structures, well maintained and prosperous.

BALTIMORE HUNDRED.

For nearly one hundred years, prior to 1775, there was a question of dispute between Maryland and Delaware with respect to the right of possession of Baltimore Hundred. The land warrants issued before the settlement of the dispute were claimed to be in Worcester County, Maryland. In 1775 the boundary line was determined in favor of Delaware. The boundaries of the Hundred are Indian River bay on the north, Maryland on the south, the Atlantic ocean on the east, and Dagsboro Hundred on the west. All the lands, which at an early period had been taken up in this Hundred on Maryland patents, were resurveyed in 1776 by the surveyors of Penn's government. The tracts of land taken up by the early settlers are situated on the highest points in the Hundred. Outside of these chosen tracts the land was low and swampy, and it became necessary to project enterprises for draining this partially submerged territory. These efforts have been attended with such great success that the bottom lands have become the most fertile sections of the Hundred, especially for corn growing.

Among the early settlers in this Hundred was the "Wilgus" family, the ancestor of which was Otto Wolgast, who was a settler in the vicinity of Lewes in 1765, and one of the early magistrates of the county. In 1785 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing William Derrickson, Richard Clark, Eli Walter and James Fassett to erect a mill-dam across Assawoman creek at the head of the creek. A site was chosen

and a grist and saw-mill erected thereon, which was successfully operated until 1847. A steam saw-mill operated by Jacob Wilgus was built by him in 1855.

Selbyville is a thriving little town located near the line dividing Delaware from Maryland. The business interests of the place are its milling industries. It is here that the "Selbyville Steam Saw and Planing Mill" is in successful operation and doing a large amount of business. The steam flour-mill of W. S. McCabe & Son is another important factor in the prosperity of the place. Its citizens are active and energetic business men, and the aggregate business of the place is increasing yearly.

Roxanna is a village situated about four miles northwest from Selbyville. In 1846 Jacob Wilgus established the first store in this immediate vicinity, and in 1854 a new establishment was opened, conducted under the firm name of Jacob Wilgus and Son. There are several little hamlets which contain a store and postoffice, and the people, for the most part, are enterprising and industrious.

Among the earliest churches built in this Hundred was the Blackwater Presbyterian Church erected in 1767, the Sounds Baptist Church (which was the second Baptist church in Delaware) organized in 1782, and the Old Sound Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the oldest of that denomination in Sussex County, which was built in 1784. It was in this locality that Freeborn Garrettson, one of the pioneers of Methodism, preached under the branches of a white oak tree, about a mile north of the present church. Religious services were held here until 1876, when a new church was erected near the original site. It is yet occupied, and services are held there regularly.

Previous to 1829 the school advantages in the Hundred were very limited. Empty houses were occupied at intervals for school purposes. As early as 1799, Stephen Ellis, who was a farmer, teacher and preacher, taught school in Baltimore Hundred. He lived near Roxanna, and the school was

held in his own house. Other private schools were subsequently taught by different individuals, the tuition fee ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents a quarter for each pupil.

When the free school law was adopted, educational matters began to receive greater attention. As time passed and the school system assumed a steady and popular growth, the old dilapidated school buildings began to totter, and in their places neat and commodious school-houses have been erected; several of the schools have been graded, and a faithful supervision is being exercised over the educational interests of the Hundred. The first school-house in Baltimore Hundred was known as Blackwater, and was erected in 1824, the land on which it was built having been donated by Captain James Tunnell, master of the vessel "American Trader." In 1829, when the county was divided into school districts, this Hundred was districted, and since that time the school districts have been many times divided and re-divided, due care being taken to the location of the school-houses and the convenience of the children attending school.

The Tunnell family, one of the most substantial and highly respected in the State, originated in this Hundred. Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of the State, and one of its most honored citizens, was born in this Hundred, and lived there until mature manhood, when he relinquished the business which for many years he had carried on at Blackwater, and took up his residence at Lewes. The leading characteristic of Baltimore Hundred is the large number of small farms that have been carved out of what, in early years, was almost worthless soil, and by dint of good management and intelligent farming, made highly productive. The major part of the population is composed of sea-faring people, who after following the sea for years, are able to husband enough means to return to Baltimore Hundred and buy a small farm, where their latter days are spent in ease and quiet.

Ocean View, on the Atlantic coast, possesses an attractive beach, which gives indications of becoming in time a summer resort.

GEORGETOWN HUNDRED.

This Hundred occupies a central position in Sussex County, and was formed out of Broad Kiln Hundred by an act of the Legislature in 1833, which provided that Broad Kiln Hundred should be divided into two Hundreds, and named commissioners to establish the boundary lines. Broad Kiln Hundred was accordingly divided as near as possible at equal distance between Milton and Georgetown, commencing at the Indian river boundary line and running thence to the line of Cedar Creek Hundred. The part west and south of the line so run was called Georgetown Hundred. It dates its existence as a complete political division of the county from the year 1863, when an act was passed by the Legislature giving it authority to elect trustees and commissioners in like manner as the other Hundreds.

The soil of the Hundred is a sandy loam, and adapted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. In most sections of the Hundred the farming land is good and the crops yield well. In the early settlement of the Hundred heavy timber growths abounded, but in recent years large areas have been brought under good cultivation. There were some obstacles that stood in the way of a general settlement of this Hundred long after other parts of the county were well occupied, among which was the swampiness in some localities, owing to the general level nature of the country, and the fact that large tracts of land were owned by non-residents.

Among the early warrants of land granted in the Hundred were those issued to the Pettijohn family in 1715. A large section of land known as the Bundick tract was owned by John Pettijohn, Sr., he being the first owner. The family of Pettijohns have lived continuously in the Hundred, but their descendants have diminished considerably in the last century, and much of the property which they held has passed out of the hands of the family. In 1714 there were several Pennsylvania warrants for land issued to individuals in this Hundred, and as from time to time land warrants were granted, the settlement of the Hundred began and grew rapidly.

The business interests of the Hundred are centered in the small stations on the Junction and Breakwater railroad, the most important of which is the village of Redden, situated about four miles from Georgetown. A large lumber business is carried on here, several saw mills have been erected and are operated at this point, and large quantities of wood and lumber are shipped. Robbins and Carey's Cross Roads are small villages with some business activity.

Georgetown is the county seat of Sussex County, and is located near its geographical center. It is a station on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, formerly called the Junction and Breakwater railroad, and the northern terminus of the old Breakwater and Frankford railroad. This town was located as the county seat in order to afford a more convenient place for transacting the affairs of the county. In 1791 an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the removal of the county seat from Lewes, and in October of that year, an act declared that the name of the new county seat should be Georgetown. In or near the center of the town is a spacious square for public use, while on the northeast side thereof, stands the court house, containing the public offices. The town is governed by a board of commissioners created under an act of the Legislature in 1851, and whose powers were enlarged by an act in 1859. To these commissioners are delegated the powers customary in such cases.

In the early settlement of the town the tanning business was extensively carried on; small tanneries in various parts of the town were in successful operation for many years; while steam saw mills and foundries were operated to some extent. After 1868 a great boom was given the place by the advent of the railroad, which meant greater shipping facilities and increasing trade. The culture of small fruits and vegetables at and near Georgetown necessitated the building of canneries. In 1875 "The Fruit Preserving Company" was formed and buildings erected for the carrying on of the business. This company continued operations with marked suc-

cess until the interests it controlled passed into the hands of the C. H. Treat Manufacturing Company. The most important industry in the history of Georgetown was the establishment of the C. H. Treat Manufacturing Company in 1883. The manufacturing life of the town and surrounding country was given a new impetus, and a large and profitable business transacted. In 1885 "The Sussex Manufacturing Company" erected a large manufactory on an eligible site for the making of barrels and casks, which business, in connection with the extensive plants of the C. H. Treat Company for the manufacture of wooden novelties, and the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, was carried on for a few years, but ultimately failed. These enterprises were under the control of Charles H. Treat, a shrewd New Yorker, but the amount of capital at command was not sufficient to make them succeed. Mr. Treat returned to New York, and he is now the Treasurer of the United States, by appointment of President Roosevelt.

In recent years, the business interests of the town have held their own, the population has increased, and the trade of the town has been divided among a large number of prosperous firms. Georgetown has many fine residences, the latest and handsomest being the new home of Dr. Caleb R. Layton, and, in addition to the county buildings, the town can boast of a public park, two banks, two newspapers, a neat and commodious school building, four churches, two hotels and other features tending to make it an active and enterprising place. It was in this town that George Alfred Townsend, the distinguished author and newspaper writer was born, his father being a Methodist preacher, and residing there at the time of his birth.

There is a custom which is peculiar to the people of Sussex County, which seems to have prevailed from time immemorial, and that is to assemble at the county-seat after the results of a general election are known, and celebrate the event by a day of general rejoicing. On what is called "Return Day," when

the results of the election are officially announced, Georgetown presents a gay appearance. All sorts of vehicles are brought into service with variegated decorations, while the occupants are attired in primitive and often ludicrous costumes. This occasion brings thousands of people to the town and every effort is made to make the day a most enjoyable one. So long has this custom been observed, that the day is generally regarded as a holiday, when men, women and children congregate from early morn, until late at night at the county-seat, giving vent to their hilarious feelings by the most amusing actions conceivable.

The religious and educational interests of the town are well maintained, and give evidence of increasing prosperity. Georgetown has been the home of many prominent men in social, political and professional life. The improved agricultural conditions of the Hundred and the thrifty spirit of its residents attest its continued growth and development.

DAGSBORO HUNDRED.

This Hundred was for a long period in the territory claimed by Maryland, and remained under the control of that State until 1763. The first line between Maryland and Delaware was run in 1763, being confirmed by Mason and Dixon in 1765, and in 1775 it received the official sanction of Penn and Lord Baltimore. The early records show that several tracts of land were granted to settlers by the Maryland proprietors at an early period.

The Hundred derives its name from John Dagworthy, who took an active part in the French and Indian Wars and in the Revolutionary struggle. For his eminent services, a large tract of land in Worcester County, Maryland, was given him, which subsequently was defined to be in Delaware, and in that portion of the State, now known as Sussex County. General Dagworthy was a native of New Jersey and a man of great prominence, both in his native State and in Maryland before his residence was transferred to Delaware. The large

HOME OF GEN. JOHN DAGWORTHY, NEAR DAGSBORO.

amounts of land which had been warranted to him, were, in 1774, re-surveyed to him under Penn and were known as "Dagworthy's Conquest." It was in 1775 that he became a resident of Delaware, his home being near Dagsboro, where he lived until his death in 1784. He was buried under the chancel of Prince George's Chapel.

A numerous and influential family in this Hundred, are the Houstons, whose first Delaware representative was Robert Houston, to whom a tract of land called "Houston's Folly" was granted in 1754, and who was the first settler of the Houston family in the Hundred. These lands, in addition to those subsequently purchased, have descended from time to time to the generations of Houstons, and the original homestead has been in possession of the family from its purchase in 1754. In the last generation the four Houston brothers, John M., Edward W., Charles B., and Henry A., have all been prominent in Democratic politics in the county. Edward W. and Charles B. have both been members of the State Senate, and Henry A. was a member of Congress from Delaware from 1903 to 1905. Edward W. was Clerk of the Peace for one term and John M. served both in the General Assembly and as County Treasurer.

In the southern part of the Hundred are extensive cypress swamps and an abundant growth of pine and cedar forests which have been profitably utilized in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. Many saw and grist mills have been erected upon the Indian river and its tributaries, some of which are still in successful operation.

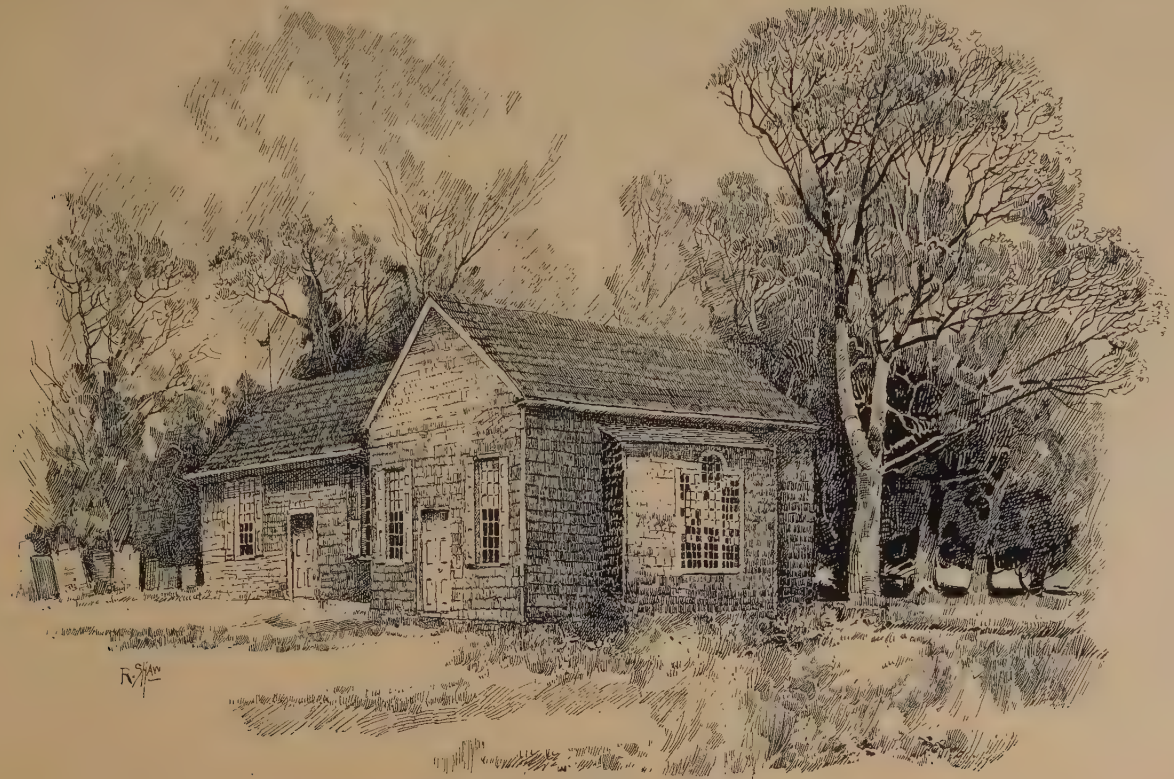
Millsboro is a thriving little village lying partly in both Dagsboro and Indian River Hundreds. For a long time, the part in the former Hundred was known by the name of Washington, while that in the latter was called "Rock Hole." In 1837 both sides received the name of Millsboro. Its site is a portion of the land which William Burton originally purchased of the Indians. At an early period in its history, it was the seat of extensive business operations. In 1825 a large

foundry was erected there, which, in conjunction with a furnace that was already in operation, made it a place of great business importance. It was these plants that furnished the water-pipes for the "Croton Water Works" in New York City, and also supplied the railing that formerly stood around Independence Square, and the castings for the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

In 1815 Colonel William D. Waples erected a large tannery in Millsboro and carried on a most successful business until 1845, when it passed into the hands of Daniel and David Burton, who were succeeded in 1855, by Benjamin Burton, who operated it for ten years, and sold it to John Burton, who in 1865 abandoned the business. These industries having been, in the course of time, relinquished by sale and removals, were superseded by the establishment of factories, some of which are in present operation, among them being the Millsboro Box Factory, established by Perry, Houston & Company in 1882.

Frankford is a small village situated at the border of the Hundred on a portion of land known as "Dagworthy's Conquest." The first indication of business in this place was the opening of a store in 1808 by Isaiah Long, who was later succeeded by Manaen Gum, and who carried on the mercantile business in the same store for thirty-three years. In 1877 Charles H. Treat established the largest business at Frankford that the town had ever known. Commencing with the manufacture of patent barrels, and succeeding therein, he decided to enlarge his business, and with James M. and Norman B. Huxford, under the name of Huxford & Company, erected extensive works, supplied with proper and abundant machinery for making plaques and boxes. This industry contributed much to the activity of the place and was continued until 1883, when the works were removed to Georgetown.

Dagsboro village is located on a portion of that tract of land which was known as "Dagworthy's Conquest," and takes its name from General John Dagworthy, who at an early date settled there. Among the first industries established in this



PRINCE GEORGE'S P. E. CHURCH, NEAR DAGSBORO. A. D. 1730.

village was a tannery built by James Clayton, father of John M. Clayton, some time previous to 1796, which was carried on for several years with great success. Dagsboro was the birthplace of the Hon. John M. Clayton, well known as a most eminent statesman and jurist. Just east of Dagsboro stands Prince George's Chapel, a Protestant Episcopal church, built early in the eighteenth century by the help of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and forming at that time part of the St. Martin's parish of Maryland. It is mentioned in letters as early as 1717, and presumably was built about that time. For many years it was a stronghold of the adherents of the Church of England, and through the bounty of General Dagworthy, who lived nearby, the original building was added to and became one of the most attractive and pretentious churches in southern Delaware. The graveyard, for many years neglected and not enclosed, contains the mortal remains of many members of the old families of the neighborhood, among them being the body of the gallant Dagworthy himself, buried, at his own request, under the chancel of the church, and of his son-in-law, William Hill Wells, a man of fine abilities and culture, who twice served his adopted State in the Senate of the United States, and was in all regards a useful and honored citizen. Mr. Wells succeeded General Dagworthy as "mine-host" of the Dagworthy mansion, where for many years he and his accomplished wife dispensed a most generous hospitality.

Substantial Methodist churches exist at Frankford, at Dagsboro and at Millsboro. There is a small Episcopal church at Millsboro called St. Mark's, and a Presbyterian church at Frankford. There are also smaller Methodist churches throughout the Hundred.

BROAD CREEK HUNDRED.

This Hundred lies in what may be called the southern-central portion of Sussex County, and derives its name from Broad creek, a branch of the Nanticoke river, which separates

it from Little Creek Hundred. Its boundaries are formed by Nanticoke Hundred on the north, Little Creek Hundred on the south, Dagsboro and Gumboro Hundreds on the east, and on the west by the northwest fork of the Nanticoke river, which divides it from Seaford Hundred. The greater portion of the land in this Hundred is well adapted to agriculture, the best of which is found in the central and eastern sections, the western part being quite sandy. In recent years great attention has been given in some sections of the Hundred to fruit-growing, and the cultivation of the smaller fruits is more extensively engaged in than in any other portion of the State.

This Hundred is supplied with excellent means of irrigation, of which the Nanticoke river and Broad creek, with their several branches, form the chief sources. The early records show that previous to 1738 there were but few settlements made in the Hundred, and these were confined mostly to the southwestern section. Maryland and Virginia furnished the Hundred its early settlers, while at a later period large numbers emigrated to this section from Pennsylvania. The earliest tract of land granted in the Hundred of which any record is made, was in 1680, to William Green, and was located west of the road from Laurel to Seaford, and running within a short distance of Bethel.

Among the early settlers who took up land in the Hundred were the families of Phillips, Mathews, Collins, Ellegoods and Bacons. In the early settlement of this territory of country the Nanticoke Indians were very numerous, and it became necessary for the General Assembly of Maryland in 1717 to authorize the laying-out of tracts as a reservation for the "Nanticokes." A site was selected of five hundred acres upon a portion of which the town of Laurel now stands. The Indians occupied this section many years (compensation having been given Green, the original owner), and were later moved further west. In 1768 the land was authorized to be sold, and came into the possession of Dr. James Derrickson, and subsequently the original tract became the property of various owners.

Concord is a small village which was laid out in 1796, on a tract of land called "Partnership." Some thirty years before the place was occupied, a company of New York and Philadelphia merchants settled here and erected a furnace, naming it "The Pine Grove Furnace." For a long time, the iron business was conducted by this company at this point, which made the place the seat of a thriving industry. A prosperous business was carried on until the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when the blockading of the Chesapeake Bay suspended the work, and the business was abandoned. The town of Concord was located on the site of this little settlement in 1796, and grew rapidly to be a thriving village.

Among the prominent personages who lived in this village, were the "Ellegoods," from which family Dr. Robert G. Ellegood was descended. He was born and for many years lived in Concord, and was a physician of high standing. Dr. Ellegood was quite active in political affairs, having been elected as a Representative to the General Assembly and having served as State Auditor of Accounts for three terms. Dr. Joshua A. Ellegood, for the past ten years the leading specialist in Wilmington in eye and ear practice, is a son of Dr. Robert G. Ellegood. Born at Concord, Dr. Joshua A. Ellegood pursued his professional studies abroad and by reason of the mastery that he has attained in the special lines chosen by him, stands deservedly high in his profession and has richly merited the measure of success that has come to him. It was in this town that Judge John W. Houston, a distinguished jurist of Delaware, was born.

Bethel is a flourishing little village in this Hundred, and until 1880, was known as Lewisville. At an early period it was noted as a great shipping point. The building of boats for many years formed the chief industry of the place. In 1869, a marine railway was established here which added largely to the business of the village. The excellent facilities for milling in the Hundred afforded by the many streams, were early utilized, and almost as soon as the settlements were

made, numerous mills were erected. The oldest mills are located near the head of Broad creek, and were built about 1760, and known as "Bull's Mills."

The "Green" family settled in Broad Creek Hundred at an early date, and among them was Jesse Green, who descended from Thomas Green, and was a lineal descendant of George Calvert, the first Lord Baron of Baltimore. Jesse Green settled at Concord, and for a long time was engaged in the mercantile and shipping business. He was Adjutant-General of the State militia for several years, served as Brigadier-General of the State militia in the war of 1812, and for thirty-one years was a member of the Legislature, the longest period ever served by an individual. He died in 1834, and was buried at Concord.

A mile and a-half east of Laurel, in Broad Creek Hundred, stands an old and interesting church building known as Christ Church. It was one of the earliest of the Episcopal churches built on the peninsula prior to the Revolution, and the original structure, large and roomy, is still preserved and in good condition. It was erected about 1772. Regular services have not been held for many years, the new Episcopal Chapel in the town of Laurel being more convenient for the worshipers of that denomination. Within the shadow of the old church is the grave of Governor Nathaniel Mitchell.

The third Baptist church organized in Delaware was located in this Hundred and was called Broad Creek. It dates from 1781, and was the outgrowth of the missionary efforts of Revs. Baker and Hughes, who were instrumental in founding the Baptist Church at Gravelly Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, about the same time. It remained in active operation for several years.

The first Methodist settlement in the Hundred was called Moore's Meeting House, on the public road from Laurel to Seaford. The first church was organized in 1809, and Elzy Moore was the leading spirit in its organization. In 1825 the name was changed to Wesley, and again in 1853, when a new

and larger building was erected, the name was changed to Mt. Zion. In 1855 a Methodist Episcopal church was established at Lewisville, now known as Bethel. This continued for thirty years, when a handsome new building was erected. There is also a Methodist Protestant church in Bethel called St. John's. There are two other Methodist Protestant churches in the Hundred known as Trinity and Shiloh. A flourishing Methodist Episcopal church has existed at Concord since 1804.

LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED.

This Hundred is located in the southwestern corner of the State. Previous to the establishment of the State's boundary lines all the territory in the Hundred formed a part of Somerset County, Maryland. Early settlements were made based on the belief that the land lying therein belonged to Maryland, hence warrants and patents of large tracts of land were granted by the proprietors of that State. The surface of the country is generally level, while the soil is light and susceptible of easy cultivation. Much of the land is well adapted to the growing of small fruits and the cultivation of the cereals.

Among the names in this Hundred which have existed for generations, many of whom can trace their lineage to the early settlers, are the families of Giles, Matthews, Horsey, Fooks, Cooper, Boyce, Bacon and Wootten. The ancestors of most of these families took up large tracts of land, and by thrift and industry were able to accumulate modest fortunes, and the descendants in many instances have added to the fortunes left to them, so that this Hundred is reckoned the wealthiest in the county.

Isaac Giles was an industrious farmer and recognized Democratic leader in the last century. His son Thomas B. Giles, still living, served as State Auditor and is a leading man in western Sussex. Branch H. Giles, a son of Thomas B., and grandson of Isaac, was admitted to the bar in 1890 and served acceptably as Deputy Attorney General from 1892 to 1895. He is now living in the State of Colorado, where he is meeting

with deserved success. Outerbridge Horsey, United States Senator from Delaware from 1809 to 1815 was born in this Hundred. Thomas Cooper, a leading lawyer, and a member of Congress for several years, and the first president of the Farmer's Bank at Georgetown, and his brother William B. Cooper, Governor of Delaware from 1841 to 1845 were both natives and life-long residents of this Hundred. Edward W. Wootten, who served as Associate Justice for Sussex County for over thirty years, was born and spent his youthful days in this Hundred. A prosperous merchant in Laurel for many years was Manaen Bull, who was a leading and enterprising citizen, and twice a candidate for Governor of the State, but he was not elected. Benjamin F. Fooks, and his nephew Daniel J. Fooks, the latter still living, are representatives of the old family of that name, long familiar in Little Creek Hundred. Both amassed handsome fortunes and by reason of their enterprise and public spirit have won the full respect and regard of the community in which their lives have been spent.

Grist and saw mills abounded in the Hundred in early days, it being claimed that as many as thirty existed within eight miles of the town of Laurel. The water powers have decreased of late years and fewer mills now exist, although a sufficient number remain to accommodate the wants of the respective neighborhoods. Broad creek, which forms the northerly boundary of the Hundred, is navigable to Laurel. It has several tributaries, but they are small streams and valuable only for milling purposes and for drainage. The advent of the Delaware railroad in 1859, running through the center of the Hundred from north to south, proved advantageous as a new and swifter means of transportation for fruits and grain.

Laurel, in early days called Laureltown, is a flourishing town located in the northerly part of the Hundred on Broad creek, and is noted as one of the wealthiest places in the State. It lies on the main line of the Delaware railroad, and is thereby supplied with convenient facilities for shipment.

It was incorporated as a town in 1883, and enjoys the advantages of a municipal government. It is situated partly on a tract of land which originally was the reservation territory for the use of the Nanticoke Indians. This section was occupied by the Indians until 1768, when the land was sold, and purchased by Barkley Townsend, who was one of the first settlers of the town. Laurel has in recent years steadily increased in population and public enterprise.

Among the industries that have contributed to the prosperity of the town is the large factory erected by Joshua H. Marvil in 1883, for the manufacture of peach and berry baskets and crates. This industry was begun by Mr. Marvil in 1871 on a small scale, and proved so successful that the building of a larger factory became necessary. The development of a large part of the town is attributed to the operation of this factory, and its products are shipped to all parts of the country.

Joshua H. Marvil was a man of great ingenuity, and developed into an unusually sagacious business man. Born of parents whose earthly store was scant, and losing his father at an early age, he had no opportunity for attaining even the limited education afforded by the free schools of that time, but nothing daunted, he took up the battle of life, and by untiring industry and wise judgment established the most important industrial plant in Sussex County, and through it gave occupation to many, benefited in a substantial way the town in which he lived, and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Governor, and was triumphantly elected, but in less than three months after assuming the duties of the governorship his death occurred.

The vicinity of Laurel has in late years become a great fruit-growing section, which has added largely to the business interests of the place, and many shipments of fruit are made from this point in the fruit season. This town was the home of William W. Dashiell, J. Turpin Moore, Benjamin F. Fooks

and other wealthy and enterprising citizens. At a very early period this town was noted for the excellence of its private schools. For several years a flourishing academy was maintained, pupils from neighboring villages and the surrounding country coming here to complete their education. The public schools are well conducted. When the system of free education was adopted in the State the private schools were generally abandoned, and the buildings were converted to the use of free schools.

Delmar is a little village located on the line that divides Delaware from Maryland. It is the terminus of the Delaware railroad. When the track of the railroad was laid to this place the present site of the village was a wilderness. The place was laid out in 1859 by Wilder Hastings and Elijah Freeny, who were the original owners of the land on which the town now stands. It was in this village that Elihu E. Jackson, of Salisbury, Maryland, afterwards Governor of Maryland, conducted a mercantile business. The village has grown rapidly in later years, and its population comprises a class of thrifty and industrious citizens.

Portsville is a small hamlet about three miles from Laurel, in the northern part of the Hundred on Broad creek. It is quite an ancient-looking village, giving evidence of slow growth and containing but few residences. In earlier days small boats were built there. Whitesville is another antique-looking village located in the southeastern part of the Hundred near the Maryland line, and with the exception of a few dwellings and a store is devoid of any special interest.

The first Methodist church established in the Hundred was called Moore's Chapel, situated about five miles from Laurel in the western part of the Hundred. It was built in 1780. The first campmeeting in Sussex County it is claimed was held in the grove surrounding this church, and known as Mount Pleasant. A church is still continued on the same site. The second Methodist church was called Bethesda, and is located in the northeastern part of the Hundred. It was

built in 1820. Hepburn Methodist Church was founded in 1842. The name was afterwards changed to Kings, and in the same year St. George's Church was founded. The Methodist denomination is strong in Laurel, where a large and commodious modern church building was erected about forty years ago. The first Methodist church was built there in 1802. Delmar has a neat and attractive Methodist church, the denomination having established itself there about eight years after the starting of the town.

Four Methodist Protestant churches are maintained in the Hundred, at Laurel and Portsville, and two country churches called Mount Hermon and St. Paul's. An old-school Baptist church was founded in the southeastern part of the Hundred in 1803. It was first called Smith's Mills Baptist Church, but the name was afterwards changed to Little Creek. Occasional services are held. In 1883 a Baptist church was built at Delmar, but of late years it has not been in use. The Episcopalians sustain three places of worship in the Hundred, one in Laurel, one at Ellis Grove, and a third called St. Mark's, near the center of the Hundred.

GUMBORO HUNDRED.

This is the smallest and youngest Hundred in the county. Created by act of the General Assembly in 1873, it embraces part of the twenty thousand acres warranted to General Dagworthy in 1776, and called "Dagworthy's Conquest," and the land now within its boundaries previously formed parts of Broad Creek and Dagsboro Hundreds.

The residents of the Hundred are engaged almost entirely in agricultural pursuits. There is but one town, bearing the same name as the Hundred, containing but few houses, two or three small business places, and dignified with a postoffice, established in 1869. Much gum timber is found in the vicinity, and it is from this that the Hundred gets its name.

The Short and Hearn families have resided in this section since the settlement of the county. Plain, rugged, trusty folk,

they have not only proved themselves successful as tillers of the soil, but the later generations have made themselves felt in the higher professions of life. Dr. R. Joseph Hearn, a descendant of this stock, has a leading rank as a surgeon in the medical profession in Philadelphia. Rev. F. Burgette Short, whose ancestry goes back to Gumboro, has become a shining light in the Methodist ministry, and for a few years past has been preaching the same gospel that was proclaimed by Wesley and Asbury a century ago to the newer civilization on the Pacific coast. He is at present stationed at Salt Lake City.

The schools of the Hundred are ample in number to accommodate the eight hundred children within its borders, and in point of efficiency measure up to the other schools of the county. Possibly the oldest school site is that known as "Battle Hill," near Gum Hill, dating back to 1813. As early as 1785 the Methodists established a church so close to the State boundary that it has always been known as the "Line Church." The first building erected stood the stress of time for fifty-three years, the second served until 1874, the present structure being erected in the latter year. Prior to 1811 an Episcopal church was built at Little Hill, or Greenville, and called St. John's. It was abandoned in 1841. A year later the church was revived and continued until 1876, when services were discontinued. Originally it belonged to Stepney Parish, Maryland, and was an offshoot from Christ Church in Broad Creek Hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Gumboro village was originally built by the Methodist Protestants, who after controlling it for ten years sold it in 1875 to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The headwaters of the Pocomoke river flow through this Hundred, and much low land has been reclaimed and made available for the raising of corn by public ditches, which are controlled by an incorporated company.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Although like ancient Attica, Delaware is territorially insignificant, yet like that classic land of noblest deeds, her soil has been the scene of many notable events, not only of local or state interest, but also of national concern and importance. More especially is this true of her contribution to the religious department of our national history. It is safe to say that no other of the thirteen original states witnessed the rise and early development of so many religious bodies.

Rhode Island may be called the early American home of the Friends, and Maryland of the Catholic Church, Virginia of Episcopalianism, New York of the Dutch Church, and Massachusetts of Congregationalism; but it is a more noteworthy circumstance, that within the limited boundaries of Delaware, is to be sought the origin, and in part, the development in America of three religious denominations, viz., the Lutheran, the Presbyterian and the Methodist, and the founding of a fourth, the "Union Church of African Members," the first church in the United States organized and controlled wholly by colored persons. Its founder and first bishop, Peter Spencer, was born in this State, as also was the founder and first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, David George Cummins; and the first Methodist bishop, who was a son of a Methodist preacher, Levi Scott.

Perhaps a history of the various churches may best be presented by considering them in the order of their establishment in the State.

I. THE SWEDISH LUTHERANS.

The earliest Swedish Lutherans in America came over with the Dutch colony to Manhattan Island in 1626, but they did not succeed in establishing public worship until 1657, owing

to the severe laws and heavy penalties enforced against them by the Dutch colonists, who showed therein the same hateful spirit of ecclesiastical intolerance which in the mother-country, but a few years before, had stained the hitherto untarnished Dutch name with the blood of the martyr-patriot, John of Barneveldt.

The first Swedish expedition which landed at Fort Christina, near Wilmington in 1638, like that of the Pilgrims, consisted of two vessels, the larger one, a ship of war, the Kalmars Nyckle or the Key of Kalmar and a smaller one the Gripen or the Griffin, containing about fifty souls in all, and under the command of Peter Minuit, a Prussian of Huguenot extraction, formerly governor of Manhattan, but then in the employ of the Swedish government.

The little log church at Christina, erected in 1638 within the fort itself, was the first Lutheran Church in America, and the first meeting place for Christian worship in the State, and was used by the Swedes till the building in 1646 of a church at Tinicum near Philadelphia, consequent upon the removal in 1643 of the capital from Christina and the establishment at Tinicum, by Governor Printz, of the new capital and Fort Printzhof. The leading citizens followed him thither, and the original church appears to have been abandoned, most of the travel in these days being by water, a few more miles to church made little difference to the pious Swedes.

The second Swedish church was built at Sandhuken, New Castle, in 1643, and in 1667 the third, a wooden church was erected by the joint efforts of the Dutch and Swedes at Crane Hook, about a mile and a half from Fort Christina on the south side of the Christina creek, and both the Dutch and the Swedes worshiped therein. Ferris in his History of Delaware, quotes an old deed dated 1690 conveying the title to the Crane Hook church site, and writing in 1846, says, "A few years since, on a visit to the spot, no tombstone or other trace of the graveyard could be discovered. The wooden church was entirely gone, the only vestige of the building being four large

OLD SWEDES CHURCH, WILMINGTON. BUILT A. D. 1698.

rocks which had served for corner-stones. An orchard now occupies the church and graveyard sites." Services were continued in this church for a period of thirty-two years, up to the building in Wilmington in 1699 on its present site, of Holy Trinity Church, or, as it is with loving familiarity styled, "Old Swedes" wherein, with the exception of a few intervals, the longest from 1830 to 1842, when the decayed condition of the building caused its temporary abandonment, services, first in Swedish and later in English, have been held continuously up to the present time. The first Swedish pastor was Reorus Torkillus, who came over with Governor Hollander in April, 1640, in the famous "Key of Kalmar" which brought the second Swedish expedition to Christina. Both Hazzard and Scharf are in error in stating that Torkillus came over with Governor Minuit. Torkillus was born in Gothland in 1608, married at Christina, and left at his early death there, in 1643, a wife and one child "whose descendants" says Ferris, "perhaps remain among us under some Anglicised name." He seems to have been taken ill early in the year, his spiritual labors at Christina were, therefore of brief duration. Of him little else is known, one account saying that he was buried in Fort Christina and another in Old Swedes churchyard.

Scharf in his History of Delaware, correctly says "He was the first religious teacher in New Sweden" but Spotswood in his sketch of the Presbyterian Church in New Castle erroneously ascribes to John Campanius "the honor of being the first to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation in this Western World." Campanius, who was the second Swedish pastor and who arrived in 1643 with Governor Printz, the successor to Hollander, has however, the greater honor of being the first Christian minister to attempt the evangelization of the Indians, his missionary work among the red men here in Delaware being four years earlier than that of John Eliot "the famous apostle to the Indians" in New England, whom Bancroft terms "the Morning Star of Missionary enterprise." It is,

possible, however, that Campanius must share the honor of anticipating Eliot's preaching, with the learned Dutchman, John Megapolensis, whom Broadhead says preached at Fort Orange in 1643, to the Mohawks in their "heavy tongue."

To Campanius, though beyond all question, belongs the further honor of being the first to translate a religious work, Luther's Shorter Catechism, into an Indian tongue, and to make an Indian vocabulary of the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware, and to reduce that aboriginal speech to writing. He began his translation in 1646, and finished it in 1648, long before Eliot, in 1661, translated the Bible into the language of the Algonquin Indians in New England. Hazard says Campanius was "the first missionary among the Indians, at least in Pennsylvania." This translation was printed at Stockholm in 1696. A copy of the work is in the library of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and perhaps another at Gettysburg College. Campanius curiously accommodates the Lord's Prayer to the circumstances of the Indians by rendering "Give us this day our daily bread," "give us a plentiful supply of venison and corn." Campanius ministered to the Swedes at Christina and Tinicum until 1648, when he returned to Sweden.

The next Lutheran pastor was "the notorious Lawrence Lock," as Holcomb dubs him, or Lorentius Lokensius, Lars Lock, etc., as he is variously known. He succeeded Campanius in 1648. Hazard says: "He was a man of evil character and turbulent passions, constantly getting into trouble and bringing disgrace upon himself and flock, indeed his misdeeds more than once drew upon him the sentence of the civil courts, as for example, when in 1669, he was arrested, sent to New York, and fined 600 gulden for taking part in the 'Long Finn' insurrection against the English." His name appears May 19, 1679, as having charge of a church. Scharf says he died in 1688. Megapolensis styles him "a man of godless and scandalous life, a rollicking earl more inclined to look into the wine can than pore over the Bible." The consensus

of opinions gives him a hard name, though Pennock Pusey and Dr. Horace Burr seek to soften this severe verdict.

For some years after the capture of New Castle by the English in 1664, but little attention seems to have been paid to religion. The disreputable Lock appears to have been the only Swedish minister, or indeed, the only one of any sort on the Delaware river for several years. The Rev. George Foot in his admirable "Sketch of Old Drawyers," says that in 1675 there were but three churches in the then states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. This is shown by an order made by Governor Andros at a special court at New Castle, May 14, 1675, "concerning the Church in this town—the meeting-place at Crane Hook. That the Church at Tinicum Island do serve for Upland (Chester), and that the Magistrates of Upland do cause a Church to be built at Wickegkoo (Wicacoe, Philadelphia), the Court to raise a tax for its building and the maintenance of the minister, of all which they are to give an account at the General Court and there to the Governor for his approbation (signed) E. Andros."

From this we may observe that in the early days there was within the borders of Delaware as complete a union of Church and State on behalf of Swedish Lutheranism as the annals of Virginia or New England disclose on behalf of Episcopalianism or Congregationalism in those regions. In 1670 Dominie Fabritius, not a Swede, but a Dutch or Polish Lutheran minister, Holcomb says, visited New Castle, and finally came to surpass, if possible, the ill record of Lars Lock. He was repeatedly fined and twice suspended from his office of minister, the last time in 1675 permanently, though it would seem that Governor Andros restored his functions, for we hear of his preaching in later years. In 1674 his wife at Albany, whence he had come, successfully petitioned the burgomaster for relief "against her unfaithful husband, a drunken soi-disant Lutheran minister, who had driven her and her children out of her house, in winter time, too." He left New Castle in 1675, after being roundly scored and fined in a certain dyke quarrel, and

two years afterwards was appointed to the Wicacoe Church, now Gloria Dei Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, where he remained but part of a year. In 1682 he became blind, and so remained until his death in 1693. Acrelius mistakenly says he died in 1691, for it appears that in 1693 he cited the church wardens to give him support, alleging his poverty and blindness. It is but just to add that, it is said, "he did the best he could for both churches until he died." The old Swedish records show that he ceased to be pastor there in 1691, but do not say when he died.

Between Lock and Fabritius appear several less noted names, that of Israel Halg, 1650, and a chaplain in 1652, and another in 1655. Even before Fabritius had become quite disabled, the Swedes sent two petitions to Sweden for ministers, Bibles and hymn-books, but their letters were never received. In 1691 a third fruitless appeal was made, this time to Holland. Though their situation was dark and unpromising, they kept their churches open, appointing two worthy young men as lay readers. The manner in which these pastorless Swedes on the Delaware finally got spiritual leaders forms a touching episode in their history, and so well illustrates the earnest, simple-hearted character of this pious folk that it merits particular mention.

About this time a nephew of Governor Printz came to Delaware, and being himself a Swede made the acquaintance of his countrymen, and upon his return to Sweden described their unhappy condition to John Thelin, postmaster of Gottenborg, through whose efforts a new petition was finally brought to the attention of the King, Charles XI. This affecting letter is well worthy being quoted entire, so pleasingly in the homely language of feeling and truth does it portray their almost Arcadian situation, their life of simple, rural thrift and honest toil with its glimpses of the men "plowing, sowing and tilling this rich and fruitful country, our wives and daughters spinning wool and flax and many weaving, so that we are richly supplied with meat and drink, and send

out to our neighbors bread, flour and oil," and then closing with devout expressions of deepest gratitude to God and dutiful submission and loyalty to their English rulers.

Accompanying the epistle was an exact census of the entire colony, numbering 139 families, or 939 persons. It was signed by thirty persons, and made a deep impression in Sweden, where it was widely read and even copied. But so slight was the communication between Sweden and this country at that time, and so many were the delays, that nearly three years elapsed before the desired relief reached the colony in February, 1696. Three young men were chosen, Erick Bjork, Andrew Rudman and Jonas Aureen. The King called the three clergymen into his Cabinet and, taking each by the hand at parting, bade them apply directly to him for all they might need, and also furnished them $3,000 for their own expenses and a stout ship for their convoy. He also donated 1,500 religious books, all bearing the King's stamp in gold, among others 500 copies of Campanius' Indian translation of Luther, whose pending issue delayed their sailing for a few days. "Go now," said King Charles, "in the name of the Lord to the place where I send you, and may he make your undertaking successful." Their arrival was hailed by their exiled countrymen with tears of joy.

In his highly entertaining diary, Bjork tells how, after duly notifying the English authorities, showing their passports, etc., Rudman, Aureen and himself assembled for the first time in the Crane Hook Church, July 2d, 1697, and presented their credentials to the congregation. Rudman went to the Wicacoe Church and Bjork remained at Christina, and on Sunday, July 16th, began his first service in the Crane Hook Church. His parish at that time embraced the settlements on both sides of the Delaware from Upland (Chester) to St. Georges; thus he and his unreliable Aureen were the only clergymen, and his log cabin at Crane Hook the only church in all that region. "The population," says Bjork, "is very thin, and scattered all along the river shore, so that some have sixteen

miles to walk or ride to go to church, notwithstanding, they very regularly attend on Sundays."

Bjork was not only the pastor for all the Swedes in this wide extent of country, but soon was preaching to the English settlers in their own language and generally performing all needful pastoral offices for them and the few Dutch who had been incorporated into the Swedish fold. In July, 1698, after composing the various conflicting interests of the widely separated members on both sides of the Delaware, it was unanimously decided to build a new church at Christina, which, on the insistent advice of Bjork himself, was made double the dimensions proposed by the people. This building (the fourth Swedish Church built in the State), with later additions and alterations, is the famous and venerated "Old Swedes." As joyously and as zealously as the exiled Jews of old rebuilt their temple did these godly pilgrims by their own labors erect this later temple, whose materials, wood, stone and iron, were prepared by hand, tradition even declaring that the women carried stone in their aprons to the masons. They chose their church wardens September 19th, 1698, and from that time to this there has been an unbroken record of the wardens and vestrymen of "Old Swedes."

The church cost about eight hundred pounds or $4,000, fully equal to $10,000 now, surely a goodly sum for those days, of barter and wampum money. Much of this sum was borrowed on the personal recognizance of Bjork, £130 of which he gave to the church. Through his tireless efforts also a farm of 500 acres to serve as a glebe, was bought of John Stalcop. On this tract now stands the old City of Wilmington. "Though much lessened in value through mismanagement and dishonesty," says Scharf, "it has still borne the church through many seasons of depression and weakness." Through his services to the English settlers, Bjork began that intimate relation with them and their clergy, which lasted harmoniously one hundred years, and led at last to the adoption of the Swedish churches into the Protestant Episcopal communion

when they ceased to understand their mother tongue, or to have any direct connection with their mother church. Thus did Bjork in three or four years lay the foundations for the lasting prosperity of this depressed and discouraged colony, by his words and his deeds infusing life and energy into the people, and gaining at once their confidence and faithful co-operation by his unremitting unselfish devotion to the common weal of both church and State.

Above all the characters, whether cleric, lay, or martial that figure in this earliest period of Delaware's history, he towers pre-eminent, a noble sea mark across the dim vista of the years. Scharf pays him the following tribute not less eloquent than just: "Thus was completed in 1699 this substantial church building which shall stand for ages a testimony to future generations of the piety, zeal and perseverance of that humble servant of Christ, but really great man, the Rev. Erick Bjork, and it may be truly said that of all the names of those who have helped to make our beloved commonwealth what it is, none should be remembered with greater reverence and gratitude than his." In June, 1714, Bjork was recalled to Sweden by Charles XII writing from Adrianoble, Turkey, where he was refuging after the fatal battle of Pultawa in 1709.

Pending his return two other ministers came, A. Hesselius and A. Lidenius, who labored together until 1712, when the latter was appointed provost over all the churches. Hesselius returned to Sweden in 1714 to serve as provost and as pastor of the great Coppenburg Church at Fahlum in Dalecartin, where he preached to a great age, and died in 1740. In 1718 there was sent by the mining company at Fahlum a beautiful chalice and paten of silver, a loving remembrance from Hesselius to his first charge in the wilderness. This communion service is still used in the churches of the parish on anniversary and other special occasions.

About this time the members on the east side of the Delaware built a church and formed their own pastorate, and henceforward Holy Trinity was confined to the west side of

the river. Israel Acrelius was pastor from 1749 to 1756, and wrote a valuable history of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. From 1756 to 1758 Erick Unander greatly improved the church finances, and by having the church incorporated, saved one-half of its property. Andrew Borrell was set over all the churches in 1758, and labored till 1767, preaching in English his last sermon in great feebleness shortly before his death. Lawrence Girelius, the last of the Swedish ministers, labored from 1767 to 1791, at which date, after his departure, the church at Christina united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, as also finally did all the Pennsylvania and New Jersey churches.

It remains for the chronicler, sinking for a moment the historian in the philosopher, to endeavor to estimate the character and value of the moral and ethnic forces flowing from the coming of this Scandinavian folk, who although they have not imposed upon posterity their language, their religion, nor their laws, have nevertheless played no minor part in laying the racial, civil and religious foundations of this commonwealth on the Delaware. And even if the influence which this early religious movement has undoubtedly had in shaping the character of the founders of our State and its policy, did not warrant so extensive a reference, the peculiar interest which upon purely antiquarian grounds the history of a people's origin possesses for their descendants, would reasonably demand it.

As a race these early Swedes were strong of limb and sound in body, in their living frugal and simple, markedly laborious and industrious, domestic in their tastes and habits, in trade among their neighbors, white or red, not less honorable than thrifty; while above every other virtue which adorned the character of this noble people were they in their very natures, law-abiding, reverent and religious, loyal alike to country and God. These early Swedish emigrants were then almost always what to-day they are, an educated class, and arriving at the very time when all Protestant Europe, under the leadership

of their hero King Gustavus Adolphus, was engaged in a momentous struggle for civil and religious liberty, they were themselves deeply imbued with those noble sentiments for whose achievement he gave his life on the epochal field of Lutzen.

Their relations with the Indians, whether in trade and barter or acquiring their rights to the soil, were marked by the same just and humane policy which afterwards pursued by Penn deservedly made his name illustrious. And the immunity they thus secured would almost warrant for the Swedes the declaration "that never was a drop of Quaker blood shed by an Indian." It cannot therefore be questioned that the early settlement of Delaware by these one thousand odd sons and daughters of the rugged old Norse race, so near kin to our own Anglo-Saxon, was a highly fortunate event, and one which in many ways, racially and otherwise, has wrought happy results which will long endure. Many and glowing have been the eulogies paid these subjects of the great Gustavus, who sought to realize his splendid dream of founding in the New World an asylum for the oppressed of the Old. The Rev. William M. Reynolds, D. D., in his Introduction to his translation of Acrelius, says: "The Swedish colony on the Delaware has deeply and widely affected the state and national character." The scholarly Prof. Gregory B. Keen, in his translation of Sprinchorn's "New Sweden," declares that "This virtuous and industrious people formed the nucleus of the civilization afterwards expanded under Penn in New Jersey and Pennsylvania."

Dr. Horace Burr, the versatile and erudite physician and author so well known to Delawareans, says, in his translation of the Records of Old Swedes: "The Swedes were a religious folk, and almost all public interest centered in the church." Again: "A very considerable part of the population of Wilmington and surrounding country, except the families coming in within the last half-century, are in a greater or less degree of Swedish descent; indeed it is rare that among the older

families one is to be found that is not more or less of Swedish blood." And referring to the Swedish ministers "holding a pastoral relation to the whole population" he adds: "The influence of those educated and refined Christian gentlemen was undoubtedly a great power for good in the formation of the character of the people." He styles the "Old Swedes" Church the most noted and venerable of the architectural remains of colonial days on Delaware soil. "Long may it stand a monument to the memory of its projector and builder, the zealous, earnest and patient Erick Bjork and his faithful fellow-laborers, a blessing to the surrounding inhabitants and an object of veneration and care of the citizens of Wilmington, whether they trace their descent from those who helped rear the walls or are of other lineage." The venerable structure is now in an excellent state of preservation, and a goodly congregation statedly worship within its consecrated walls.

The Lutheran Church has now (1905) two representatives in the State, both in Wilmington, the Zion German Lutheran Church, of which Rev. P. Isenschmid is pastor, and St. Stephen's, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Frederick Doerr. Both churches give evidence of thrift and growth.

II. THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The Dutch Church never was established in Delaware; but it was the second denomination to form a church here. The Dutch fort at Casimir (New Castle), was taken May 31, 1654, by the Swedes under Governor Risingh, and renamed Fort Trinity, and held until 1655, when it was retaken by the Dutch under Governor Stuyvesant, to whom also two weeks later, the Swedish fort at Christina surrendered, and the Swedish power in America was gone forever. During this brief occupancy a Swedish minister named Petrus Hjort lived at Fort Casimir, and "was the first minister of any kind stationed there," says Holcomb. Scharf says Welius was the first.

About 1657 a regular church was organized at New Amstel

(as the Dutch called New Castle) by Rev. John Polhemus. He placed it in charge of a pious schoolmaster named Everet Peterson. In 1658 Rev. Evardus Welius, a very estimable young man in gifts and character, came over from Amsterdam, in company with four hundred emigrants, and became the first regularly appointed Dutch minister to settle in New Castle. This gifted young missionary martyr fell a victim in 1659 to an epidemic of dysentery, then raging in New Castle. The schoolmaster resumed charge till 1662, when Rev. Warnerus Hadson was sent from Holland, but died at sea. The Rev. Petrus Tasschemaker was pastor in 1678, and for several years thereafter, probably succeeding the unruly Fabritius, who had been deposed from the ministry. He was examined by the New York Council, at the request of the people of New Castle, and then ordained as a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1680 he got an order from the court against the estate of one Wharton for 50 guilders, about $20, for preaching decedent's funeral sermon, and also one for salary against R. Hutchinson, one of the signers of his maintenance. He went to Schenectady, N. Y., in a year or two, where he was horribly mutilated in the massacre of 1690.

The Dutch church was a small wooden building which stood between the market square and the river near the site of the old Fort Casimir. By some it is claimed that the present Presbyterian church occupies the site of the old Dutch church, which seems to have been abandoned before 1700, after the people had for sometime worshiped therein as an independent congregation. The last Dutch minister left New Castle in 1689. Because of its few numbers and its brief duration the influence of this one Dutch church was not very great. It seems to have left no records in Delaware, nor has it to-day any representative in the State.

III. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The next church to establish its worship in Delaware, was the Protestant Episcopal. As already stated, it succeeded to the

Swedish Lutheran churches in 1790; this will seem less strange when we remember that both churches are episcopal in government, and differ but slightly in doctrine, polity or mode of worship. That their early fraternization conduced to this result has likewise been shown. The Rev. John Yeo, who appears to have had his clerical credentials recognized by the Court at New Castle in December, 1677, "was the first minister of the Church of England who held services on the Delaware river." He settled at New Castle, June 4, 1678, and probably ministered to the people there for some months, and afterwards to a limited extent until 1681. Scharf says, "Although the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Castle properly begins with the year 1703 when the movement was begun which resulted in the founding of Immanuel Church, it appears that a quarter of a century earlier a congregation existed at New Castle for a few years." On the other hand, the Rev. George Foot, whose "Sketch of Old Drawyers" betokens very careful research, says, "The Episcopal Church at New Castle was founded in 1689, and there is no evidence that any other church existed earlier."

The Dutch Calvinistic authorities there being little pleased with the Rev. Yeo and his Episcopalianism, with Governor Andros' permission, called the Dutch minister Tasschemaker, heretofore referred to, whereupon Yeo went to Calvert County, Maryland, and afterwards to Baltimore, thus becoming the first Church of England clergyman in that State also, where he formed a permanent church. Both Yeo and Tasschemaker had to invoke the processes of the civil courts to get their meager salaries. The date when the last Dutch minister left New Castle marks the founding there of Immanuel Church, the first permanent Protestant Episcopal church in Delaware. The west wall of the church tower bears a tablet with the inscription "Founded 1689, enlarged 1820." "There are no records of the proceedings at the organization of its congregation or parish, but there is most convincing circumstantial evidence that such organization was effected at the time indi-

cated," Holcomb declares, and proceeds to set out the proof in question.

No regular minister was stationed at Immanuel Church for some time after its founding. The building was begun in 1703 and opened 1706, the Swedish minister, Andrew Rudman, preaching occasionally. Rev. George Ross was the first rector, from 1705 to 1708, and again from 1714 to 1754. Rev. Thomas Jenkins was rector from 1708 to 1709, when he went to Appoquinimink, where he died. The Rev. John Talbot, in a letter dated September 27th, 1709, says: "Poor brother Jenkins at Appoquinimink was baited to death by mosquitoes and blood-thirsty gal-knippers, which would not let him rest day or night till he got a fever and died of a calenture; nobody that is not born there can abide there till he is mosquito-proof." From the date of the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Henderson, in 1712, the succession of rectors in Immanuel Church has been almost continuous. The Rev. George Ross was rector for forty-three years.

After Holy Trinity, "Old Swedes," Wilmington, came under the control of the Episcopal Church in 1790, worship was continued in the original Swedish building until 1830, when the aged church having become unfit, the members removed to a new structure on the corner of Fifth and King streets. In 1836 efforts were made to rescue the honored old sanctuary from ruin, repairs to roof and windows being made. Finally the building was entirely renovated, the sum of seven hundred dollars having been bequeathed by Miss Henrietta Allmond for that purpose, and on August 25, 1842, it was reopened for occasional services. Bishop Lee and the Rev. J. W. McCullough officiating on the occasion. In his sermon the rector drew a striking picture of the utter ruin into which the venerable pile had been allowed to fall between 1830 and 1842, through shameful neglect and wanton, scandalous desecration of both building and grounds at the hands of ribald vandals. In 1849 it was decided to hold services there every Sunday afternoon. Continuous services were not held from

1859 to 1868, though the Rev. William Murphy served the church from 1868 to 1877. Since the year 1877 services have been regularly held in this historic house of God, which is now happily launched upon a career of lasting prosperity, let us hope. The Delaware Diocesan Journal for 1904 gives the present number of communicants at one hundred and eighty.

In 1881 the congregation at 5th and King streets removed to Adams street and Delaware avenue, where a church, now known as the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, was erected. It has four hundred and four communicants, ranking next to St. Andrew's. Other leading Episcopal churches in Wilmington are Saint Andrews, built 1829, burned 1840, and rebuilt the same year. It is the largest church of the denomination in Delaware, the Journal for 1904 crediting it with four hundred and fifteen communicants; St. John's, begun in 1855, through the earnest efforts of Alexis I. Du Pont, which resulted later in the erection of a handsome stone building; the church has three hundred and four communicants; Calvary, built in 1859, with three hundred and one communicants in 1904. Saint Michael's and Immanuel on the Highlands are recent additions.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, though not in numbers so strong as several others, is nevertheless well represented throughout the State by many prosperous organizations, several of them quite old. Among these last are St. George's Chapel founded in 1728, being the earliest organized religious effort in Indian River Hundred; and Prince George's Chapel, certainly founded early in the eighteenth century, if not before that time, for Rev. George Ross in his Journal, dated Lewes, August 6, 1717, mentions its enlargement by Gen. John Dagworthy. This famous Revolutionary hero lies buried under its chancel. A movement has been recently started looking towards the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

Christ Church at Dover, the largest Episcopal church in Kent County, is one of the oldest in the denomination. So

early as 1704 Rev. Thomas Crawford, in response to the petitions of twenty-two citizens of Dover, was sent thither as a missionary, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He remained till 1711, marrying a daughter of Arthur Medstone, or Meston ; and the daughter born of this union afterwards became the mother of the celebrated Cæsar Rodney, the only one of our three Signers of the Declaration of Independence born in Delaware. A church was built in Dover at an early date and one of brick was begun in 1740.

In 1758 under the ministry of Rev. Charles Inglis, who went to England to be ordained, the church was markedly prosperous for six years. He was rector of Trinity Church, New York City, in 1765, and later Bishop of Nova Scotia. He held radical, not to say rabid Tory views ; but his successor, Rev. Samuel Magaw, whatever might have been his early hopes of an honorable reconciliation between England and America, came to share the views of their patriotic Bishop White, for in a sermon preached in Christ Church December 29, 1779, at the request of and before the Masons of Delaware, after speaking in the highest terms of commendation of "His Excellency, Cæsar Rodney, Esq., Governor, etc., the friend of his country, etc.," and naming distinguished Masons from Tubal and Enoch to Franklin, closed with a eulogistic reference to "the illustrious Cincinnatus of our age in Washington."

Like many of the Episcopal churches in America, Christ Church suffered through the breaking-out of the Revolution, and was probably vacant during the whole of that period. Indeed its history from that time till about 1859, "was that of almost constant decline" says Bishop Lee. "In 1841 the present writer found the church deserted, and the whole aspect of the weather-beaten structure, somber and dejected," says the Bishop in a historical sermon delivered May 17, 1860, when the thoroughly renovated church "was solemnly and joyfully consecrated to the worship of God."

Bishop Lee, in an address delivered in St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, in 1842, drew a sad picture of the con-

dition in which he then found the Episcopal churches in Delaware after a tour among them: "But four ministers in the State, and only one below New Castle; only seven parishes with regular services; the number of communicants reported to the General Convention of 1841, 339." Certainly in striking contrast with the figures of 1904 as given in the "Living Church Annual": Ministers, 34; parishes, etc., 39; communicants, 3,657.

Scharf, writing about St. Peter's Church at Lewes, says: "Visiting clergymen held services in all the larger settlements prior to 1700," and the Rev. C. H. B. Turner, the present rector, writes as follows: "Lewes, March 8, 1905, Crawford's Notes in the Congressional Library at Washington state, so I am told, that Crawford held the first service in this town in 1705." Scharf further states that Rev. William Black held meetings at Lewes for about a year in 1708–9, "but that the interest created was not sufficient to attempt the founding of a church, and that it was nearly twelve years before that was done."

In 1717 the Rev. George Ross, in his tour through lower Delaware with Rev. George Keith, preached in the courthouse at Lewes, August 6th, and came again in 1718, staying a week, and baptizing over one hundred persons at Lewes, Cedar Creek and in the Indian river country. Through his influence Rev. William Beckett came as a missionary, locating in 1721 at Lewes as a central point for his work. The first church was built about 1721, the second in 1808 and the third in 1853, which in 1870 was enlarged and improved. Since Mr. Beckett there have been thirty-two rectors, the present incumbent, the Rev. C. H. B. Turner, having been rector for several years.

It is proposed during the present year to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of St. Peter's Church at Lewes with religious and commemorative exercises.

St. Anne's, near Middletown, is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the State. The date of its origin is not precisely

ST. ANNE'S P. E. CHURCH, NEAR MIDDLETOWN. BUILT A. D. 1768.

known, but that it was prior to 1704 is shown by a grant to Richard Cantwell dated the first of the ninth month, 1704. The Rev. Mr. Jenkins was the first settled minister, in 1708, "though the Rev. Mr. Sewell, of Maryland, and Rev. Thomas Crawford, the missionary, preached occasionally before his coming." Mr. Jenkins soon died, and the church was without a pastor for a long time, though Rev. J. Chubb and Rev. George Ross visited them, and that zealous, tireless servant of God, Erick Bjork, preached for them once a month. The Rev. Philip Reading, a young Englishman, was their pastor for about thirty-four years, and being unable, as a Royalist, with a good conscience to continue to use his clerical office to the satisfaction of his parishioners, he felt it his duty, August 25th, 1776, to close the church. Bishop Lee says "the church was not opened again during his life." He died in 1778, and his tomb is in the old graveyard near the church entrance. He was a good man, and acted from conscientious motives against his own temporal interests in the stand he took, as did many another of his brethren in those troublous days.

In the year 1872 a handsome church built of green stone was erected in Middletown, a mile distant from the old church, and dedicated April 4th, Bishop Lee giving an historical sketch in his sermon. This building was destroyed by fire in 1882, but was at once rebuilt. The present old St. Anne's Church was built out of brick brought from England, it is said, in 1768, in the reign of Queen Anne ("Good Queen Anne," as history deservedly styles her), whose name it bears, and who presented a covering for the communion table with the initials of her own name, "A. R., Anne Regina," worked upon it in satin embroidery, with her royal fingers most probably. This precious relic was saved at the time of the fire in 1882. The old church, so deeply cherished for its hallowed associations of years long past, is in fine condition and carefully cared for, and once a year services are held within its consecrated walls. Near it stands a majestic oak of giant size and height, in whose "aged top the century-old crow

might have died." One huge horizontal arm of this Briareus of the wood stretches for a distance of forty-five feet over the church pathway almost to its very portals, as if in perpetual benison upon the worshipers.

The Diocese of Delaware, formed in 1791, embraces the entire State, and contains thirty-nine parishes and missions with forty-five churches and thirty-six clergymen.

The Diocesan Journal of 1904 returns the total number of communicants as 3657, Sunday-schools 270, Sunday-school scholars 2462.

The Diocese of Delaware has had but two bishops. Alfred Lee, the first Bishop of Delaware, came of sturdy English stock, and was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 9, 1807. A graduate of Harvard University, he pursued his ministerial studies at the General Theological Seminary in New York. After a few months of service in New England, following his ordination as a priest, in 1837, he became rector of Calvary Church, Rockdale, Pennsylvania. Here he served until elected Bishop of Delaware in 1841. He was consecrated bishop in St. Paul's Church, New York, October 12, 1841, at the age of thirty-four. His election as bishop was by the unanimous vote of the convention.

The diocese was weak at that time, with but three hundred and thirty-nine communicants and but four clergymen in the active work of the ministry. In 1881, in an historical sermon preached by him at the Diocesan Convention of that year, he reported that in his forty years of service as bishop twenty-four churches had been built, 4,327 persons had been confirmed and 10,082 persons baptized. He became the senior bishop of the Church in 1884, and as such was the presiding officer of the general conventions.

He became the rector of St. Andrew's Church in 1843, and continued as such during the remainder of his life, thus uniting parochial and episcopal duties. He won and held the tender regard of the entire community by the sanctity and sincerity of his Christian life. In the fullness of years, with

BISHOP LEIGHTON COLEMAN.

his work most faithfully done, and with no faults or blemishes to mar a life that was rounded and beautiful, the end came on April 12, 1887, and his mortal remains were laid to rest in the graveyard surrounding the Old Swedes Church.

On St. Luke's day, 1888, Leighton Coleman was consecrated second bishop of Delaware. At the time of his election to the bishopric, he was serving as rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Sayre, Pennsylvania. Bishop Coleman, like his predecessor, Alfred Lee, came of English stock, his father being Rev. John Coleman, who for twenty years was rector of Trinity Church, Philadelphia. Bishop Coleman was educated in Philadelphia, graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1861, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1862. After serving nearly two years as rector at Bustleton, Philadelphia, he became rector of St. John's, Wilmington, where he remained for three years.

After the year 1866 he served successively at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and Toledo, Ohio; and from 1880 to 1887 was engaged in clerical work in England. In 1874 he was elected bishop of Fon du lac, but declined that post. His administration as bishop of Delaware was signally successful. He infused new life into the affairs of the diocese. New churches were built at several points, and the number of communicants greatly increased. The wisdom of his selection was abundantly shown. Bishop Coleman is recognized as not only a loyal churchman, but he was always found in the front of whatever tended to the betterment of the community or the advancement of humanity. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the city and state, was everywhere respected and revered, and his death, which occurred December 14, 1907, was universally regretted.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This denomination has now but one church in Delaware. The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Covenant of Wilmington was organized in 1878 by thirty former communicants of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. L. Estlin was elected rector.

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer of Wilmington was formed in 1881 by forty communicants from the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Covenant. After an existence of but a few years both of these organizations went out of existence, and a few members from each organized Saint Luke's Reformed Episcopal Church of Wilmington, located at the corner of Eighth and Monroe streets. Services are still held and a Sunday-school maintained, but there is at present no pastor, and the outlook for a long continuance of the church is not encouraging.

Smyrna enjoys the distinction of being the birthplace of the founder and first bishop of this denomination, the Rev. David George Cummins. The Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church since its establishment in 1873 has come to have nearly one-half as many churches in the United States as the Protestant Episcopal Church.

IV. THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The fourth denomination to establish public worship in Delaware seems to have been the Society of Friends. In 1682 a number of Friends' families settled on the east side of the Brandywine, and on the 11th month, 7th day, 1687, one and a-half acres of land were given by Valentine Hollingsworth for a meeting-house and graveyard. This was called the "Newark Meeting House." About the same time meetings were held at New Castle in private residences, and in 1705 a meeting-house was built there, which continued till 1758, when it was raised, the members thereafter attending the Wilmington meeting. There is now no meeting-house at New Castle; the old brick building of 1705 was torn down in 1885.

Friends' meetings in Wilmington were first held in Wm. Shipley's one-story house, and later at his new house on the corner of Fourth and Shipley streets until the completion, in 1738, of the first brick meeting-house on West street near Fourth. In the ten years ensuing, the Society of Friends became quite large, great numbers from the Newark and New

Castle meetings regularly coming there to worship, in consequence of which those meetings declined. In 1748 a second meeting-house was built on the site of the present one, a structure forty-eight feet square with a pyramid-shaped roof, whose truncated peak was surmounted by a little square tower through which passed the chimney. This was used until 1817, when the existing meeting-house took its place. This society divided in 1827 consequent upon the Hicksite controversy; the followers of Hicks, who gained control at that time, have since used the Fourth street meeting-house. The Orthodox Friends built a meeting-house on the corner of Tatnall and Ninth streets, where they now worship.

A week-day meeting was held at Hockessin in 1730 at the house of William Cox, and in 1738 a meeting-house was built, which was enlarged in 1745 and used up to the year 1808. This building is still in good condition, and a few families are connected with the monthly meeting. A Friends' meeting-house was built in 1771 in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, after the Friends there had, in 1711, for purposes of convenience, separated from the Duck Creek meeting. The first building was presently abandoned and another erected in 1802, which was regularly used until 1865, since when services have been discontinued there. The old burial ground is still used. At Lewes, Friends' meetings were held so early as 1692, and in June, 1712, a weekly meeting was formed at the house of Cornelius Wiltbank. This meeting was closed about 1800, the members connecting themselves elsewhere. The first religious organization to hold services in Duck Creek Hundred was the Society of Friends, in 1705; here, as in Little Creek, a meeting-house was erected some time before the Revolutionary war, but was not used to the end of the century. In 1830 the building was in ruins. There was a meeting-house built about 1703 by the Friends on the road from Port Penn to the State road and called "Georges Creek Meeting-house;" afterwards the site was occupied by what is known as the Hickory Grove Friends' burying ground. The

meeting was removed to Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa), and the present small brick meeting-house erected there in 1780. In 1828 the Hicksite schism divided this meeting, the property remaining with the Hicksites. The church never prospered after that time, and the meeting was abandoned about 1881, the Allstons being the last family to worship there. The building is now falling into decay.

The country around Camden is a strong Friends' settlement. The Mifflins, Nocks, Lowbers, Howells, Jenkins and Dolboys are of that communion, and much of its history centers around Camden, which has finally absorbed the other sects of the Friends in Kent County; their meeting-house, though the last to be established in the county, is now the only one held. John Hunn, Governor of Delaware from 1901 to 1905, is a Friend. The Friends Union Academy at Camden was organized in 1815, and was for a long time one of the most successful institutions in the State, giving to the youth of that town and vicinage a superior classical and academic education at the hands of as highly competent instructors as were then to be found in the United States. It continued till 1857, when it was leased to replace a burned public school house, and in 1885 was conveyed to the proper authorities for public school purposes. The Friends in Delaware, never numerous, have participated in the general decline into which their denomination has fallen elsewhere.

V. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian was probably the fifth denomination to establish its worship in this State. "The early history of the Presbyterian Church in this country," says Sprague in his "Annals of the American Pulpit," is involved in no little obscurity, owing to the scattered condition of its membership throughout the several colonies. It is evident that several churches were founded before the seventeenth century. "The church of Rehoboth, Maryland, was probably formed several years before 1690," says Sprague. But some assert that it was

in New Castle that the first Presbyterian church in Delaware, and very probably in America, was founded.

The Rev. J. B. Spottswood says, "we are not able to designate the precise locality of the 'small wooden church' found here by the English in 1664 to which Penn refers in his letters to London in 1683; but there is good reason for believing that it was a part of the lot on which our new church has been erected and adjoining which is the graveyard of the old Dutch Church. It is a succession, or rather, continuation of the original Dutch Church founded 1657."

Spotswood says the Rev. John Wilson was the first Presbyterian minister to labor in New Castle, and that this was prior to 1703, because the Rev. George Keith wrote a letter in February, 1703, saying Wilson had been gone from New Castle about a year and a half. But Wilson returned and began planning a building to replace the "old wooden church" then both decayed and outgrown. The deed to the church lot is dated August 15, 1707. Spotswood continuing says, "It is quite probable that this is the oldest church of our denomination in this country. The only other claimants are, the First Church in Philadelphia and the one at Snow Hill, Maryland, both of which had settled pastors in 1701. We have no means of knowing the precise date of our organization, but there is a strong probability that it was in 1684 or 1685. It appears before us in 1703 fully established for some time, with elders and trustees in numbers and wealth sufficient to justify them in building a house of worship."

There have been seventeen pastors of the New Castle Church from Rev. John Wilson to the Rev. S. Beattie Wylie, the present minister. Rev. John E. Latta, a leading divine of his time, was in charge from 1800 to 1824, and Rev. John B. Spotswood served most untiringly and faithfully as minister for a period of over forty-three years, until his death in 1885. The minutes of the General Assembly for 1904 show a membership of 131, and a Sunday-school of 185.

The Rev. George Foot, "a talented and highly esteemed

minister," as Vincent in his "History of Delaware" justly styles him, says "Old Drawyers," situated about three-quarters of a mile from Odessa, is the next oldest Presbyterian church in the State. Mr. Foot delivered an "Address on the Early History of Delaware and of Drawyers Congregation," May 10, 1842, in that church of which he was then pastor, which in the opinion of the writer is the finest of the many treatises he has read on the early religious and secular history of Delaware. He says, "The field of this congregation began to be settled about 1671, and at various points and rapidly settled. At what period a congregation was formed in the vicinity of Old Drawyers we are unable to decide." Dr. Reed says "it was about the year 1700." And then, after giving the dates of the arrival of a number of families, he continues: "They probably had some place of worship at an early day. At that period one of the first things after the settlement of a neighborhood was the formation of a church. The Swedes, Dutch and Quakers established their churches as soon as they arrived, and it is reasonable to suppose that while the Quakers, who fled from the intolerance of Charles II, had their church at Hickory Grove, and the Welsh Episcopalians their church at St. George's, the Presbyterians had their place of worship in this vicinity. This much is known, that in 1708 the Philadelphia Presbytery received a letter from parties residing here respecting the ministrations of the gospel, and that they ordered the Rev. John Wilson, of New Castle, to preach to this people once a month on a week day." Mr. Foot says further, "the Drawyers congregation was probably gathered by the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, long previous to 1700, since this family were settled there in 1683, and he seems to have been acquainted with this section."

The original church was of wood, and was several times enlarged, once in 1736. The present substantial edifice was built in 1773, but not wholly finished till 1823. As Mr. Foot well says, "In materials and workmanship it is a noble monument of the fidelity of the building committee and of the

DRAWYER'S MEETING HOUSE, NEAR ODESSA. BUILT A. D. 1773.

affection of that generation for the decency and order of divine worship." Mrs. Mary Hill, wife of Joseph Hill, an elder, and granddaughter of Peter Alrichs, an early Governor of Delaware, gave £100 to the building and £30 to buy plate for the communion table, and Mr. David Van Dyke left a legacy of £20 and Mr. J. V. Hyatt and Miss Sarah Hyatt each further sums of £100 towards the building's completion. The Rev. John Wilson was the first pastor, in 1708, and the Rev. H. J. Gaylord, under whom the numbers rose from forty-seven to ninety, was the seventeenth and last pastor of the old church, closing a ministry of six years in 1861, when the new Drawyers Church was dedicated in Odessa, and wherein services are now held, after a closure of the building for some years.

In 1832 protracted meetings were held in the old church by the Rev. Nicholas Patterson, and the greatest revival in the history of the church resulted, thirty-one persons being added to the church. The Rev. Geo. Foot was installed as pastor, November 18, 1839, and remained until the summer of 1848. He was a splendid type of the cultured, devoted clergyman of other days. He died May 2, 1867, at Odessa, universally esteemed as a learned and faithful prophet of God.

Old Drawyers was not used after the erection of the new church in Odessa, but in 1895 a society called the "Friends of Old Drawyers" was organized to "care for, repair and preserve the ancient building known as Old Drawyers' Presbyterian Church, so that it may continue to stand as an evidence of the character of its builders, and as one of the early land marks of the New World." Lewis C. Vandegrift, Esq., was elected president, Miss Cornelia Bowman, secretary, and George Janvier, treasurer. The society arranged for religious services to be held in June of each year in this well preserved memorial of the piety of their forefathers. One such service was held therein June 12, 1898, in memory of the Rev. George Foot, upon which occasion his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Foot Moore, whose son is the well-known Professor Moore of Harvard College, contributed her "personal recollections" of the

delivery of the original "Address" in 1842. This interesting paper has been printed as "addenda" to a new edition of the "Address."

The oldest Presbyterian church in Kent County is at Dover, where so far back as 1711, there were a number of that faith. After several years of growth, this congregation and several others were placed in 1727 under the charge of the Rev. A. McCook, who was succeeded in 1748 by the Rev. John Miller, widely known as a divine, patriot and scholar. He was born and educated in Boston. His was truly a heroic personality. The two churches at Dover and Smyrna promised him the niggardly support of $240 a year and even this pittance was not paid! Still he accepted the laborious, thankless task and faithfully served these towns for forty-two years. This useful career was made possible by the generosity of Delaware's first chancellor, the Hon. William Killen, who gave him a good horse, bridled and saddled, besides a tract of land upon which he lived and supported a family, giving each of his five sons a liberal education. He twice received the highest honor his church could then confer in the Moderatorship of the Synod. He was always deeply interested in public affairs, and a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty.

Several days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence this outspoken patriot-saint preached from the significant theme of Jereboam's revolutionary protest on behalf of Israel against the unbearable tyranny of Rehoboam, his text the words, "we have no part in David nor any inheritance in Jesse; to your tents, O Israel," 1 Kings, 12, 16. Rev. John Miller's eldest son, Edward, was a surgeon in the American Army, and his son, Samuel, became the renowned Professor Miller of Princeton Seminary. John Miller toiled to the very last, and died July 22, 1791, in his sixty-ninth year. A remarkable proof of the force and scope of his character and the magnitude of the role he played, is seen in the fact that the church was pastorless fifty years after his death, awaiting, perhaps, a second Miller who never came. In 1843 the church

was revived, Rev. Thomas G. Murphy becoming its pastor from 1844 to 1869. Since then the church has prospered. Its present minister, the Rev. Joseph B. Turner, assumed charge in 1894. The minutes of 1904 give the Dover Church a membership of 121 and a Sunday-school of 74.

Samuel Lewis, a London missionary, preached as early as 1691 at Lewes to a number of Scotch and Irish Independents, and may have formed a congregation. The Rev. George Keith says he had a small congregation there at that time. The first Presbyterian church at Lewes was built in 1707, a better one in 1727, which was replaced in 1832 by a new one, and later a bell and organ were added; finally, in 1887, the church was entirely modernized and a parsonage built, making it altogether one of the finest churches in the southern part of the State. The Presbyterian church at Smyrna was probably organized in 1733, Rev. Robt. Jamison, its first pastor, serving about ten years. By 1791 the church had become extinct, but was revived in 1818, and the old building repaired. A new one was built in 1846, another in 1884, a handsome edifice of serpentine in the English Gothic with a lofty tower. The church has a seating capacity of 300. Its membership in 1904 was ninety, and its present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Estlin.

The old "Three Runs" Presbyterian Church at Milford is supposed to have been organized late in the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century. It was abandoned in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A church with seven members was organized soon after the Rev. G. W. Kennedy visited Milford in 1849, and in 1850 a building was erected, the pulpit being filled by him for six years. From 1857 the pastorate has been unbroken. The minutes of 1904 give one hundred and seventy members, a loss of fifty-one since 1888. The present minister is the Rev. H. L. Bunstein.

The largest and most flourishing churches in the denomination, nine in number, are in Wilmington. Their pioneer church there is the First, formed in 1737, by certain early

settlers of Scotch and Irish descent, who upon building their church in 1740, chose Robt. Cathcart as their first pastor. A split occurred in 1774, and resulted in the formation of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the severe crippling of the First for a period of sixty-seven years. The Rev. Samuel Gayley was in 1833 almost the sole champion of the First Church, preaching without stated salary, often without a single auditor, and at times, himself furnishing fuel and lights for the church, "constituting in one, minister, sexton and congregation," says Rev. Charles D. Kellogg in his history of the church. The latter tells how its foes had curbing put in front of the church in order to have it sold for taxes, and how they almost succeeded. The differences being finally healed in 1839, the congregation united in building a new church, which was enlarged in 1859, and under the charge of the Rev. S. R. Wynkoop entered upon a highly prosperous career, three hundred and ninety being brought into the church fold.

Hanover Street Church, as the successor of the Second Church, was formed in 1774, the Rev. James Smith being the first pastor. Their present building was erected in 1829. To this church is ascribed the high honor of having formed, in 1814, the first Sunday-school in Delaware, and though standing fourth in point of membership, this church is surpassed by but one, the West Church, in the number of its Sunday-schools, which discloses, along with the church's two hundred and fifty-four members, the superb total of seven hundred and ten Sunday-school scholars. The Rev. Robert L. Jackson is its present pastor.

The largest Presbyterian church in the city and State is the West Church, founded in 1867, the Rev. George H. Smyth being its earliest pastor, in 1869. The church now used was built in 1871 at a cost of $70,000. Its membership numbers seven hundred and ninety-six, and its Sunday-school eleven hundred and sixty-nine. Its last pastor was the Rev. A. N. Keigwin, who relinquished the charge after a long and faithful service. The pulpit is now (1905) temporarily vacant. Central

Church is second in size, and grew out of a Sunday-school formed in 1849 with twenty scholars under Mr. Edward T. Taylor as superintendent. It numbers to-day (1905) six hundred and eight members and five hundred and sixty-five Sunday-school scholars, and its pastor is the Rev. Thomas A. McCurdy.

Previous to 1742 the people of Middletown and vicinity worshiped at "Old Drawyers." Consequent upon the great division in that year of Presbyterianism into the old and new schools, the adherents to the new school withdrew from Drawyers and formed the Forest Presbyterian Church, one mile from Middletown, and that at St. Georges, which were under one pastorate until 1771. Because of scandals affecting their minister, the Rev. Mr. Cheally, the Forest Church began to decline in 1792; the church property was lost, and finally in 1840 the old building standing in the present Forest cemetery was torn down. In 1851 a new church was built in Middletown, and a congregation formed through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Handy. This edifice has been several times enlarged and beautified. The church has now one hundred and forty-one members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. H. Moore. The minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1904 give the following statistics for Delaware: Number of churches, thirty-five, of which number six are without pastors; total membership of churches, 4,867; total membership of Sunday-schools, 6,227.

VI. THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Prominent among the original settlers upon the "Welsh Tract," some 30,000 acres of land around Iron Hill in Pencader Hundred, being the larger part of the Penn grant, were the founders in Delaware of the first Baptist church. With the Rev. Thomas Griffith as their minister, they emigrated from Pembroke and Carmarthenshire in South Wales in 1701, and coming to this State in 1703, erected the log meeting-house in Pencader Hundred wherein they worshiped until

1746, when their present brick church was built. This was the third Baptist meeting-house founded in America, the first being in Rhode Island by Roger Williams and the second in Swansea. The Gospel was preached in the Welsh Tract Church till 1800, in the Welsh language. This venerable old building, known as the Welsh Tract Meeting-House, though now one hundred and fifty-nine years old, is in a good state of preservation, and its walls bid fair for many a long year yet to ring with the sacred melodies of the fatherland. By the courtesy of its present officials, the Historical Society of Delaware has been permitted recently to copy and publish its records. The congregation is small in numbers and the elder Eubanks has been their pastor since the year 1902. From this early church have sprung the Pedee River churches in South Carolina, the London Tract, the Duck Creek, Wilmington, Cow Marsh, and Mispillion churches.

According to the Baptist Cyclopedia, by the Rev. Wm. Cathcart, D. D., a number of the oldest Baptist churches in the lower part of the State have ceased to exist, among them, Sounds 1779, Gravelly Branch 1785, Bethel in Sussex, Bethel in New Castle, Mount Moriah 1781, and Mispillion 1783. In 1830 the Delaware Association became anti-mission and anti-effort, which change led to the formation of the Second Baptist Church in Wilmington upon an avowed missionary basis. In 1852 a Baptist church was founded at Dover, their building being dedicated the same year.

The Baptists are strongest in Wilmington, where they have six churches. Their pioneer church there is the First Baptist Church, organized in 1785. Scharf says "it was opposed by the other denominations, save the Presbyterian Church, whose pastor with commendable fraternity, put his pulpit at the disposal of the Baptist minister, the Rev. M. Hughes." The Second Baptist Church followed in 1835. In 1885 it celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary with special exercises, in which a number of noted divines took part. The pastor Rev. R. B. Cook, prominent in official station in the church

BISHOP JOHN J. MONAGHAN.

and also in letters, preached an historical sermon. The church now numbers three hundred and seventy-seven.

The German Baptist Church was formed in 1856 by the Rev. Jeremiah Grinnell, a refugee because of religious persecution from his native city, Marburg. The church was prosperous under his charge and to-day, under the pastorate of Rev. Henry C. Baum, has one hundred members.

The Delaware Avenue Church was next formed in 1865, and has grown to be the largest Baptist church in Wilmington, with a membership of nearly five hundred. Grace Church was established in 1885, but was in existence only a few years.

Bethany Church was founded in 1878 and has made a steady and substantial growth, occupying a handsome brick structure of modern architecture and now under the pastoral care of Rev. L. J. Westfall. This church has a membership of three hundred and four and its existence is largely due to the liberality of William H. Gregg, who for many years was most untiring and devoted in building and maintaining it.

The First Swedish Baptist Church was founded in 1889. Its pastor is Rev. O. C. Wieden, and its members number seventy. The North Baptist Church with Rev. William L. Pettingill, pastor, was founded in 1894 and reports a membership of one hundred and thirty-six. The reports for 1904 show twelve Baptist churches in the State with a total membership of eighteen hundred and forty-one and Sunday-school scholars numbering sixteen hundred and sixty-nine.

VII. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic known in Delaware was Cornelius Hallahan, a wealthy Irish gentleman who emigrated to the State in 1730 and settled in Mill Creek Hundred on an estate named by him "Cuba Rock." For many years his house was a hospitable "Perry Hall" home for the Catholic cause and its priesthood, and the first services of the Roman Catholic Church were held therein. The Jesuits from Maryland, and perhaps from Pennsylvania, visited Delaware before the secu-

lar priests founded permanent churches. Father Whalen, who lived at Coffee Run, was one of the first of these. He was succeeded by Father Patrick Kenny, who found in 1805 a little log chapel there, in which he ministered to the wants of the Catholics in Wilmington, assisted by the Rev. George A. Carrell, afterwards Bishop of Covington, Kentucky. After the French revolution and the struggle of the blacks in San Domingo for freedom, a number of distinguished French Catholic families settled in and around Wilmington. The French priests who accompanied them seem to have attended solely to the wants of their own countrymen.

In 1816 Father Kenny built St. Peter's Church in Wilmington, and labored both there and at Coffee Run. In 1830 the Sisters of Charity from Emmettsburg, Maryland, established an academy and orphan asylum nearly opposite St. Peter's; these are still under their charge. Father Patrick Reilly assisted Father Kenny, and on his death in 1842 succeeded him. In 1839, at great personal sacrifice, he built and opened a school which afterwards became St. Mary's College; he also built a parochial school next to St. Peter's. In 1853 he withdrew from St. Peter's and devoted himself entirely to the college. In 1856 Bishop Neumann, recognizing his high services as a priest, directed him to build St. Mary's Church, to meet the wants of the increasing Catholic population in the eastern part of the city.

Under the charge of the Rev. M. A. McGrane, late Vicar-General of the Wilmington Diocese, and his brother, Rev. P. P. McGrane, St. Peter's was enlarged and improved, and in 1868, when the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, D. D., the first Bishop of Wilmington, entered its portals, he found a beautiful pro-cathedral ready to receive him. In the eighteen years of Bishop Becker's administration there were built the churches of St. Paul, St. James, St. Patrick, and the Sacred Heart for the Germans. St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church was established as the result of a meeting of Catholics in St. Mary's study hall, January 17, 1858. The

church was consecrated October 31, 1858. In 1866 a school house was built adjoining the church, and a residence for the Sisters in charge of the school, which was opened in 1867. The school was soon discontinued and the building rented to the Board of Public Education, but it was again reopened in 1887. The Sacred Heart Catholic Church was established by the Rev. W. M. Mayer, who in 1874 founded a mission at St. Mary's Church, a mission for the scattered German Catholics. On August 16, 1874, the corner-stone was laid for a fine church and parochial residence. The church is sixty-five by one hundred and forty feet, and is of Roman architecture, having twenty-eight stained-glass windows costing two thousand two hundred dollars ($2,200.00). Many costly gifts adorn the interior, among others the high marble altar, which cost fifteen hundred dollars, and two side altars.

St. Paul's Catholic Church is one of the most prominent in the diocese. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies by Bishop Becker and Rev. Joseph Plunkett and the entire clergy of the diocese, December 20, 1869. In 1875 the interior was handsomely frescoed at a cost of thirty-one hundred dollars ($3,100.00) by the famous Italian artist Costaggini. The church has a bell weighing nearly two tons. St. Patrick's Church followed a few years later in the northeastern section of the city, and under the fostering care of Fathers Flynn, Fallen, Kelley and Birmingham has become an important link in the chain of Catholic churches. Next in order came St. Ann's, at Union street and Shallcross avenue, and a little later St. Thomas, at Fourth street and Grant avenue. The latest addition to the city churches is St. Hedwig's, at Linden and Harrison streets, recently dedicated, with a church building that for beauty and striking architecture is unsurpassed. St. Joseph's Church, for colored people, is maintained at No. 1012 French street.

There are now nine Catholic churches in the City of Wilmington, and the same number in the State outside of Wilmington at the following points: St. Paul's at Delaware City,

Holy Cross at Dover, St. Polycarp's at Smyrna, St. Joseph's at Henry Clay, St. John's at Hockessin, St. Patrick's at Ashland, St. John the Baptist at Newark, St. Peter's at New Castle, and St. Joseph's at Middletown. Steps are now under way for the erection of Catholic churches at Milford and Rehoboth. Twenty-five priests are in charge of the work in Delaware. There are three orphan asylums in the State under the control of the Catholic Church, one each for boys and girls in Wilmington, and one for boys at Reybold. There is also an industrial school for colored boys at Clayton, with an enrollment of sixty. A home for the aged is maintained in Wilmington by an order of the church called the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and contains thirty inmates, and two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two (2,772) children are being educated in the parochial schools of the City of Wilmington.

Bishop Becker having been transferred to Savannah was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, D. D., who was consecrated Bishop of Wilmington, November 14, 1886. After serving most acceptably in his high office for ten years, he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. John J. Monaghan, D. D., who was consecrated May 9, 1897, and is still administering with marked ability and success the affairs of the Diocese of Wilmington. Bishop Monaghan by reason of his genial manners, has greatly endeared himself to the community, and both as a preacher and as an executive officer has firmly established himself in the leading ranks of the denomination to which he is so devotedly attached.

VIII. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Though among the last to establish churches in this State, the Methodist denomination stands to-day, as for a century past it has stood, indisputably first in point of numbers and influence. The United States census of 1890, gave the number of Methodists in Delaware as twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-six out of a total of forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-nine for all denominations. So, in a

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, WILMINGTON. BUILT A. D. 1866.

round, parti-colored figure showing graphically the comparative numbers of the several denominations, the Methodist section occupied over one half the total area. Delaware's history has no pages more glorious than those which chronicle the unselfish services, the keen privations and sufferings of the founders of the great Methodist Church. And we of to-day may well feel proud that our State shares, with our sister State Maryland, the high honor of being the theater whereon was played the splendid drama of the first rise and early development of Methodism in America. It is a much-mooted question, but we believe the weight of the evidence shows that Robert Strawbridge's Log Meeting-House on Sam's creek, Maryland, in 1762, by several years anticipated Philip Embury's preaching in New York City. Lednum holds this view and gives a summary of the facts; Rev. John Atkinson, D. D., in his "Beginnings of the Wesleyan Movement in America" (1896), takes the opposite view.

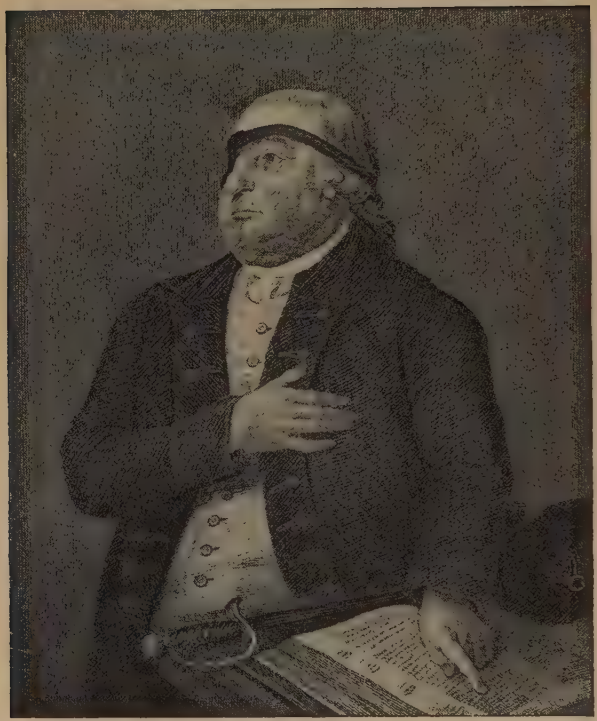
Especially proud should Delawareans be that the hospitable home of one of her jurists, Judge Thomas White, offered an asylum to the persecuted hero-bishop Asbury at a time when the now honorable name of Methodist was a term of reproach and an epithet of opprobrium. Moreover it is a fact which may rightfully be mentioned with gratulation that while Methodist ministers in Maryland were frequently cruelly persecuted, brutally beaten and thrust into jails, as were Garrettson, Gatch, Peddicord and others, and the great Asbury fined twenty-five dollars for preaching the gospel, and that while similar treatment was meted out to the early itinerants in New England and in many cities and States in the east and south generally, there is not a single recorded case where a Methodist preacher was ever injured by mob or private violence within the boundaries of the State of Delaware.

As early as 1769 Captain Thomas Webb, a brave English officer who bore, in his own person, the proofs of his valor, an eye lost at Louisburg and a second wound received at Quebec under Wolfe, preached at New Castle as a Methodist preacher

though they closed the Court House, open to every frivolity, against him. He was wont to preach in full regimentals, laying his sword on the pulpit by the open Bible. Robert Furness, a tavern keeper, opened his house for preaching though at the cost of much lost custom ; later he joined the Methodists, and in 1780 while the noted Benjamin Abbott was preaching, kept the ruffians from disturbing the meeting. After a number of failures the present society at New Castle was formed in 1820, a new church was built in 1863, enlarged in 1876, and in 1883 a parsonage was erected. The charge became a station in 1837, with Rev. Pennel Coombe as the first pastor.

Methodism in Delaware had its early center chiefly in Kent County, and it is there we find its historic churches. Thus, the oldest Methodist church in the State and one around which cluster many notable historical associations, is the well-known Barratt's Chapel situated about a mile north of the town of Frederica in Kent County. The noted Freeborn Garretson, who probably gave the first strong impulse to Methodism in the State, was instrumental in its founding. In 1778 he preached at the house of a Mr. Lewis, and Philip Barratt and Jonathan Sipple and their families were so much affected by his preaching that they, with others, formed themselves into a Methodist Society meeting at their own houses. They soon felt the need of more room in their meetings, and in March, 1780, Barratt and Sipple began the erection of the brick building 42 by 48 feet, two stories high which afterwards became the celebrated " Barratt's Chapel," the foremost of the Mecca spots of American Methodism.

On November 14, 1784, Rev. Dr. Samuel Megaw, thereafter rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, Rev. Francis Asbury, Caleb B. Pedicord, Joseph Hartley, James Cromwell and Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., met at Barratt's Chapel and celebrated the first quarterly meeting in the presence of one thousand people. This was the famous historic occasion when Francis Asbury, entering the room while Coke was preaching, ascended the high, old-fashioned pulpit, and



CAPTAIN THOMAS WEBB.
A Pioneer Methodist Preacher.

warmly embracing Coke gave him the apostolic salutation, a kiss. Here were then concerted those measures by which the Methodist Episcopal Church was a few weeks later duly organized at Baltimore, Maryland, and this same Francis Asbury consecrated the first American Bishop of the Church. Referring to this event, Abel Stevens in his inimitable "History of Methodism" says: "Here in the forest solitude the momentous scheme of Coke's mission was fully disclosed, the first general conference of American Methodism appointed, Garretson 'sent off like an arrow' to summon it together, and the project of Dickens for a Methodist college revived. It was with prayerful counsels, sacramental solemnities, liberal devisings, and with singing and shouting, that the young denomination prepared, in this woodland retreat, to enter upon its new and world-wide destinies." In a foot-note Stevens says: "This meeting was further memorable as the occasion on which Ezekiel Cooper, one of the most important preachers of early Methodism, was induced, after long hesitation, to join the itinerant ranks."

Scharf is in error in stating that Coke and Asbury met at Barratt's Chapel the year following, and that "their own consecration to the Episcopacy for the ordination of Cooper" took place there; Coke had been set apart as a superintendent by Wesley in England, before coming to America, and Asbury was elected to that office in December following in Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore. Barratt's Chapel has enjoyed the ministrations of some of the brightest ecclesiastical luminaries in the church. Unfortunately the old pulpit has been remodeled to suit modern ideas, although the bench upon which sat Bishops Coke and Asbury and other pioneers of the ministry, is still kept as a memento. For the first sixty years of its existence the ground was the only flooring of the church, and the walls were left in an uncouth and primitive state.

A notable sermon preached by the celebrated Freeborn Garrettson in Dover, September 12, 1778, from the academy steps, led to the formation there of another early Methodist

society. Stevens gives a lively picture of the scene: "He began his labors in Dover amid a storm of opposition. Hardly had he dismounted from his horse when the mob gathered crying 'he's a Tory, hang him, hang him,' while others shouted in his defence. Hundreds of clamorous voices resounded around him. 'I was in a fair way to be torn in pieces,' says Garrettson. Mr. Smithers and others protected him, and he addressed the multitude with marvellous effect, even causing the conviction and conversion of an unseen auditor seated in a window a quarter of a mile away. More than twenty of his hearers, the ringleader of the mob among them, were awakened."

The first church in Dover was built by Richard Bassett, Esq., afterwards Governor of the State, himself donating one thousand dollars, one-half the cost of the building. Another generous giver, Vincent Loockerman, Esq., donated the lot June 1, 1782, and the church was named in honor of the founder of Methodism, the "Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church." Its walls also echoed in former years to the stirring appeals of the great leaders of the denomination, whose names are to-day a part of its history, Dr. Coke, Freeborn Garrettson, "Father Connelly," Bishops Asbury, Whatcoat, McKendree, George and Emory. Bishop Whatcoat died in Dover in 1806, and his remains were buried under the altar of the old church; and when the building was torn down, a suitable monument was erected over his grave to mark the spot. A new church was dedicated February 9, 1851, and has been thrice enlarged and improved, and is now a handsomely appointed edifice, seating six hundred people. The membership numbers four hundred and fifty, and the present pastor is the Rev. Albert W. Lightbourne. A commodious parsonage adjoins the church. Its undenominational Sunday-school was organized in 1826 by Judge Willard Hall, Dr. Martin W. Bates and Mr. A. Strong. It was given up in 1830, two of its founders going away; whereupon Mrs. Ann Clark Sipple collected the children together, and organized

the school in the Methodist Church. She was fittingly honored as its first superintendent.

The first Methodist services in Smyrna were conducted by Rev. Philip Cox in the house of J. L. Stevenson. Rev. Francis Asbury preached his first sermon there in 1780 to three hundred people in an orchard at Duck Creek Roads, as Smyrna was then called. A frame church was built in 1780 on land given by Allen McLane. In 1845 Smyrna became a station with a resident minister, and in 1872 a new church costing twenty-two thousand dollars was erected. It is the largest Methodist church in Kent County, and has (1904) four hundred and seventy-nine members. Its Sunday-school, begun in 1827, has two hundred and ninety scholars.

Asbury also preached at Milford in 1787, and a church was built soon thereafter, a second in 1840, and the existing one in 1871, at a cost of nineteen thousand dollars, with a parsonage costing four thousand dollars. Three great revivals are remembered in Milford, the first under Rev. Charles Carsner in 1837, which lasted night and day, and one hundred and thirty-seven members were added to the church; the second in 1855, and the third in 1874, when Rev. D. C. Ridgway was pastor, three hundred joining the church.

The first Methodist church established in Sussex County was Bethel Church, in Seaford Hundred, built in 1781 by White Brown, a large frame building holding, with its triple galleries, six hundred people. It was so strongly built that up to August, 1881, when its one-hundredth anniversary was held, only seven hundred dollars had been spent in repairs. Asbury, Garrettson and other noted pioneers preached there one hundred years ago, when it was an important missionary center.

Methodist ministers preached in the locality of Lewes so early as 1774, and in 1788 the second church in Sussex was built, the "Old Ebenezer Church," on what was known as Shankland's Lane, and in 1791 Bethel Church was erected in Lewes and used for many years alternately with Ebenezer.

In 1828 Bethel was moved to the new site, enlarged, and used until replaced by the present structure in 1872. It is one of the leading churches of Methodism in the county, and has three hundred and twenty-eight members under the pastoral charge in 1905 of Rev. T. A. H. O'Brien.

Cokesbury Church, near Georgetown, was next founded, the first church being built in 1803; the church out of its own funds supported the first free school in the neighborhood. Its last edifice was built in 1869. It has a large and flourishing Sunday-school. The third church to be built in Sussex was at Bridgeville in 1805; a new building was put up in 1871. The largest Methodist church in the county is St. John's at Seaford, founded 1818. The first building, after two enlargements, was superseded by a fine stone edifice erected in recent years. The church has five hundred and forty members, and Rev. William A. Wise is the present pastor (1905).

The largest Methodist church in the State, and one of the pioneer churches of Delaware Methodism, is "Old Asbury," in Wilmington, which traces its origin back to 1766, when Captain Thomas Webb preached there, near the corner of King and Eighth streets, John Thelwell, who kept a public house, acting as clerk and leading in the singing. He offered his school house at Third and King streets as a place of worship, and there Asbury Church was organized. Lednum, whom the foremost Methodist historians cite as high authority, says: "Mr. Harris in 1860, in his eighty-fourth year, told us he saw the corner-stone of Asbury laid in 1789. The Rev. William Jessup was the first stationed minister in Wilmington, in 1789, and Henry Willis and Samuel Green, presiding elders over the district, which then extended from the Delaware river to Ohio." The church was dedicated in October, 1789, by Bishop Asbury, after whom it is named. Its career has been one of marked success. It now (1905) numbers one thousand members, with a Sunday-school of five hundred and forty-eight scholars, making it the largest church and Sunday-school in the State.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH, WILMINGTON. A. D. 1905.

St. Paul's was next founded in 1844, and is now a thriving church with eight hundred and sixty members and a Sunday-school of five hundred and sixty scholars and fifty-five officers and teachers. Its great success is a monument to the fostering care of Mr. Joseph Pyle, under whose superintendency for over a quarter of a century, it had in 1888 over six hundred scholars and seventy-two officers and teachers. Mr. Pyle had a worthy successor in Samuel H. Baynard.

Union Church was established in 1847, but was soon disbanded owing to a quarrel among the organizers. In 1849 Miss Margaret Rumford had the half-erected building roofed; the Rev. Andrew Manship was appointed pastor, and began preaching in the Odd Fellows Hall with Miss Rumford and "another elect lady," as the sole members of his congregation! A larger church was built in 1865 on the present site. Scott Church began in 1851 as a Union Sunday-school.

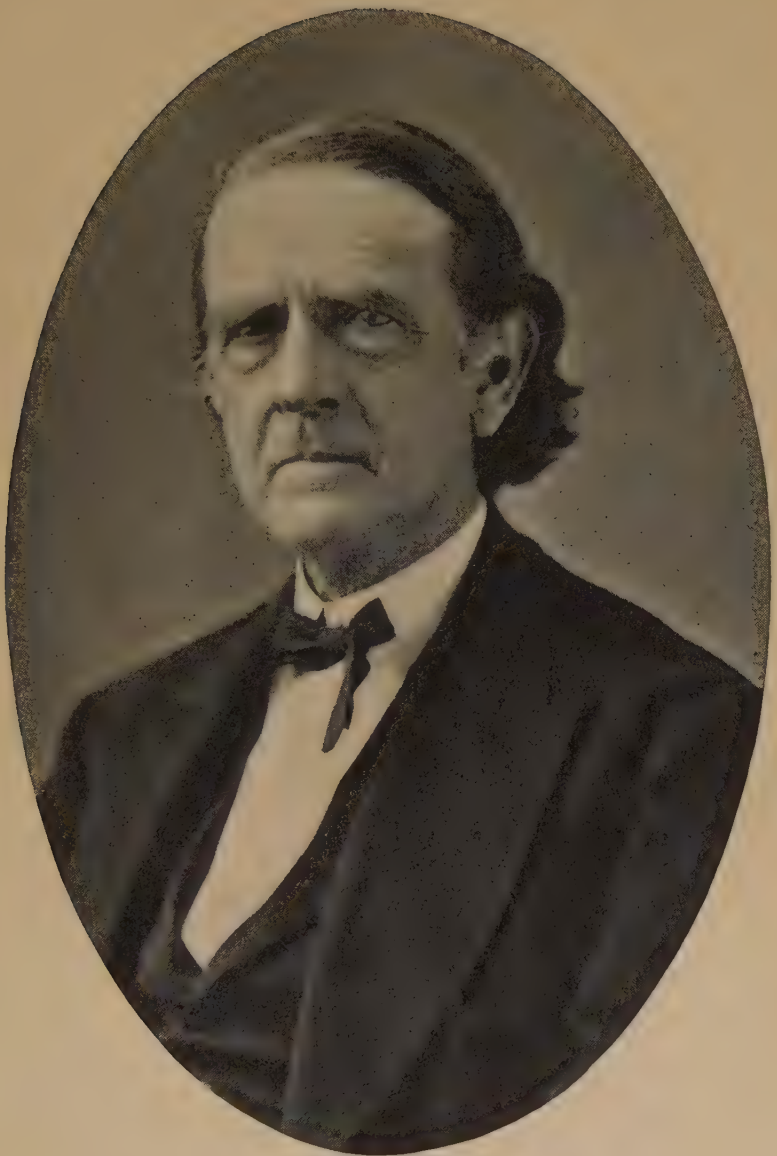
Grace Church, the second in numbers and the first in wealth, was dedicated January 23, 1868, by Bishops Scott, Ames and Simpson the last named preaching the sermon. It is the most handsome and costly church edifice of the denomination in the State and is built in the decorated gothic style out of three kinds of stone and is also handsomely finished within. The total cost of church and parsonage is given at two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The membership is seven hundred and eighty-four and its Sunday-school numbers seven hundred and ninety-nine. Its present pastor is the Rev. Hiram W. Kellogg, D. D.

There are ten other Methodist Churches in the city: Brandywine founded 1857, Epworth 1867, Kingswood started in 1873 by Mrs. Rinker in her own kitchen, Silver Brook 1881, Wesley started in a store by Jabez Hodson in 1885, Madeley, Mt. Salem, Harrison Street, Cookman, and East Lake. Two other Methodist Episcopal churches, to be named Trinity and Washington Heights are now (1905) about to be organized in Wilmington. There is also a Swedish Mission, and three colored M. E. churches, named respectively Ezion, Haven and Mt. Joy.

Delaware still merits Asbury's phrase, "the garden spot of Methodism," since the national census of 1890 shows that over six per cent. of its total population are Methodists, a proportion, safe to say, not elsewhere seen. From colonial days to the present time many of the leading families and many of the foremost names in the State's history have been members of its communion, and greatest by far in numbers, most zealous and active in propaganda, the Methodist Church in Delaware has necessarily exerted a strong influence upon public and private morals, and as a factor shaping the character of the people must be considered the first in the period since its introduction in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Delaware has contributed one bishop to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the person of Levi Scott. Born in Appoquinimink Hundred in 1802 of parents who traced their lineage to Ireland, and who from early days had been devoted Methodists, the man who afterwards became bishop had intended to follow a business life, but his early conversion turned him towards the ministry, and he became an itinerant preacher very soon after reaching his majority.

His devout piety and his faithfulness as a worker soon attracted attention, and after preaching for years in the leading charges of the denomination, and engaging for a few years in educational work, he was, at the general conference of 1852, elected bishop. He was a member of every general conference of the Church from the year 1836 until his death. During the almost thirty years that he occupied the high seat of a bishop he made his home near the place of his birth, within a few miles of Odessa. Here in a kindly, gentle way was dispensed a genuine Christian hospitality, the memory of which abideth still. The end came when Bishop Scott had almost filled out the full four score of years, his death occurring on July 13, 1882, and his remains lie buried in the Union Church graveyard, in the same Hundred where he was born.

His one son, Alfred T. Scott, has for many years been a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several grand-



BISHOP LEVI SCOTT.

1802-1882.

sons, sons of Alfred T. Scott, and of a daughter Cornelia, who married George L. Townsend, are now in active business in Wilmington, four of them being engaged in the business of banking, for which they show a decided aptness. Henry P. Scott, the senior member of Scott & Co., bankers; Levi Scott Townsend, the treasurer of the Security Trust Company, and Sylvester D. Townsend, Vice-President of the Wilmington Trust Company, all leading young men in financial affairs in Wilmington, are grandsons of the Bishop.

One of the strongest preachers in Delaware Methodism was Jonathan S. Willis. Born in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1830, of parents who came from sturdy English stock, his first American lines of ancestry tracing back to the early English settlements in Virginia, he possessed a commanding physique, and a strong intellectuality. In 1854 he was admitted to the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His earlier life had been marked by a genuine conversion, followed by a clear call to enter the Christian ministry.

His first charge was at Centreville, Maryland, and from there he went successively to Camden, Dover, Frederica and Odessa. In 1860 he received an appointment in Philadelphia, and remained in that city until 1868, when he was transferred to New York City, where he occupied leading Methodist pulpits for six years, and served at Stanford, Connecticut, for three years. In 1878 he returned to Delaware and for a period of nearly six years continued in the active ministry.

A man of vigorous constitution he had a great love for agricultural pursuits, and for outdoor life. Having acquired large landed interests near Frederica, in Kent County, he devoted himself with great enthusiasm, for several years, to peach-growing and stock-raising, and the annual dinners given by him, on his farms, were famous, and brought together the leading farmers of the State. In 1885 he located on the outskirts of Milford, where he built a handsome home, called "Glenworthe" and where he resided ever afterwards.

Mr. Willis married in 1851, Anne S. Valiant of Talbot

County, Maryland. She died young. Three children of this marriage died in early childhood. In 1864 he was married to Anne Townsend, daughter of William Townsend of Frederica, and after a happy married life of over twenty years, Mrs. Willis died in 1885. Of this marriage two children were born, a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, Elizabeth Townsend Willis, who had many of the attractive characteristics of her father, and shared his popularity. Miss Willis married in 1896 William H. McCallum, and has since made her home at Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1889, Mr. Willis was married to Edith Gillespy of Connecticut, a representative of the best type of New England womanhood, who proved herself a worthy and devoted wife, and who, with one son, Jonathan S. Willis, Jr., survived him at his death.

Mr. Willis had a varied career. His ministerial life was eminently successful. As a preacher and public speaker he had but few equals. His diction was pure, he had an unusual vocabulary, and there was a richness and fulness in his voice that attracted and held an audience. As a campmeeting preacher he was far-famed throughout the peninsula, and no one was more popular with the masses. His preaching was marked with rare imagery and with frequent bursts of eloquence, but he did not depend upon these gifts for his success. He preached Christ crucified with an earnestness and sincerity that brought conviction and led men to the better life.

A man of strong conviction, Mr. Willis was a firm defender of the Union during the Civil War, and always a pronounced Republican. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Representative in Congress, but was defeated. Two years later he was renominated and elected. He served as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and his public utterances, while at Washington, attracted unusual attention for a new member, and had he been continued in the place, he would have made a national reputation. The factional difficulties in the Republican party led to his defeat in 1896. He was appointed by President McKinley, Supervisor

of the Census of 1900, for Delaware. That was the last public office held by him.

His death occurred at his home near Milford, on November 24, 1903. As husband, father, and friend, he was loving, faithful, and true. As a Christian minister he carried aloft the banner of Him whom he served, with courage and devotion. As a public servant his record was above reproach, he served his State with splendid loyalty, and for integrity and fair dealing no man stood for higher ideals. A great multitude admired him for his gift and talents. To those who were closest to his life, he will be long remembered as one of the most lovable and attractive of men.

The first preaching by a colored man in Wilmington was in 1783 by Rev. Richard Allen, afterwards bishop. The first colored church in Delaware was Ezion, formed in 1805 by fifty of the colored members from Asbury under the leadership of Rev. Peter Spencer. The church, however, had for some time a white minister. Despite several divisions in the church and withdrawals therefrom, it has persisted a Methodist Episcopal church, and since 1864 has been connected with the Delaware Conference, which is composed wholly of colored Methodist Episcopal churches. The building was enlarged in 1844, and rebuilt in 1870 at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, and has since had a prosperous career, having now (1904) four hundred and ninety-nine members and a Sunday-school of four hundred and ninety scholars under the care of the Rev. P. O'Connell. It is the largest as well as the oldest colored church in the State.

The Townsend colored Methodist Episcopal church stands second in size, with one hundred and eighty-seven members. A colored Methodist Episcopal church named the Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1852 in Dover, stands near the grave of this honored and zealous bishop. Colored Methodist Episcopal churches are found at Lincoln, one hundred and forty-four members; Middletown, one hundred and thirty-three members, and in nineteen other places, making a

total of twenty-three colored Methodist Episcopal churches in the State with a total membership of two thousand two hundred and ninety-three. The most notable name in the history of the colored church in the State is that of the Rev. Peter Spencer, a local preacher. He was born in Kent County. After forming Ezion Church he and William Anderson founded in 1813 the "Union Church of African Members," the first church in the United States originally organized by and afterwards wholly under the care of the negro race. The reasons given by them for separating from the Ezion Church, which do equal credit to their hearts and to their heads, are plainly enough ecclesiastical echoes of the old doctrines for which the "embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." Their church, built in 1813, was rebuilt in 1827 and enlarged in 1842. A conference of the new denomination elected their founder, the Rev. Peter Spencer, and Rev. Isaac Barnes, Bishops of the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Bishop Spencer died in 1843, and the "Delaware Gazette," noticing his death, spoke of his character and qualifications in terms of the highest respect, not to say of eulogy. After his death, a dispute arising over the election of his successor, Bishop Barney, in 1851, with thirty churches withdrew and formed the "Union American Methodist Episcopal Church."

The leading Union American Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1851 by some seceding members from the original Bishop Spencer Church in Wilmington, under the guidance of Rev. Edward Williams, building their first church in 1856, and replacing that in 1882 by their present church costing eight thousand dollars. The African Methodist Episcopal church has five representatives in this State. The one at Bishop's Corner was founded in 1830, and is called Sutton's Chapel. In 1876 a fine building was erected and the church renamed the Manship African Methodist Episcopal Church in honor of Rev. Andrew Manship. The largest church of this denomination and the second in size in Delaware, is Bethel in

Wilmington, founded in 1845. Its first church was built in 1846, a second in 1852, and in 1878 the handsome edifice now used, was built, costing seventeen thousand dollars, with a fine pipe organ costing eleven hundred dollars more. There is also an African Methodist Episcopal church at Pilot Town, Lewes, whose second church was built in 1883. Another at Moore's Chapel founded 1875.

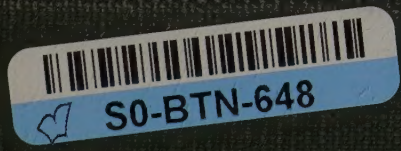
Next to the colored Methodist Episcopal churches, the most numerous are those of the African Union Methodist Protestant denomination. St. Peter's African Union Methodist Protestant Church, was founded by Rev. E. H. Chippey who preached on a platform in a graveyard on Union street and built their first church in 1870. St. James' was formed by the Rev. Chippey in 1873, a church was built in 1874, and a Sunday-school and day school established at the same time, the last becoming the first public school for colored children in Delaware. St. Paul's was erected in 1874. The parent church of this sect was founded in 1851, and in 1861 united with a church in Baltimore, Maryland, and formed the "African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church." Their church, built on the site nearly opposite Ezion was remodeled in 1877. The first General Conference of the African Union First Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was held in 1866 in Wilmington.

The famous "Big Quarterly" is annually held in the parent church, and draws immense crowds of colored people from all quarters in neighboring States as well as in Delaware. Itself the survivor of four similar "Quarterlies," it is now attracting less numbers than formerly. The Plymouth Church in Wilmington, organized in 1876, is the only African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in Delaware. There are four colored Baptist churches in the State, three in Wilmington and one at Dover. Shilch Church in Wilmington was founded in 1876 by Rev. B. T. Moore. He has been continuously its pastor, and has impressed himself upon the community as an earnest and conscientious Christian worker. Under his man-

agement the church has grown and prospered. The Eighth Street Church is in charge of Rev. Henry C. Jones, and is gaining its way, claiming a membership of one hundred. Enon Church, with Rev. J. H. Holliday as pastor, has been under way only a few years, but is gaining ground. Calvary Baptist Church at Dover was started in 1883, and a few years later a church was built costing two thousand dollars. There is a total membership in the colored Baptist churches of about six hundred.

There is one Swedenborgian Church in Wilmington, organized in 1857, with Daniel LaMotte as president and Hon. Edward W. Gilpin as treasurer. The first pastor was Rev. Abiel Silver; the present pastor is Rev. J. H. Dole. The single Unitarian church in the State is in Wilmington. It was organized in 1868 under the charge of Rev. F. A. Farley. The present minister is Rev. Alexander T. Bowser.

End of Volume II.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